Distr.
GENERAL

E/ECA/CM.13/3
17 February 1987

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-second session of the Commission and
thirteenth meeting of the
Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

23-27 April 1987

SURVEY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AFRICA, 1985-1986

CONTENTS

		Page
Explanatory notes		ix
Abbreviations		x
	PART ONE	
	OVER-VIEW OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY	
INTRODUCTION		3
Chapter		
I.	THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION	5
	A. Growth of output	5
	B. Trade, payments and finance	5
	C. Prospects for 1987	8
II.	OVERALL TRENDS IN DEVELOPING AFRICA	11
	A. An update on 1985 recovery	11
	B. The situation in 1986	15
	C. Policy issues and the adjustment problem	19
	D. Outlook for 1987	26
III.	THE EXTERNAL SECTOR	32
	A. Total exports and imports of merchandise	32
	B. Commodity structure of trade	37
	C. Trade prices	39
	D. Direction of trade	41
	E. The balance of payments	46
	F. Exchange rates	47
	G. External resource flows	50
IV.	FISCAL, MONETARY AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS	56
	A. Fiscal developments	56
	B. Monetary developments	61
	C. Price developments	64

CONTENTS (continued)

		Page
	PART TWO	
	PRODUCTION OF GOODS	
V.	DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FORESTRY	69
	A. Agriculture	69
	B. Fishing	82
	C. Forestry	84
	D. External trade	86
	E. Agricultural policies	88
VI	DEVELOPMENTS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	92
	A. Introduction	92
	B. Growth of manufacturing industry, 1980-1986	92
	C. Sectoral share in gross domestic product	95
	D. Industrial branch structure	99
	E. Investment	106
	F. Employment	108
	G. External trade	109
	H. Industrial policies	110
	I. Prospects for 1987	112
VII	ENERGY AND MINING DEVELOPMENTS	113
	A. Introduction	113
	B. Energy exploration and consumption trends	113
	C. Electricity generation	115
	D. Mining in the context of developing Africa	117
	E. The mining scene, 1985-1986	118
	F. Prospects for 1987 and beyond	125

CONTENTS (continued)

PART THREE

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

		Page
VIII.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	135
	A. Introduction	135
	B. Transport traffic flows	137
	C. Communications services	148
	D. Transport problems	152
	E. The United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa 1978-1988	155
IX.	THE SOCIAL SECTORS: SELECTED ISSUES	159
	A. Introduction	159
	B. Development of human resources	160
	C. Protection and management of the environment	174

Statistical annex

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
I.1	Growth of the world economy, 1985-1987	10
II.1	Frequency distribution of the region's countries according to GDP growth rate, 1984-1987	12
II.2	GDP share and growth rate in developing Africa by subregion and economic grouping, 1985-1987	25
II.3	Supply and demand in developing Africa, 1985-1987	26
III.1	Merchandise trade of developing Africa, 1985-1987	33
III.2	Exports by selected African countries, 1984-1986	34
III.3	Imports by selected African countries, 1984-1986	36
III.4	Exports and imports of developing Africa by commodity class, 1984	37

CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

		Page
III.5	Wholesale price indexes for selected commodities, 1984-1986	40
III.6	Direction of developing Africa trade, 1985	42
III.7	Structure of intra-African trade, 1984	45
III.8	Balance of payments of developing Africa, 1985-1987	47
III.9	Net resource flows to sub-Saharan Africa	52
IV.1	Major fiscal indicators in developing Africa, 1984-1986	58
IV.2	Frequency distribution of selected countries according	59
IV.3	Weighted averages growth rates of monetary individuals in selected African countries, 1984-1985	62
IV.4	Frequency distribution of selected countries according to growth rates of money supply (M1), 1980-1985	63
IV.5	Evolution of consumer prices, 1982-1985	64
IV.6	Frequency distribution of selected countries according to the rate of increase in consumer prices, 1982-1985	65
V.1	Growth rates of agricultural production by subregion	69
V.2	Production of food items in developing Africa, 1985-1986	70
V.3	Production of raw cocoa in developing Africa 1983/1984-1986/1987	73
V.4	Cotton production, export and consumption: selected countries, 1984/1985-1986/1987	76
V.5	Coffee production, 1983-1986	77
V.6	Cereal imports by developing Africa, 1984/1985-1986/1987	87
VI.1	Value added by manufacturing industry in 1980-1986	93
VI.2	Frequency distribution of African developing countries according to manufacturing sector and GDP growth rates, 1980-1985	94
VI.3	Developing Africa: share of manufacturing industry in GDP and value added per capita, 1980-1985	96

CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

		Page
VI.4	Ranking of major manufacturing countries in developing Africa, 1965 and 1985	97
VI.5	Value added in manufacturing sector and in consumer-goods production: 25 selected countries, 1985	100
VI.6	Value added in capital- and intermediate-goods production: 25 selected countries, 1985	102
VI.7	Relative shares of industry branches in value of gross output and value added in manufacture, 1985	104
VI.8	Investment in manufacturing industry in selected African countries	107
VI.9	Trade of developing Africa in manufactured goods, 1981 and 1985	110
VII.1	Oil and gas exploratory drilling in developing Africa, 1982-1984	114
VII.2	Energy consumption in developing Africa, 1981 and 1984	115
VII.3	Electricity production in selected African countries, 1981-1985	116
VII.4	Oil production in developing Africa, 1982-1986	119
VII.5	Mine production in developing Africa, 1981-1985	121
VII.6	Mineral fuel prices, 1982-1986	123
VII.7	Non-fuel mineral prices, 1982-1986	125
VIII.1	Value added in transport and communication services by subregion and economic grouping, 1980 and 1985 1980 and 1985	137
VIII.2	Road networks in selected African countries	139
VIII.3	Motor vehicles in use in developing Africa by subregion, 1960-1985	140
VIII.4	International sea-borne shipping in selected countries, 1980-1985	141
VIII.5	Freight and passenger traffic carried by railways in developing Africa, 1960-1985	145
VIII.6	Pipeline transport, 1980-1985	148
VIII.7	Number of telephones in use, by subregions, 1979-1985	149
VIII.8	Radio and television broadcasting services in developing Africa, 1984-1985	150
VIII.9	Implementation of the UNTACDA phase II programme: status at 31 July 1986	156
IX.1	Major demographic indicators, by subregion, 1980-1985	160
IX.2	Annual rates of growth of the economically active population by sex and subregion, 1970-1990	164

IX.3	Economically active population, by sex and subregion, 1960-1985	165
IX.4	Sectoral distribution of the labour force by subregion, 1960-1985	166
IX.5	Employment in selected African countries, 1979-1984	169
IX.6	School enrolement at various levels of education, 1970-1986	167
IX.7	Public expenditure on education in developing Africa, 1965-1985	171

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. Symbols which are preceded by the designation E/ECA/...indicate that the documents are issued under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the survey. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. A dash (--) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible. A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A hyphen (-) is used between dates representing years, e.g. 1983-1986, to signify the full period involved, including the beginning and end years, and a stroke (/) indicates a crop year, fiscal year or plan year, e.g. 1985/1986.

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

References to "tons" indicate metric tons, and to "dollars" ($) United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations of organizations and subsidiary body are used in this survey:

CFA	African Financial Community
DAC	Development Assistance Committe (of OECD)
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (of the United Nations)
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICO	International Coffee Organization
IDA	International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PTA	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
UAR	Union of African Railways
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Besides the common abbreviations, symbols and terms, the following have been used in this Surveyp:

Economic and technical abbreviations

b/d	barrels a day
GDP	gross domestic product
LASH	lighter and ship
LDCs	least developed countries
PHC	primary health care, i.e. non-hospitalized health care
Ro/Ro	roll on, roll off (means of transportation)
SDR	Special Drawing Right
t U	tons U308
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SDR	Special drawing right

Equivalents

1 acre = 0.4 ha

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

The following other abbreviations have been used in this survey:

APPER	Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities
LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
PANAFTEL	Pan-African Telecommunications Network
UNPAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development
UNTACDA	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

INTRODUCTION

PART ONE

OVER-VIEW OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

1. After the drought ended in 1985, it was hoped that 1986 would witness the start of a steady recovery of the economies of developing Africa. It did not happen. External demand conditions turned for the worse, despite the exceptional case of coffee, the price of which rose because of drought in Brazil. Even the coffee boom was short-lived: prices peaked early in the year and were falling by year-end. On other markets, demand was poor and over-supply a general condition. Oil prices in particular literally collapsed. After the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) changed its strategy in December 1985 in defence of its market share, with Saudi Arabia increasing its production, oil prices declined rapidly. From around 28 dollars a barrel in early January 1986, they fell to only $9.20 a barrel by the end of July, a level which in real terms was then below their 1979 pre-oil shock value. Oil prices recovered subsequently when OPEC members, faced with huge revenue losses, agreed on a new quota structure. By the end of 1986, though expected to rise to around $18 a barrel, that level was still 43 per cent below the 1985 peak, with no near prospect of regaining it. The African oil-exporting countries were of course directly hit by the collapse of the market. According to available information, their export revenues were halved in some cases; some were forced to shoulder considerable debts; economic growth plummeted; and their prospects have dimmed. Inevitably, these developments had a profound impact on the fortunes of the region as a whole.

2. It is true that the 1986 season was generally good for agriculture all over the region and some countries recorded exceptional harvests. The broad trend of agricultural production over the years was resumed after the strong rise in 1985, which was recovery from drought. The weakness of metal markets hit mineral exporters, which suffered from weak prices and demand in the case of copper, cobalt, iron ore, bauxite and uranium. Some important non-mineral commodities fared no better.

3. There were some good performances which give ground for hope in the future: it seems, for example, that Cote d'Ivoire emerged from the slump of recent years, the weak external markets and the accumulation of huge foreign debt; and some countries which introduced drastic measures of structural adjustment fared rather well — Ghana is a good case in point. Even Zambia made significant gains, particularly in agriculture. Many countries remain in the throes of acute and deepening difficulties, however, and recovery appears to be a long and painful prospect.

4. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), forecast a year ago a growth rate for the region of no more than 2 per cent in 1986. The current estimate that output growth has been only 1.2 per cent in a sense confirms that forecast. In 1987, given higher oil prices, continuing adjustment efforts and the expectation of a better world economic climate, growth could rise to around 2.5 per cent. That would again fail to match population growth, however, and the decline in real incomes which started in the early 1980s would continue.

5. As usual, in presenting the 1985-1986 Survey the secretariat has to do so in the knowledge that much information is either lacking or deficient and hence that much remains to be done to improve it. Preparation of the Survey is carried out through field surveys by the staff of the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division of ECA, which also studies information available at the Commission from national and international sources. It is expected that, with the co-operation of all those involved, the quality and reliability of these surveys will improve with time.

I. THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

A. Growth of output

6. At the beginning of 1986, there were high expectations about the stimulus to world growth which would come from lower oil prices and declining interest rates. In the event, though oil prices practically collapsed, it appears that economic growth in 1986 was either lower or barely higher than in 1985. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (DIESA) forecast in April 1986 that world output would grow slightly faster than in 1985, 1/ 3.5 per cent compared to 3.1 per cent, and that expectation was shared by other international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). IMF forecast growth of 3.1 per cent compared to 2.9 per cent in 1985. 2/ UNCTAD secretariat gave virtually the same forecast as IMF in its Trade and Development Report 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.86.II.D.5). By the time 1986 was nearing its close, IMF had revised its forecast of world output downward to 2.8 per cent.

7. In the member countries of OECD, which are the main economic partners of African developing countries, output is estimated to have grown by 2.5 per cent in 1986, significantly slower than in 1985 (3.0 per cent). The economy of the United States of America remained weak throughout the year despite the depreciation of the dollar, which has yet to produce the hoped-for reduction of the current account deficit; output in 1986 grew by only 2.8 per cent, a far cry from the 6.4 per cent of 1984.

8. However, developing countries as a whole fared much better in 1986 than in 1985, but regional differences were marked: Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean faltered, while Asia and the Pacific improved on its 1985 performance. A major divide appeared between countries which export oil and those which do not: according to IMF the former were so badly hit by the fall in oil prices that the output of their economies declined by a full 1.2 per cent, while that of the latter continued to grow -- more slowly in 1985 but at the relatively good rate of 4 per cent, which is a full 1 per cent more than their population growth. The African region, heavily dependent on oil exports, therefore suffered: its growth in output is estimated to have fallen by more than half, from 3.0 per cent in 1985 to only 1.2 per cent in 1986.

1/ World Economic Survey 1986: Current Trends and Policies in the World Economy (United Nations publication, sales No. E.86.II.C.1), table II.1.

2/ World Economic Outlook: A Survey by the Staff of the International Monetary Fund, April 1986, (Washington, D.C.).

9. Despite the disappointments and the losses suffered by many developing countries, the fall in prices of oil and other commodities helped to slow the pace of inflation, at least in developed market economies, where it reached very low levels, negative rates being recorded in some cases.

10. According to OECD Economic Outlook, No. 40 (December 1986), inflation in member countries as a group was only 2.8 per cent in 1986 compared to 4.5 per cent in 1985. The rate fell to 0.8 per cent in Japan and to -0.8 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. As a result, developing countries benefited from a decline in the price of exports, most of which are manufactures, from members of OECD.

11. Another positive trend is the lower level of interest rates in the OECD countries, a development which has eased somewhat the debt-servicing problems of developing countries, since in many cases a portion of the debt was contracted at variable interest rates. Interest rates both nominal and real have declined, as well as converging substantially. By the third quarter of 1986 real rates as estimated by OECD were around 3 per cent in the three largest member countries.

12. Exchange-rate adjustment was a major policy objective for the industrialized countries. The appreciation of the United States dollar during 1984 and the under-valuation of certain currencies, especially the Japanese yen, was perceived to have gone too far and to have contributed to the payment imbalances. In effect, a considerable realignment of the major currencies took place from 1985. The dollar lost 17.7 per cent of its value in trade-weighted terms in 1986. (Other bodies than OECD calculate that the dollar lost 13.6 per cent.) The dollar fell against the currencies of most developed countries. By January 1987 the Japanese yen had appreciated 26.4 per cent against the dollar and 16.7 per cent against major currencies, in trade-weighted terms. (OECD Economic Outlook had estimated the yen rise at 30.7 per cent). However, some Asian newly industrialized countries (NICs), such as the Republic of Korea, have currencies pegged to the dollar and their export prices in dollar terms were therefore unaffected by the dollar depreciation.

B. Trade, exports and finance

13. According to the latest OECD estimate, world trade grew in 1986 at roughly the same rate as in 1985, around 3.8 per cent in volume terms, which was half that recorded in 1984 when the world economy and trade were stimulated by expansion in the United States. IMF had forecast in April 1986 that world trade would grow only slightly more in 1986 than in 1985 (3.3 per cent in volume terms against 2.9 per cent) -- broadly in line with the later OECD figures. The trend in trade was directly related to the slow growth of the world economy in general during 1986, after correction for the sharp contraction in imports by OPEC members, which are estimated to have fallen in volume by 14.5 per cent.

14. The movement of trade prices was dominated by the collapse of oil prices, the weakness of primary commodity prices, the lower inflation in industrialized countries and the changes in the exchange rates among major currencies, particularly those of the United States and other industrialized countries. As a result, developing countries as an economic grouping suffered a severe fall in their terms of trade, estimated by the United Nations secretariat at 10 per cent 3/ . The main losers have been the oil-exporting countries which, according to IMF figures, suffered a fall of nearly 40 per cent in the purchasing power of their exports in 1986 4/ . On the other hand, export prices of manufactures fell for the first time since 1970 -- though when measured in dollars that fall, which OECD estimated at 2.8 per cent, becomes a rise of 18.8 per cent. For countries of the African region this is a substantial gain since most of their trade is with Europe, particularly the members of the European Economic Community (EEC).

15. Balance of payments movements in 1986 were marked by a large improvement in the current accounts of the OECD countries, reducing their collective deficit by half. Among developing countries the deficit of OPEC countries is estimated to have grown to $52 billion in 1986 compared to only $5 billion in 1985, while non-oil producers also improved their position very substantially, cutting their deficits from $20 billion in 1985 to only $5 billion in 1986. At issue, however, was the persistent deficit of the United States, which did not fall as had been hoped but even widened, according to information for November 1986. That may have been due to a more serious loss of competitiveness by the United States vis-a-vis its partners than had been thought. It must be added that the world balance of payments figures are to be interpreted with some caution, since there is a very large "residual balance", which includes discrepancies arising from under-reporting of some classes of transactions which concern oil-exporting countries in particular.

16. The search for a solution of the problems posed by the debt of developing countries remained at the centre of international attention. Major debtors such as Mexico had to negotiate with foreign creditors for special relief measures while a permanent solution was sought -- and has yet to be found. There was a confirmation of previous trends: the rate of increase in the indebtedness of developing countries continued to decline, but as a proportion of exports it still rose, while the flow of bank lending to these countries again diminished. The latter development is extremely disturbing, since access to external resource flows is certainly a sine qua non for many countries if their development is to continue. For the African region, which has been the most affected by the reduction in financial flows, the matter is absolutely vital. According to IMF, net external borrowing by the region reached a peak in 1982 of $18.4 billion but had fallen to a mere $2.3 billion in 1985. It is expected to have grown in

3/ Ibid.

4/ October 1986 update of World Economic Outlook, IMF April 1986.

1986 only because of the large current-account deficit incurred in that year. Net financial flows to sub-Saharan Africa had already been cut by half between 1981 and 1984 and IMF estimated that in 1986 they would attain only 63 per cent of their peak 1981 value, with the likelihood of a further fall in 1987.

C. Prospects for 1987

17. World output is expected to grow at around 3 per cent in 1987, the projections ranging according to source a high of 3.7 per cent by DIESA to 3.1 per cent by UNCTAD in the document cited and 3.1 per cent by IMF in World Economic Outlook (October 1986). Those projections embodied specific assumptions about the price of oil and may have already been overtaken by events, in the wake of the OPEC decision to raise prices to $18 a barrel or more. The April 1986 forecast by DIESA displayed a growth pattern not very different from that obtaining in 1986, with developing countries achieving 3.5 per cent instead of 3 per cent -- a substantially improved performance in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and in Asia and the Pacific, the latter region's growth accelerating to 5 per cent, while in Western Asia (mainly the Middle East) growth would fall to 1 per cent because of lower oil prices.

18. The projections for 1987 presented in October 1986 by OECD were for moderate, though sustained growth by member countries as a whole, at a rate slightly higher than in 1986. OECD saw current-account imbalances as the main international problem in 1987, pointing in particular to the current-account deficit, as well as the budget deficit of the United States. Inflation was expected to be slightly higher than in 1986, 3 per cent against 2.8 per cent.

19. A consequence of the above trends, if fulfilled, would be that world trade would not substantially improve in 1987 relative to 1986. In that case, demand for the commodities exported by developing Africa would not rise significantly in 1987 and the situation obtaining in 1986 would continue to prevail, would perhaps even worsen as the coffee windfall came to an end.

20. The debt situation of developing countries would remain fragile in 1987, despite the improvements brought about in 1986 by falling interest rates. Adjustment would remain a necessity for those countries. IMF projected in April 1986 that debt service would reach its peak during the year and fall slightly in 1987. For Africa (according to the IMF definition) the ratio of debt-service to exports of goods and services was expected to fall to 31.1 per cent, after attaining a high point of 32.3 per cent in 1986. The situation was expected to worsen in sub-Saharan Africa, however, where the debt-service ratio was seen reaching its highest level in 1987, at 31 per cent. The trend in the flow of resources to developing countries, cut back by public and private sources alike, is a worrying question. According to OECD figures, those flows declined, in current dollars, from $138.6 billion in 1981 to $80.1 billion in 1985; and though they were estimated to have increased in 1986, it was only by 6.7 per

cent in real terms, not nearly enough to compensate for the ground lost since 1981. Private flows, especially from banks, have fallen in a spectacular way. (Private flows in 1986 were 55 per cent of their 1981 level, but the bank component thereof was only 25 per cent in 1985 of its 1981 magnitude.) Some members of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD (DAC), particularly the United States, appear to be reducing their foreign aid programmes. There are, it is true, some portents of hope in the opening of new financing facilities at the IMF and in the successful replenishment of funds for the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, but action is clearly urgent.

21. Another cause for concern is the growth of protectionism in developed countries, which is a source of considerable loss for consumers in both developed and developing countries. Moreover, the protection of agriculture in developed countries, in countries, an increasing financial burden on their consumers, constitutes a serious obstacle to the needed development of agricultural production in developing countries. Sugar is a glaring case: countries best situated to produce that commodity have been exposed to international prices sometimes below their marginal costs because markets in developed countries have been closed to them. The production thus protected is not clearly efficient and does not constitute the best use of resources in the developed countries. To abolish protection of agriculture in developed countries, on the one hand, and taxation of it in developing countries, on the other hand, would not be an easy task, fraught with considerable perhaps insuperable difficulties. But as shown in World Bank, World Development Report 1986 (Washington, D.C., 1986) working in that direction would bring considerable benefits to all.

Table I.1
Growth of the world economy, 1985-1987
(Percentages)

	1985	1986	1987
Developed market economies	2.7	3.1	3.3
Of which: OECD countries	3.0	2.5	2.8
United States	2.7	2.8	3.0
Developing countries	2.4	3.0	3.5
Of which:			
Africa	3.0	1.2	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	2.0	3.5
South and East Asia	3.8	4.5	5.0
Western Asia	-0.3	2.0	1.0
Centrally planned economies	5.3	4.9	4.8
Of which:			
USSR and Eastern Europe	3.1	4.0	4.0
China	12.3	7.5	7.0
World output estimates			
DIESA	3.3	3.5	3.7
IMF	3.1	2.8	3.1
World trade	3.2	4.0	4.5

Sources: World Economic Survey 1986 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.86.II.C.1); OECD Economic Outlook, No. 40 (December 1986); IMF, World Economic Outlook (April 1986 and October 1986); and ECA secretariat.

II. OVERALL TRENDS IN DEVELOPING AFRICA

A. An update on the 1985 economy

1. GDP growth

22. As indicated in the 1984-1985 Survey 5/ the regional economy did recover, however weakly, in 1985. GDP growth was slightly more than estimated then, 3 per cent instead of 2.8 per cent, which did at least halt for a year the downward slide in income per head in the region. According to available estimates, all subregions shared in the upturn, though there were significant variations. North Africa grew by only 2.3 per cent, in contrast to the 3.1 per cent achieved south of the Sahara and especially to the 4.4 per cent gain of the West Africa subregion. These disparities were due in no small measure to differences in the importance of agriculture in the various subregions. The considerable size of the Nigerian economy relative to that of other West African countries means that its growth rate can likewise be a main cause of those disparities. (Nigeria's GDP represented in 1985 73 per cent of the West Africa output and 25 per cent of developing Africa's output). The two economic groupings, oil exporters and other countries, experienced practically the same growth rate, but among the latter grouping there was a marked discrepancy between least developed countries (LDCs) and the rest: the former registered a mere 0.7 per cent growth in combined GDP while the latter achieved an increase of 4.4 per cent, an impressive figure against the background of recent performance in the region.

23. The frequency distribution of countries according to GDP growth rate has shifted significantly (see table II.1). While in 1984 the number with negative growth had shot up to 21 out of 50, in 1985 it rebounded to 11 and six countries even recorded growth of 8 per cent or more.

5/ E/ECA/CM.12/5.

Table II.1
Frequency distribution of the region's countries according to GDP growth rate*

	1984	1985	1986 a/	1987 b/
Growth percentage:				
Negative	21	11	10	5
Zero to less than 3	11	14	11	17
3 and less then 5	10	14	24	24
5 and less than 8	3	5	3	4
8 and more	5	6	2	—
Total	50	50	50	50

Source: ECA secretariat.

*GDP measured at 1980 prices.

a/ Preliminary estimate.

b/ Forecast.

24. Excluding countries where the recovery from drought was the main determinant of growth, particularly good results were recorded in Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritius and Togo. Cameroon has traversed the recent difficult years practically unscathed by the crises which affected other countries in the region. It was helped to a considerable extent by its oil wealth but prudent policies, particularly the refusal of the Government to increase current expenditure in line with the growth of oil revenues and its avoidance of onerous debt commitments, were of crucial importance. In Botswana despite a persistent drought, GDP rose in 1985 by a considerable 15.5 per cent because of the remarkable expansion of the mining industry. The economic policies of that country over the years have been characterized by fiscal restraint, stability and consistency. Malawi continued to grow at a sustained pace, owing to a long-standing policy of providing incentives to agriculture and through competent economic management generally. In Mauritius, the government policy of using to the full the natural advantage of the island -- an abundant and highly skilled workforce -- paid off : industrial exports from the Export Processing Zone shot up, employment increased rapidly and GDP grew by more than 6 per cent in 1985. In Algeria, a major oil-exporting country, the main determinants of growth in 1985 were the diversification of the energy sector away from over-dependence on crude oil, the greater emphasis on efficiency in the manufacturing sector, where extensive reforms were carried out, and the incentives introduced for agriculture. Ghana continued to be successful in its adjustment

policies, helped in no small measure by the return of normal weather, but that does not detract from the remarkable achievement which its recovery after a decade or more of economic decline represents. In Cote d'Ivoire the recovery from the recession which succeeded the ill-fated coffee boom of the 1970s started up at a strong pace, GDP growing in 1985 by 6.5 per cent. What is also noteworthy is the good performance of Nigeria in 1985: GDP grew by 4.1 per cent after falling 8.1 per cent in 1984. The result arose largely from higher oil production in 1985.

2. Agriculture

25. Recovery of agriculture from drought has been the main cause of output rising in an exceptional fashion in 1985 in several countries. In the Sahel aggregate GDP jumped by 7.4 per cent in 1985. In Mali GDP rose by 8.2 per cent after four years during which agriculture declined by 30 per cent. In the Niger GDP gained 5 per cent, although the strong recovery in agriculture was offset by a crisis in the uranium industry. In Senegal GDP shot back 12 per cent, agriculture rising by nearly 20 per cent following a fall of similar proportions in 1984. Elsewhere, agriculture performed particularly well in Zambia, where value added rose by a considerable 9.2 per cent, helping the economy to achieve real growth despite the decline of copper mining. In Zimbabwe agricultural production rose even more strongly -- by an exceptional 29.6 per cent -- lifting GDP by 9.6 per cent over 1984 levels. In North Africa agriculture recovered strongly in the Maghreb, where drought had been a problem in 1983-1984; there were exceptional harvests in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), reporting on the cereal crop in 1985, clearly documented the overall situation: cereal production in developing Africa rose 31 per cent to 74 million tons, with spectacular crops in the Sudan (193 per cent more) and Zimbabwe (doubled production at 3.6 million tons). In national accounting terms, agricultural value added is estimated to have grown by 4.1 per cent at 1980 prices, while gross agricultural production as measured by the FAO index increased by 7.3 per cent.

3. Manufacturing industry

26. The good performance of agriculture was reflected in a marked recovery of manufacturing industry in the region as a whole, because that sector largely dealt with the transformation of agricultural raw materials. It is estimated that manufacturing value added rose by around 5.9 per cent in real terms during 1985, all subregions sharing the recovery with the exception of Central Africa, where there was a 1 per cent decline. Higher efficiency following reforms did play a role in the recovery in a number of countries, for example, in Algeria, where a large part of the region's manufacturing output is generated. Nevertheless, in general the situation in manufacturing remained difficult because long-standing problems had not been solved. In fact, in many countries the process of adjustment either had not really started or was itself a source of difficulties -- as in Zaire, where the sector was troubled by foreign competition and liquidity problems.

4. Mining

27. While manufacturing industry performed better, the mining industry suffered from virtual stagnation. Oil production was held down by OPEC quotas and poor demand in the main markets of the industrialized countries. OECD estimated that in 1985 demand in its member countries was 45.3 million barrels a day (b/d) lower than in 1984 and only marginally higher than in 1983. Other mineral production was also affected by poor external demand, as the behaviour of metal prices bears witness. The IMF price index for metals declined in 1985 by 6 per cent, with aluminium prices falling nearly 17 per cent and copper prices failing to recover from a sharp fall in 1984. The index of mineral prices in developing market economies, for its part, indicates a fall of 2.1 per cent in prices during 1985. 6/

5. Consumption, investment and savings

28. Internal demand conditions were generally sluggish. Domestic demand increased by 1.4 per cent, half as fast as GDP. Private consumption recovered (3.9 per cent growth), while public consumption continued to decline. Most importantly, the contraction of capital formation y unabated. Fixed capital formation is estimated to have fallen 1.7 per cent in real terms in 1985, to only 83.4 per cent of its 1980 level, in consequence of which total capital formation was only 18.3 per cent of GDP compared to 23 per cent in 1980. At the same time, the rate of domestic savings remained high at 24.5 per cent. At constant prices, the region as a whole showed a net surplus of goods and services amounting to around 5.2 per cent of GDP. As previous Surveys have pointed out, it would be largely misleading to regard that surplus with approval. It was more the result of import contraction that export expansion; and the majority of countries in the region had low levels of savings and capital formation, combined with a net external deficit. The contrast here is extremely marked between oil exporters and the remaining countries. In the latter, savings were only 13.3 per cent of GDP and investment, at 15.8 per cent of GDP, had therefore to be financed by a net external inflow of 2.5 per cent of GDP. The domestic savings of oil exporters, on the other hand, equalled 30.4 per cent of GDP and they ran an external surplus of 9.3 per cent of GDP. The rapid contraction in investment by oil exporters since 1981 noted in previous Surveys was not halted in 1985, any more than the fall in export revenues to which it was a reaction.

6. Persisting problems

29. Despite the undeniable recovery in 1985, many countries went deeper into crisis or had to start exploring ways to reform their economies. Debt problems were particularly acute. Many countries, including large ones such as Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and the Sudan, faced massive debt-service charges, some of them unsustainable. In many cases arrears of external debt accumulated — which explain to a certain extent the external

---

6/ Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XL, No. 11 (November 1986).

surplus recorded by the region. The Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone suffered from difficulties mostly unrelated to drought or other climatic upset. In the Gambia, the rainfall pattern did indeed affect crops yields, but inadequate price incentives and institutional weaknesses also harmed the economy, leading to a fall in output of nearly 10 per cent. In Sierra Leone, the economy was in rapid decline. GDP fell by more than 10 per cent, production was lower in all sectors and inflation accelerated to 76.6 per cent. In Liberia, the economy suffered from declining demand for traditional exports (iron ore, rubber, coffee) and from political turmoil. Egypt was hurt by the slump in the oil market and the fall in remittances from its large expatriate community in the Arabian peninsula. External debt, estimated at $38.3 billion in 1984/1985, required heavy service charges at the very time that Egypt experienced a lower level of external revenues. In the Congo, another oil-exporting country, declining oil revenues and rising debt-service charges led the Government to introduce the first step of an adjustment programme which was to lead later to a fully fledged agreement with the IMF. The Government of Nigeria outlined severe measures in the budget prepared for 1986, indicating its determination to deal with the deep-seated problems affecting the economy. In short, the respite brought by the ending of the drought had not solved any of the major problems of the region's economy and the need for change was felt acutely.

B. The situation in 1986

1. Output and demand

30. On the whole the trend in 1986 was very disappointing: growth faltered badly, at an estimated 1.2 per cent in real terms for regional product on the basis of the information available. Once again, an overall figure may easily mislead, as performance appears to have varied widely between oil exporters and the remaining countries. According to ECA estimates, while the combined output of the former declined by around 0.3 per cent, the latter did rather well and their combined output rose by 4 per cent, the best figure since the beginning of the decade. The fall in oil prices was the main cause of both trends, since it sharply reduced external revenues for one economic grouping and significantly reduced import costs for the other. In addition, a sizable number of countries in the latter grouping shared in the windfall provided by the sharp rise in coffee prices at the beginning of the year. Looking at subregional estimates, North Africa's growth was only 1.6 per cent; the distinctly lower growth of sub-Saharan Africa owed much to the actual decline of 3 per cent in the GDP of Nigeria; the Central Africa subregion showed a disappointing growth of 1.6 per cent (mainly because oil exporters are prominent and contribute a large share of output); while East and southern Africa (with no oil exporter and the benefit of high coffee prices) showed a healthy 3.8 per cent growth.

31. The impact of lower oil prices on the region's economy is a consequence of the large share of oil in total exports and of oil

exporters' GDP in regional product. The fall in oil prices during the year was such that talk of a collapse is entirely justified. (See chapter VII for a fuller discussion of the matter.) For oil exporters, the consequences showed up first in falling export revenues : from an estimated $49 billion in 1985 to $27 billion in 1986, a cut of 44 per cent. In Algeria, Nigeria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya exports were reportedly down by 40 per cent, 42 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively. In Egypt some estimates point to a drastic fall of net oil income from $2,015 million in the 1985/1986 fiscal year to only $600 million in 1986/1987. Such huge losses spread their effects quickly through the economies, compelling import cuts and a reduction in investment. Some oil exporters seem in fact to have under estimated the severity of the problem and only belatedly made the necessary expenditure cuts : in Gabon estimates of the price of oil made early in the year proved too optimistic and the new 1987 budget introduced an unprecedented 46 per cent cut compared to the revised 1986 budget; oil income is expected to bring in only 60 billion African Financial Community (CFA) francs compared to an average of CFAF 400 billion in the years 1984-1985.

32. The fall in the dollar price was compounded by the sharp depreciation of the dollar itself. Lower oil import costs immediately gave those countries which must import oil the opportunity to increase the volume purchased, hence to consume more energy and raise their level of activity. Subsequently, lower energy prices would permit more capital- and intermediate goods to be imported, thus contributing to higher investment. Lower energy prices also mean lower production costs, paving the way for less inflation and higher productivity.

33. Many non-oil exporting countries also benefited from the higher coffee prices obtainable in 1986. A good example is Kenya, whose coffee revenues in 1986 are estimated to have reached some 8.4 billion Kenyan shillings -- nearly 82 per cent more than in 1985. The net effect is not easy to ascertain but may represent up to 1 per cent of GDP for most oil-importing countries. In Ethiopia, for instance, the crude oil bill represented 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1985 but may have been cut by as much as 48 per cent in 1986. In Kenya net petroleum imports took 5.4 per cent of GDP in 1985. Since prices fell 51 per cent in terms of national currency, the gain to the economy may have been as high as 2.5 per cent of GDP, though losses on exports of refined petroleum products have to be offset.

34. Agriculture benefited from generally good weather in 1986, and for developing Africa taken as a whole it is estimated that value added rose by 2.2 per cent. (Oil-importing countries improved their agricultural product by 5.2 per cent.) There are encouraging signs that the decisions taken in the recent past to give more priority to agriculture and improve incentives for agricultural producers have borne fruit in at least some countries. That is certainly the case in Zambia, where producer prices for basic agricultural products were sharply increased; and in Zimbabwe support for agriculture considerably helped the country to endure the drought with minor damage.

35. In other economic sectors, 1986 saw no significant change in the fundamentals of the situation. The extraction of non-fuel minerals was badly hurt by generally weak prices. Value added in manufacturing industry is estimated to have shown growth of around 4 per cent in 1986 but that regional performance does not reflect the continuing difficulties in many countries, which stem from deep-seated problems that require time for their solution, whether the enterprises operate in the private or the public sector. In oil-exporting countries such as Nigeria, reduced export revenues and the subsequent clamp down on imports sharply curtailed the supply of raw materials and many other imported inputs to manufacturing, leading to some labour redundancies and factory closures. There are also successes to report, however, one of the most spectacular being the Mauritius Export-processing Zone.

36. Developing Africa's current-account position has worsened, inevitably, in the face of sharply falling receipts from oil exports. The current-account deficit, which is estimated at $7.1 billion for 1985, may have reached $21.5 billion in 1986 -- some $4 billion more than forecast in the last Survey--most of which was incurred by oil exporters. The current account of the other countries in the region slightly improved, some of them (e.g. Kenya) making substantial gains. The situation of those countries offers no grounds for complacency, however. Morocco, for example, reduced its current-account deficit in 1986 to an estimated 1.7 per cent of GDP compared to 8.2 per cent and 11 per cent in 1985 and 1984, respectively but it achieved that result not only because of a recovery in agriculture and savings on oil imports (26 per cent by value of imports in 1985) but also because of a debt-rescheduling exercise.

37. Internal demand conditions at the regional level barely changed in 1986, owing to the downturn in the relatively richer countries. Domestic demand is estimated to have increased by only 0.3 per cent; and public consumption continued to decline. The latter result was only to be expected in view of the general policy of expenditure restraint. Private consumption rose by 2.3 per cent -- less, therefore, than in 1985 and significantly less than population growth. There was a further fall in gross fixed capital formation, estimated at 5 per cent but, significantly, capital formation in non-oil exporting countries substantially increased (7.3 per cent), whereas in oil-exporting countries it declined 9.4 per cent, the largest fall since 1983. The seriousness of the situation can be gauged by the report of the Nigerian Government, when presenting its 1987 budget, of a 36.7 per cent fall in gross fixed capital formation during 1986. The contraction of investment is reflected in the fall of Nigerian imports of goods and services, which is estimated to have been 7 per cent in 1986, twice as severe as in 1985.

2. The debt issue

38. Debt service remained an acute problem in 1986, given the trends in current-account balances. Some countries found themselves in such difficulties that they accumulated arrears, further exacerbating the issue. The Sudan faced a particular

daunting problem : according to its 1986/1987 budget debt-service obligations were estimated at 300 per cent of anticipated exports of goods and services, at around $2,500 million. Scheduled repayments in the fiscal year were $830.7 million and arrears $1,717.7 million. Even with a decision to limit repayments to 25 per cent of exports, the debt-service burden was still $212.2 (equivalent to 520 million Sudanese pounds). The Sudanese debt currently totals around $13 billion.

39. One indication of the severity of debt problems is the number of countries which entered into in rescheduling negotiations with external creditors, with or without IMF participation. Most of those creditors made rescheduling dependent on an agreement with IMF and the World Bank on a set of policy reforms. A notable case in this respect was the Congo which, after starting its own adjustment programme, reached agreement with IMF on a stand-by credit that provided badly needed relief while it negotiated with creditors belonging to the Paris and London Clubs about rescheduling the debts. In the context of the fall in oil revenues, total export receipts were insufficient to cover the charges for debt service alone. Nigeria -- another large African debtor, though its debt is not large in relation to its revenues or compared to the liabilities of other international debtors -- negotiated with IMF and the World Bank throughout the year; agreement is reported to be fairly imminent. In the course of those negotiations, two moratoria of three months were granted. In the end, agreements were reached with members of the London and Paris Clubs on government debts but at the year-end had not yet been finalized in respect of commercial debts. The simultaneous fall in oil revenues and emigrant workers' remittances created a difficult balance-of-payments problem for Egypt, where the current-account deficit will reportedly double between 1984/1985 and 1986/1987 to a level of some $3 billion, according latest forecasts. Foreign debt was put at $38.6 billion in 1985/1986 and scheduled debt service at nearly $4 billion per annum. However, substantial arrears are reported. The debt question figures prominently in current negotiations with IMF on a $1 billion stand-by credit.

40. Estimates of the total regional debt are still controversial to some extent because data on external commitments are incomplete in certain cases. In the last Survey a figure of $162 billion for the end of 1985 was put forward. Since commercial bank flows fell considerably, further accumulation of debt could have occurred only from arrears, new debt entered into as the result of rescheduling exercises, multilateral loans and some debt-creating official resource flows. As a provisional estimate, total regional debt may have reached $175 billion by the end of 1986. The servicing of those debts was scheduled to total around $24 billion in 1986, a crushing burden. The actual debt service will certainly have been less, as decisions taken by some Governments (e.g. Zaire's) and debtors indicate. While scheduled debt service by Nigeria in 1986 was over $3 billion, the actual sum was $1.9 billion because of the moratoria and rescheduling negotiated by the Government.

41. A recent OECD survey 7/ contains useful information on the structure of African debt. The total disbursed long-term and short-term debt of the African region is estimated to have been $138 billion in 1984, of which North African countries owed $67 billion (49 per cent) and sub-Saharan countries $71 billion (51 per cent). On a country basis, the debt is extremely concentrated: 15 countries owing more than $2 billion apiece accounted for 82 per cent of the total; 4 countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Nigeria) accounted for 53 per cent. Moreover, the debts were apparently long-term commitments and on concessional terms, for the debt part. In percentage terms the position may be summarized as follows:

	Concessional loans	Other loans	Short-term
North Africa	25	55	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	58	10
African region	29	56	15

The regional structure of debt was more favourable than that obtaining in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the corresponding percentages were: concessional long-term, 5; other long term, 79; short-term, 21.

42. However, structure is not the sole determinant of the character of debt problems. Nor are ratios such as Debt service/Exports (estimated at 27.1 per cent for the region in 1984) -- good indicators though they are -- totally trust worthy for predicting debt problems. It is better to investigate the extent to which a given country experiences difficulty in servicing its debt -- a situation which can arise even with levels of debt that are low in absolute or relative terms. As a matter of fact, the usual indicators got worse in 1986. According to IMF the ratio of debt service to exports of goods and services in sub-Saharan Africa rose to 29.4 per cent compared to 28.6 per cent in 1985. A clearer sign is the large number of countries which entered into rescheduling negotiations during the year or took debt-related measures. The list includes the following: the Congo, Egypt, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia. They are the countries which undertook formalized negotiations, while many others engaged in direct contacts with creditors (banks or official creditors) without a specific framework for such negotiations.

C. Policy issues and the structural adjustment problem

43. The crisis in Africa and the need for policy reform were at the centre of international attention in 1986. In the previous year, in an unprecedented move, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), at its twenty-first session, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985, had

---

7/ Financing and External Debt of Developing Countries: 1985 Survey (Paris, 1986).

adopted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER). As already indicated in the last Survey (E/ECA/CM.12/5) APPER can be considered a turning point for the region, since the OAU Assembly did not shrink from recognizing that policy failures bore some responsibility for the crisis and that reform was urgently needed. The Assembly called for priority to be given to agriculture, to which a sufficient share (20-25 per cent) of public investment should be allocated, as well as to price incentives for the farming population. At its thirteenth special session, held in May 1986 and devoted to the African crisis, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted its Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD). The Programme stressed the ultimate responsibility of African governments, while recognizing that international measures were necessary if reform was to succeed. Priority was given to agriculture and related sectors, with emphasis on remunerative produce-pricing policies and incentive schemes. The necessity to improve economic management was fully recognized: action had to be taken which would cover the whole range of public policy on public enterprises, domestic savings, fiscal administration and the like. The positive role of the private sector through "well-defined and consistent policies" was acknowledged, but it was affirmed that the role of the public sector would remain an important one in the economy of the African region. The international community was called upon to increase resource flows to the region, with particular emphasis on the issue of financial constraints stemming from debt service. It was agreed, in particular, that no donor of bilateral aid ought to be a net recipient of official capital flows from developing Africa. The cost of the programme has been estimated at $128.1 billion, of which $45.6 billion is expected to come from sources external to Africa.

44. During 1986 governments have in general followed policies directed towards reform, sometimes even ones that introduced very radical and drastic changes. The framework established in APPER and UNPAAERD is a broad one and quite significant differences of approach can find room within it. Generally speaking, policy reforms were mainly directed along the following lines:

(a) higher prices for agricultural products and more realistic pricing for industrial products;

(b) reduction or elimination of subsidies;

(c) privatization and/or reform in the public sector;

(d) adjustment of exchange rates;

(e) trade liberalization or rationalisation; and

(f) control and, where feasible, reduction of government expenditure on current account.

45. Governments linked their reform policies in many instances to agreements with IMF and/or the World Bank, which provided

financial support in the form of stand-by credit or aid in structural adjustment. Recourse to IMF was by no means a condition of reform, however: Governments defined their adjustment programmes on the basis of national considerations and even applied them without any support from, or co-ordination with international organizations.

46. The agreement reached in August 1986 between IMF and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on a stand-by credit represented a significant change in the development policy of that country. The signature of such an agreement had been held up by serious policy differences for a number of years. The vexing issue of currency devaluation was solved: a devaluation by 57.5 per cent took place. The Government enacted a strict programme of fiscal austerity and instituted checks on deficit financing. In the field of agriculture, producer prices were raised very substantially and the marketing of agricultural products liberalized. Subsidies on basic commodities, as well as most price controls, were removed. Public enterprises had to submit to strict rehabilitation measures in order to bring to an end the mounting deficits, underutilization of capacity and overmanning which had characterized their operations in the past.

47. Another important step was the conclusion of an agreement between Tunisia and IMF. To deal with the economic crisis triggered by the combination of lower oil prices, a poor 1986 crop and disappointing revenue from tourism, the Government enacted a programme of stiff reforms which involved the dismantling of many controls, a devaluation of the Tunisian dinar and a downward revision of the budget. The devaluation by 10 per cent against the currencies of competitor trading countries was the first such move since 1964.

48. In another important case, IMF and the World Bank narrowed their differences with Nigeria during the year, enabling those institutions to offer support for the Nigerian Government's structural adjustment programme and for debt rescheduling. One of the immediate results was the introduction of the second-tier foreign exchange market in which foreign currency has been auctioned. That measure produced an effective devaluation of nearly 73 per cent in October 1986. Other structural adjustments included:

(a) the dissolution of agricultural marketing boards;
(b) a start to the privatization of some public corporations, the Government selling its shares to private investors;
(c) the removal of subsidies on energy products; and
(d) a change in the import regime, with a view to abolishing import licenses.

49. Negotiations are taking place between IMF and Egypt for a stand-by credit which could reach $1 billion. The related structural adjustment programme proposed by IMF is reported to contain the following points:

(a) the gradual floating of the currency over a period of 18 months, in order to eliminate the complex system of multiple exchange rates;

(b) allowing interest rates to move over the 13 per cent mark now set for the central bank discount rate;

(c) an increase in energy prices;

(d) raising agricultural producer prices and phasing out gradually the government controls on agricultural production; and

(e) greater incentives for industrial investment.

50. As may be seen, the programme would touch many sensitive policy issues, though for the time being skirting the difficult question of food subsidies. In any case, the Egyptian Government has raised serious objections to certain IMF conditions.

51. The Government of Zaire announced its decision to limit debt repayment to 10 per cent of export revenues. In effect, while the structural adjustment programme agreed upon with IMF and the World Bank has been applied strictly by Zaire, despite the very high costs involved, the anticipated foreign investment did not materialize, leaving Zaire in the awkard and painful position of becoming a net capital exporter. That is clearly an unsustainable situation, as the success of the programme requires additional inflows of capital from external sources. In particular, the revamping and development of the country's transport network is impossible without very substantial external financial support.

52. By the end of September 1986, 16 African countries had concluded arrangements with IMF and others were to conclude similar agreements subsequently, including Tunisia, as well as Nigeria, which signed a letter of intent. The events of the year showed clearly the pitfalls and the dimensions of the sacrifices which the countries of the region have to confront on the way to recovery. IMF and World Bank conditions impose, in some instances, such high social costs that governments perceive them as difficult to sustain for various reasons -- inter alia, the conflict with the interests of constituencies and social groups. The issue of subsidies is a particularly sensitive one in view of its direct impact on the living standards of the urban population.

53. The importance and intractability of the latter issue was demonstrated by the food riots which erupted in Zambian cities when the Government, after raising agricultural producer prices, eliminated subsidies on food, causing the price of maize meal, a basic staple, to rise by 100 per cent. The maize subsidy is reported to have been costed at 800 million kwacha or 36.1 per cent of recurrent expenditure in the 1986 budget estimates. The riots led to the rescinding of the measure and dealt a severe blow to the recovery programme; the gap in the budget is expected to rise to 30 per cent of GDP in consequence, whereas under the IMF sponsored programme it was planned to fall to 9 per cent. Zambia, dependent on copper for 90 per cent of its export revenues, was badly hit by the movement of copper prices which

have lost 60 per cent of their value in real terms over the last 10 years. The devaluation of the kwacha represented by the auction system which was introduced in 1985 cut deeply into the incomes of wage earners.

54. In Algeria, policy reforms took another direction, the Government being intent on avoiding debt rescheduling. Because of sharply reduced oil revenues, the 1986 budget was revised; investment, in particular, suffered a cut of 26.2 per cent to a level barely higher than in 1985. The import budget was cut by roughly 20 per cent. Those retrenchment measures are to be maintained in 1987, imports being cut by a further 17 per cent. Very strong measures were adopted in agriculture, where profound changes are taking place. Producer prices were raised by more than 50 per cent in the period 1984-1985. Private farmers secured considerably more credit and generally received stronger support from the authorities, which gave priority to agriculture in many ways, for example, by allocating more resources for the development of water supplies. In industry, the emphasis was on ways of reducing imports and increasing efficiency and productivity, in view of the severe limits imposed on the scope of projects by the sharply reduced oil revenues. Investment funds were switched increasingly from heavy industry enterprises to medium and small-sized units. With a rapidly increasing population, Algeria has also placed growing emphasis on social concerns, particularly job creation.

55. In Sierra Leone, the Government launched an Economic Recovery Programme 1986/1987-1988/1989 when introducing the 1986/1987 budget, in its endeavour to arrest the economic decline suffered by the country. A key measure was the decision in June 1986 to allow the exchange rate to float. Other measures included:

(a) the elimination of subsidies on petroleum and rice, which account for a major share of the budget deficit;

(b) the liberalisation of the import licensing system;

(c) raising producer prices of the major agricultural commodities;

(d) rationalisation of enterprises in the public sector;

(e) phasing out many government controls, including those on prices; and

(f) freezing the level of employment in government service.

56. In Gabon, likewise seriously hit by the decline in oil revenues, the Government introduced a structural adjustment programme for 1986-1987. In a context where its oil revenues were expected to fall to 60 billion CFA francs in 1987 compared to CFAF 285 billion in 1986 and CFAF 400 billion in 1985, the budget estimates for 1987 represented a reduction by 43 per cent. In addition, the Government seeks the rescheduling of the external debt and has defined a new development strategy for diversifying the economy. The measures to reduce expenditure included:

(a) a drastic cut in the allowances and advantages of public

servants; and

(b) the limitation of subsidies and transfers, particularly those to public corporations, which are to be better controlled in future by making the grant of financial help contingent on results.

57. Declining oil revenues also brought the need for reform in Angola. The reforms envisaged in the planning system to improve the economy have been jeopardized, and the Government has put a 40 per cent clamp on imports to ward off pressure on the balance of payments.

58. Table II.2 summarizes the trends in GDP in 1985-1986 and forecasts for 1987, by subregion and economic grouping, while table II.3 similarly presents a picture of the principal elements of supply and demand for the region as a whole.

Table II.2
GDP share and growth rate in developing Africa by subregion and economic grouping, 1985-1987*

	Output share in 1985	Growth per cent 1985	1986 a/	1987 b/
North Africa	42.5	2.3	1.6	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa c/	60.3	3.1	0.9	2.4
Of which:				
Central Africa	9.6	2.3	1.6	2.5
East and southern Africa	13.3	2.3	3.8	3.8
Southern Africa	5.0	3.7	2.4	3.6
West Africa	34.6	4.4	-0.5	1.6
Sahel	3.1	7.4	4.9	4.4
Oil Exporters	65.2	3.1	-0.3	1.6
Of which:				
OPEC members	48.1	2.8	-1.7	0.6
Non-oil exporters	34.8	3.0	4.0	4.0
LDCs	13.1	0.7	4.2	4.1
Others	21.7	4.4	3.8	3.9
Non-members of OPEC	51.9	3.3	3.8	4.1
Regional total	100.0	3.0	1.2	2.5

Source: ECA secretariat.

* GDP measured at 1980 prices. The countries surveyed in 1986 represented 77.4 per cent of the regional total in terms of GDP in 1985.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

b/ Forecast.

c/ Including the Sudan, which forms part of the North Africa subregion.

Table II.3
Supply and demand in developing Africa, 1985-1987*

	1985	Percentage annual growth		
	Billion Dollars	1985	1986a/	1987b/
Gross domestic product	332.2	3.0	1.2	2.5
Imports	81.0	-2.8	-7.0	2.0
Public consumption	48.7	-4.3	-1.4	-1.0
Private consumption	202.2	3.9	2.3	6.3
Gross capital formation	60.9	-1.7	-5.0	4.7
Change in stocks	3.0	4.6	3.9	-34.9
Exports	98.3	3.2	-2.0	3.4
Domestic demand	314.8	1.9	0.3	2.1
Money supply	75.4	17.0	7.7	..
		Index number		
Consumer prices c/	219.3	11.7	15.2	..

Source: ECA secretariat.

* Measured at 1980 prices except for money supply, which is at 1980 exchange rates.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

b/ Forecast.

c/ Index base 1980=100.

D. Outlook for 1987

59. The developments in 1986 help to explain how uncertain the short-term economic prospects of the African region appear. As in the past, it is true that a number of domestic and external factors will shape regional growth. Externally, the demand for and prices of oil and other primary commodities exported by the region, the position adopted by the donor community in regard to the management of outstanding foreign debt, the prospects of obtaining additional external assistance -- these are some of the particularly significant factors. Domestically, economic prospects for 1987 will depend crucially on the performance of agriculture and the pursuit of the corpus of policies already introduced with the aim of raising productivity in agriculture and improving economic management.

60. As to the demand for and prices of the region's exports, both are likely to continue in a depressed state because the growth rate in the OECD countries is expected to remain more or less at its 1986 level (which was less than half that achieved in

1984). Regional export trade growth is projected to remain fairly sluggish, with markets for primary commodities suffering from over-supply and over-stocking in the developed market economies. The situation is expected to be particularly unfavourable for minerals and fibres. Beverages, particularly coffee, which enjoyed some buoyancy during 1986, are likewise expected to lose ground -- in fact, coffee prices are already falling fast. A possible exception to the unpromising scenario which these comments suggest for 1987 might be the behaviour of oil prices. The OPEC target of $18 a barrel or more may indeed be achieved. It does not depend solely, however, on the proviso that the current agreement by OPEC members on production quota restrictions holds good throughout 1987. Other factors are in play, not susceptible to economic analysis. Exports of goods and services by African OPEC members are nevertheless forecast to rise in volume by 1.3 per cent in 1987 compared to a fall of 5.6 per cent in 1986. For the remaining countries of the region a rise of 5.6 per cent is anticipated, essentially owing to an expected rise in export volumes in countries such as Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, whose export range also includes manufactured products. Likewise, the region's imports of goods and services are projected to rise in volume by about 2.2 per cent, after falling by about 6.8 per cent in 1986. The rise would be wholly accounted for by the rise of 4.4 per cent in imports by non-OPEC members. Potential import demand would imply a much greater increase, since most of the inputs for modern production and a sizable proportion of domestic consumption have to be met, if they can be met, from external sources. Unfortunately, the expected accrual of foreign exchange resources appears incapable of supporting potential demand in full. Moreover, even the projected increase in imports would depend critically on the realization of export expectations and, to some extent, on the degree of success achieved in negotiations for debt relief. If disappointed on that score, many countries -- particularly the big debtors such as Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, the Sudan and Zaire, -- would have to cut their imports instead and lose some growth momentum as a result.

61. The stagnation in net resource flows, or their relatively slow growth, is expected to continue. That prognosis is based on the belief that major donors will still link the provision of further assistance to agreement on a repayment schedule for outstanding debts and even, sometimes, to the adoption of certain reform measures. Regrettably, that is happening even after African developing countries have collectively committed themselves, within the framework of APPER and UNPAAERD, to undertaking far-reaching policy reforms and when the international community for its part is committed to supporting the efforts of the African peoples to implement those programmes to the full.

62. Progress in 1987 in the various sectors of the economy is expected to be mixed. With the overall picture shaped to a great extent by developments in the agricultural sector which, after all, is the major source of export income for non-oil exporters and of raw materials for domestic industry.

63. In 1987, agricultural output is expected to grow by a substantial 5 per cent, in which almost all subregional and economic groupings would participate -- in particular, West Africa, where strong growth is expected in Nigeria, and OPEC member countries. Central to that rather optimistic scenario is the assumption that weather conditions will continue to improve, now that Africa is out of its worst drought cycle. It is believed that the policy packages for reform instituted over the past two years or so will be more vigorously and widely pursued; they are already paying dividends in, for example, Algeria and Zambia. The food situation is expected to improve further, making the region self-sufficient overall in food grains. There would still be pockets of severe food shortage, however.

64. Although the supply of domestic inputs for manufacturing industry is expected to improve, particularly for agro-industries, the problems of enterprises depending mostly on imported inputs are expected to persist. It should however be recognized that the policy reforms currently being pursued are beginning to remove some debilitating constraints in the areas of pricing, organization and management. In many countries measures have been introduced to improve productivity and the quality of manufactured products, particularly in the public sector.

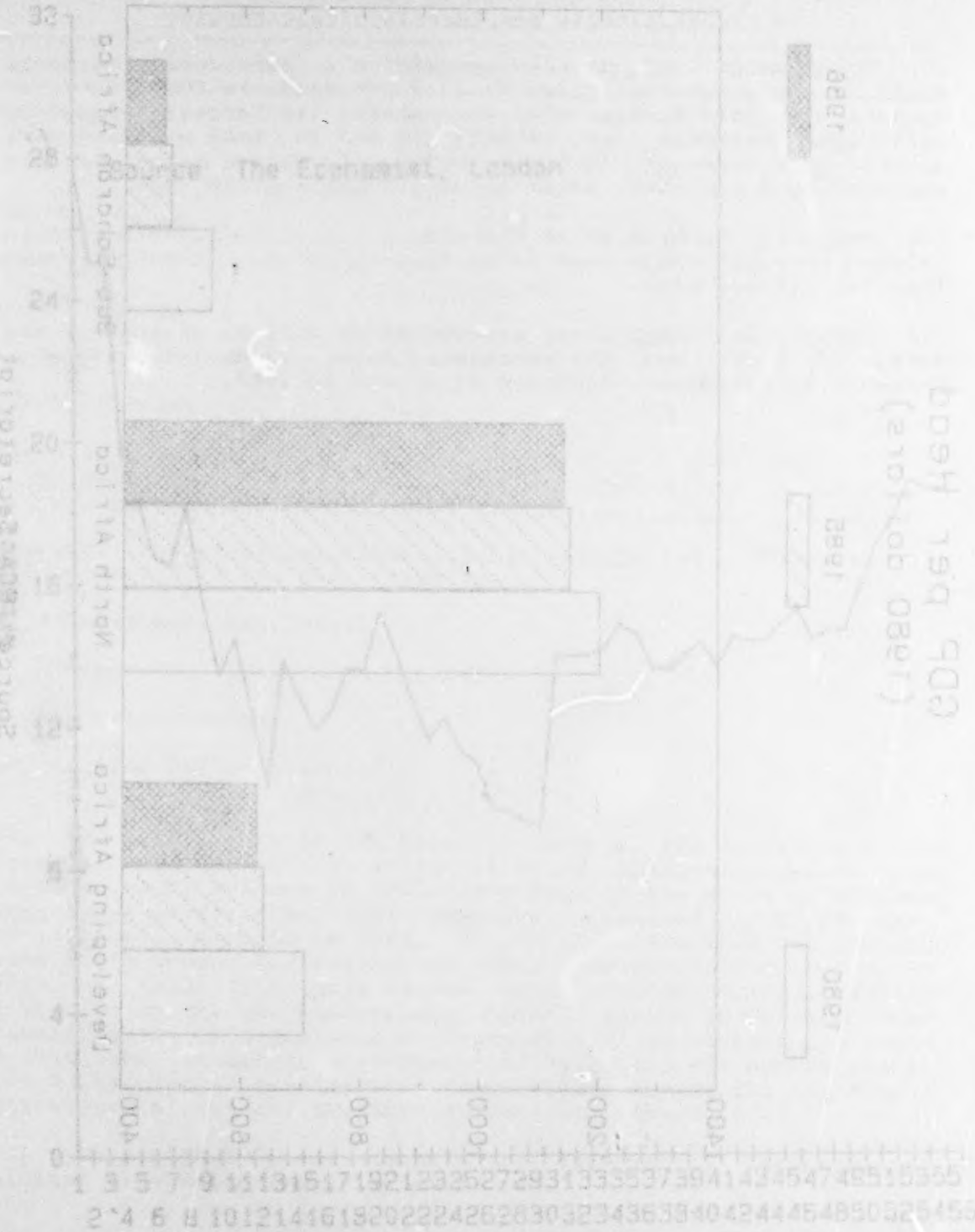
65. The sluggish demand for minerals and the reluctance of many donors to finance new investment in the mining sector are expected to persist in 1987. On the other hand, rehabilitation efforts in countries such as Zaire and Zambia should consolidate present mining capacity and enhance the ability of the countries concerned to respond to demand changes.

66. Total domestic demand is projected to remain weak in general. Essentially, that will result from the continued contraction of public expenditure as a matter of policy in many countries.

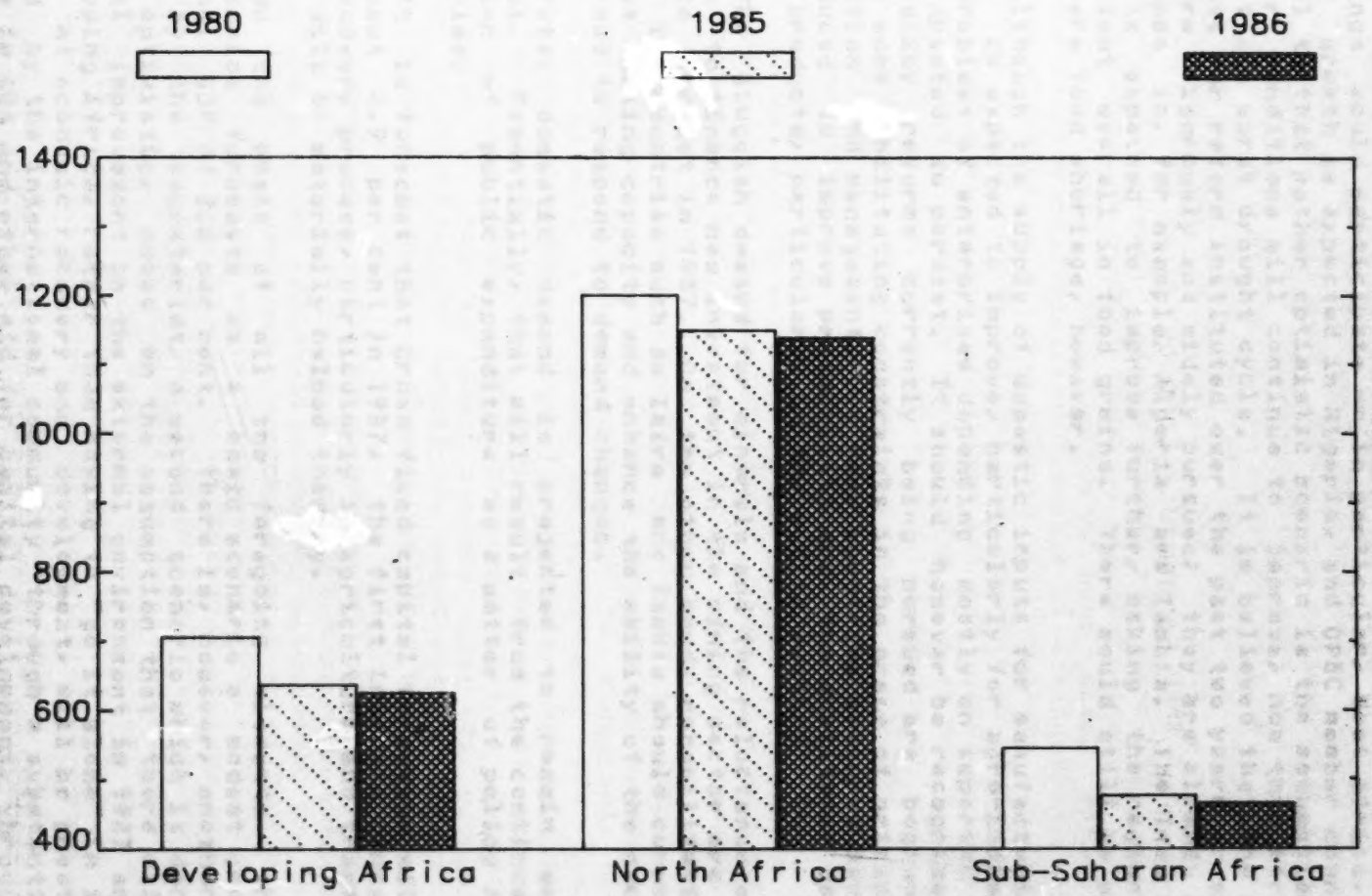
67. It is forecast that gross fixed capital formation will rise by about 4.9 per cent in 1987, the first increase since 1981. The recovery process, particularly in agriculture and transportation, will be materially helped thereby.

68. On the basis of all the foregoing elements, the ECA secretariat forecasts as a basic scenario a modest growth in regional GDP of 2.6 per cent. There is, however, another forecast by the secretariat, a second scenario which is decidedly more optimistic, based on the assumption that there will be a general improvement in the external environment in 1987 and that developing Africa, rather than having to "go it alone" in its efforts at economic recovery and development, will be greatly assisted by the international community through a substantial increase in ODA and other aid for capital development, through better commodity prices, both for minerals and non-minerals, and by the provision of substantial debt relief. It also assumes, as does the basic scenario, that oil prices will rise somewhat above $18 a barrel in 1987, boosting the economies of the oil exporters without seriously hurting the oil-importing countries. In such

circumstances, the overall rate of growth of GDP in 1987 might range between 3 per cent and 4 per cent.

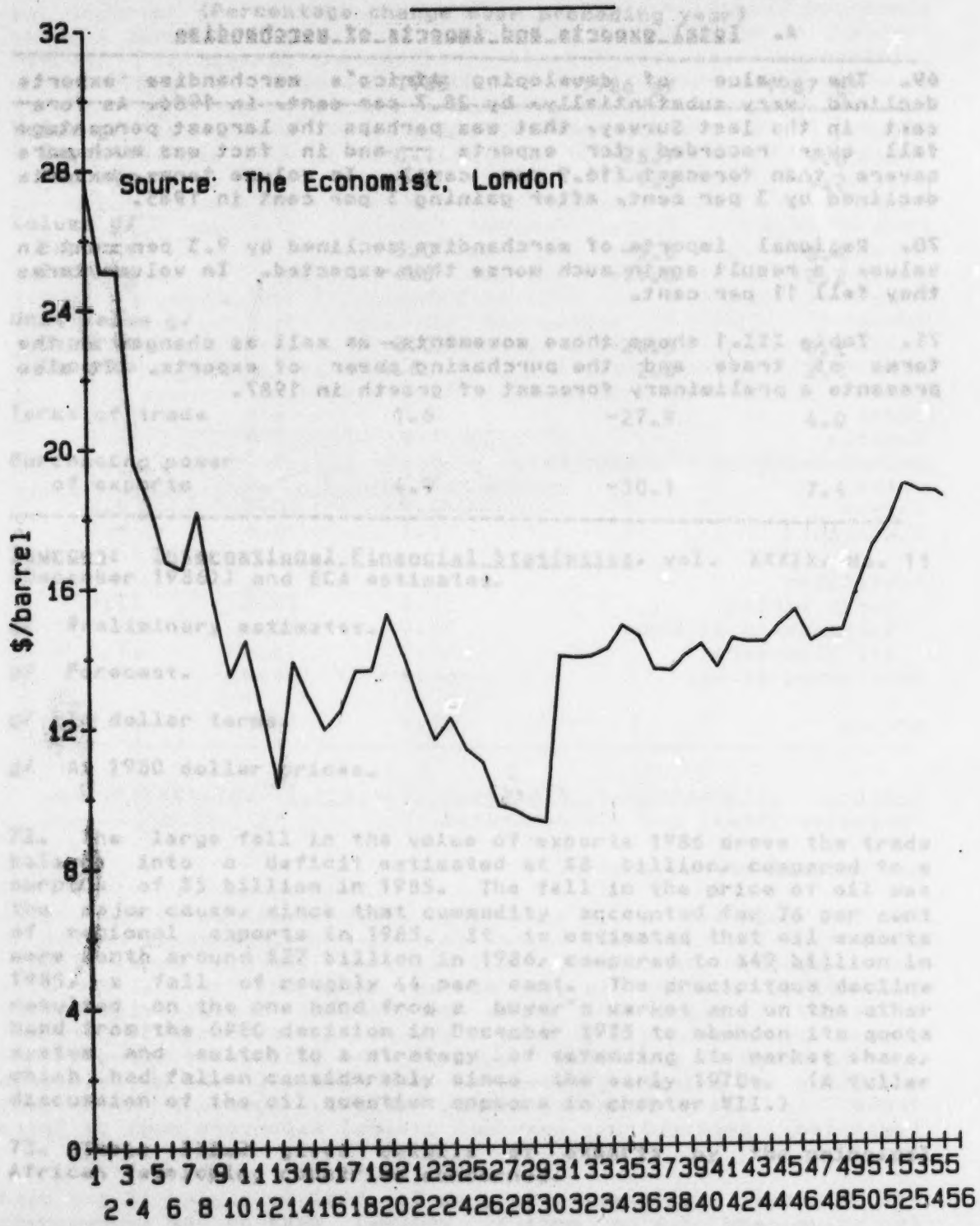


GDP per Head
(1980 dollars)



Source: ECA Secretariat

OIL PRICE TREND



III. THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

A. Total exports and imports of merchandise

69. The value of developing Africa's merchandise exports declined very substantially, by 28.7 per cent, in 1986. As forecast in the last Survey, that was perhaps the largest percentage fall ever recorded for exports -- and in fact was much more severe than forecast (16.9 per cent). In volume terms, exports declined by 3 per cent, after gaining 3 per cent in 1985.

70. Regional imports of merchandise declined by 9.3 per cent in value, a result again much worse than expected. In volume terms they fell 11 per cent.

71. Table III.1 shows those movements, as well as changes in the terms of trade and the purchasing power of exports. It also presents a preliminary forecast of growth in 1987.

Table III.1
Merchandise trade of developing Africa, 1985-1987
(Percentage change over preceding year)

	1985	1986 a/	1987 b/
Value c/			
Exports	-0.1	-28.7	9.6
Imports	-9.2	-9.3	4.2
Volume d/			
Exports	3.0	-3.0	3.4
Imports	-4.8	-11.0	2.2
Unit Value c/			
Exports	-3.0	-26.5	6.2
Imports	4.6	2.0	2.0
Terms of trade	1.6	-27.9	4.0
Purchasing power of exports	4.9	-30.1	7.4

Sources: International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIX, No. 11 (December 1986); and ECA estimates.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

b/ Forecast.

c/ In dollar terms.

d/ At 1980 dollar prices.

72. The large fall in the value of exports 1986 drove the trade balance into a deficit estimated at $8 billion, compared to a surplus of $5 billion in 1985. The fall in the price of oil was the major cause, since that commodity accounted for 76 per cent of regional exports in 1985. It is estimated that oil exports were worth around $27 billion in 1986, compared to $49 billion in 1985, a fall of roughly 44 per cent. The precipitous decline resulted on the one hand from a buyer's market and on the other hand from the OPEC decision in December 1985 to abandon its quota system and switch to a strategy of defending its market share, which had fallen considerably since the early 1970s. (A fuller discussion of the oil question appears in chapter VII.)

73. Table III.2 gives details of exports by the principal African developing countries concerned.

Table III.2
Exports by selected African countries, 1984-1986
(Billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986 a/
Algeria	12.8	12.4	8.8
Angola	2.0	2.0	1.6
Cameroon	1.9	2.3	1.5
Congo	1.2	1.1	0.7
Cote d'Ivoire	2.7	3.2	3.9
Egypt	3.1	3.7	2.4
Gabon	2.0	1.9	1.2
Ghana	0.6	0.6	0.7
Kenya	1.1	1.0	1.2
Libya	11.1	10.9	4.9
Morocco	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nigeria	11.9	12.6	6.1
Sudan	0.6	0.4	0.4
Tunisia	1.8	1.8	1.4
United Republic of Tanzania	0.4	0.3	0.4
Zaire	1.0	1.0	0.9
Zambia	0.7	0.8	0.9
Zimbabwe	1.2	0.8	0.9
Subtotals:			
North Africa	31.1	31.6	23.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.0	32.4	22.1
Oil exporters	47.9	48.7	27.5
Developing Africa	64.1	64.0	45.6
Africa	81.4	80.5	63.5

Sources: International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIX, No. 12 (December 1986); and ECA estimates.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

74. In contrast to oil exporters, other countries of the region performed significantly better in 1986, their exports rising in value by 18.7 per cent to $18.2 billion. The high level of coffee prices during the year was an important factor. For Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Kenya good prices brought significant growth in revenues : in Cote d'Ivoire an estimated 35 per cent and in Kenya 28 per cent, improving the balance of payments and providing a welcome stimulus to the economy. The unfavourable trend in most other commodity prices, however, hurt many countries, particularly non-fuel mineral exporters such as Zaire and Zambia.

75. Exports are forecast to grow in 1987 by around 10 per cent in value and 3.4 per cent by volume. Most of the improvement would come from higher prices for oil, those of other commodities being expected to remain low in over-supplied world markets.

76. Faced with declining export revenues, oil exporters have tended to restrict their imports, either through direct controls on imports or through the price mechanism (price increases brought about by devaluation or de facto depreciation of the currency). In Nigeria the import control system was fundamentally changed as part of the July 1986 structural adjustment programme, leading to a depreciation of the naira by more than 70 per cent since October 1986. It is estimated that imports by oil exporters fell 14 per cent in value, Angola, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria suffering particularly drastic reductions. Imports by other countries were static at roughly $20 billion. That statement, however, conceals the substantial gains which they were able to make because of lower oil costs. According to the World Bank, oil imports by non-oil exporters in sub-Saharan Africa amounted to 372,000 b/d in 1985 and had been growing at around 2.4 per cent a year in the period 1982-1985. These imports were therefore costing some $3.7 billion in 1985, or 19 per cent of total imports, and the savings from lower prices in 1986 may have been as much as $1.6 billion dollars or half the oil import bill.

77. Table III.3 gives details of imports by the principal African developing countries concerned.

Table III.3
Imports by selected African countries, 1984-1986
(Billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986 a/
Algeria	10.3	8.1	7.8
Angola	1.3	1.3	1.0
Cameroon	1.1	1.2	1.3
Congo	0.6	0.5	0.6
Cote d'Ivoire	1.5	1.9	2.2
Egypt	10.8	10.0	8.6
Gabon	0.9	0.9	0.8
Ghana	0.6	0.9	0.8
Kenya	1.5	1.5	1.8
Libya	6.8	6.8	5.5
Morocco	3.9	3.8	3.3
Nigeria	9.4	7.4	5.5
Sudan	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tunisia	3.2	2.5	2.4
United Republic of Tanzania	0.8	1.1	1.0
Zaire	0.7	1.2	1.3
Zambia	0.7	7.8	0.8
Zimbabwe	1.1	1.1	1.3
Subtotals:			
North Africa	34.9	31.2	27.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.2	27.9	26.0
Oil exporters	48.3	38.8	33.5
Developing Africa	65.1	59.1	53.6
Africa	81.4	76.6	67.0

Sources: International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIX, No. 12 (December 1986); and ECA estimates.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

78. It is expected that regional imports will grow in 1987 on account of higher economic growth and greater purchasing power, their value by 4.2 per cent and their volume by 2.2 per cent. That would be a significant improvement after the large setback experienced in 1986.

8. Commodity structure of trade

79. The commodity structure of the region's trade showed no substantial change in 1984 (see table III.4). Primary commodities provided the bulk (91.3 per cent) of exports. Mineral fuels alone were 71.2 per cent. In 1980 the share of primary commodities had been 93.2 per cent, oil accounting for 75.7 per cent. Manufactured goods other than chemicals provided only 6 per cent of exports in 1984 compared to 5.2 per cent in 1980.

80. On the import side, manufactured goods were 66.6 per cent and primary products 31.6 per cent of the 1984 total value. The increased share of food, beverages and tobacco in 1984 was directly related to the shipments of food aid, which started on a large scale in that year.

Table III.4
Exports and imports of developing Africa
by commodity class, 1983-1984
(Percentage)

	Exports		Imports	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Food, beverages and tobacco	11.9	11.9	15.8	17.1
Oils and fats; and other crude materials, excluding fuels	9.2	8.5	6.4	5.4
Mineral fuels and related materials	70.8	71.2	10.8	9.1
Chemicals	1.7	2.0	7.5	7.6
Machinery and transport equipment	0.6	0.5	37.1	37.0
Other manufactured goods	5.8	5.5	22.4	22.0
Total g/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XL, No.5 (May 1986).

g/ Including commodities not shown.

81. Data for 1985-1986 on the commodity structure of trade are still fragmentary, but some trends can be ascertained for the main products. The cereal trade of the region was heavily in deficit, imports far outstripping exports. In Food Outlook, FAO reported that in 1984/1985 exports of wheat and coarse grains increased to 2.1 million tons and imports decreased to 23.4 million tons from 29.2 million tons in the previous crop year. Nevertheless, the imbalance remained considerable. The situation in 1986/1987 seems to have improved: exports are expected to reach 3 million tons and imports to decrease further to 22.7 million tons. In value terms and including rice in the totals, regional exports of cereals are estimated at $126 million in 1985 and imports at $709 million.

82. In 1985 regional exports of coffee were around 1 million tons compared to 896,700 tons in 1984, an increase of 12.5 per cent. The very high prices during the 1985/1986 season may have enabled exports to bring in nearly $3 billion dollars in 1985 and $3.67 billion (24 per cent more) in 1986. Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Uganda were particularly substantial beneficiaries. Kenya coffee exports in 1986 have been estimated at 8.4 billion shillings, 82.1 per cent more than in 1985. The International Coffee Organization (ICO) has stated that Kenyan exports in the first 11 months of 1985/1986 were 1,607,000 bags compared to 1,274,000 bags in the previous coffee year. The value of Kenyan exports would have amounted to some $415 million or ShK 6.8 billion in 1985/1986. For Cote d'Ivoire, exports in the first 11 months of that coffee year are estimated at 3,539,000 bags, slightly more than in the corresponding period of 1984/1985 but up by 35.7 per cent in value.

83. Cocoa bean exports by the region were 8.6 per cent less in 1985 than 1984 at 813,600 tons. Prices were unfavourable, too, reducing receipts to $1.8 billion, compared to $2.8 billion in 1984. The value of exports in 1986 is provisionally estimated at $2.1 billion.

84. Tea exports were up 10.7 per cent in 1985 at 217,100 tons. Their value, however, collapsed to $437.2 million compared with $686.4 million in 1984. In 1986, the unfavourable trend continued; revenues in Kenya are estimated to have been ShK 3.4 billion, compared to ShK 3.8 billion in 1985.

85. Sugar exports in 1985 totalled 2.65 million tons compared to 2.26 million tons in 1984, or 17 per cent more. At the EEC import price those exports were worth respectively $940.9 million and $803.1 million. The regional share in world exports was 9.6 per cent in 1985 compared to 8 per cent in 1984.

86. Exports of cotton lint reached 640,200 tons in 1985, a decline of 14.3 per cent on 1984 which reflects the world-wide trend -- 500,000 fewer bales entered world trade in 1984/1985 than in the previous crop year. However, some good results were posted: the Sudan shipped 750,000 bales in 1984/1985 compared to

666,000 bales in 1983/1984 and Egypt 837,000 bales against 560,000 bales over the same crop years.

87. Oil trade, of course, is in surplus for developing Africa as a whole but for oil importers -- the majority of countries -- oil imports are a very important part of the import bill. As already stated, oil imports of sub-Saharan African non-oil exporting countries are estimated by the World Bank at 372,000 b/d in 1985 (1.6 per cent more than in 1984), costing $3.7 billion.

C. Trade prices

88. The major trend in trade prices in 1986 (needless to reaffirm) was the collapse of oil prices, which led to a steep fall in export prices for the region as a whole, accompanied by large losses in terms of trade and export purchasing power. According to provisional estimates, developing Africa's terms of trade declined by 27.9 per cent in 1986, while the purchasing power of exports fell by 30.1 per cent (as shown in table III.1). Import prices rose an estimated 2 per cent as inflation abated in industrialized countries.

89. The decline in oil prices when OPEC moved away from its quota system in December 1985 can only be described as breathtaking. With the suspension of official OPEC prices, spot prices are fully representative of market trends. Suez Blend, an Egyptian crude which had been priced at $25.92 dollars a barrel in December 1985, was down to $7.50 a barrel in the first week of August 1986 -- unprecedented since 1973 -- though it recovered afterwards. Brent oil, produced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and very similar to Nigerian light crude, fell from $27.75 a barrel on 7 January 1986 to a low of $9.7 on 8 July 1986. For the period 7 January to 2 December 1986, the Brent average was $14.20 or 50 per cent below its 1985 average. Another telling indication of the extent of the fall is given by the import price per barrel for OECD countries, which is estimated at an average $15.75 for 1986 or 40.4 per cent per cent below the $26.45 of 1985.

90. The fall in the prices of crude exerted a strong downward pressure on all hydrocarbon prices, particularly on natural gas and refined petroleum products. As a result Algeria, which is a major gas exporter, had to lower its prices because they were determined on an oil-equivalent basis. Belgium, for example, renegotiated its agreement with Algeria, bringing down prices per million British Thermal Units to $2.32 in the third quarter of 1986, against $3.18 in the second quarter of that year.

91. Table III.5 shows the evolution of wholesale prices for oil and some of the main non-fuel commodities that enter into international trade.

Table III.5
Wholesale price indexes for selected commodities, 1984-1986
(Base 1980=100)

	1984	1985	1986 a/
Crude oil, Libyan Arab Jamahiria (Es Sidra)	84.1	82.7	..
Coffee, Uganda (New York)	93.9	82.4	102.5
Copper, United Kingdom (London)	63.0	64.9	82.7
Cocoa beans, Ghana (London)	91.5	85.0	72.0
Phosphates, Morocco (Casablanca)	81.9	72.6	73.6
Cotton, Egypt (Liverpool)	86.3	63.9	47.4
Sugar, EEC import price	72.6	73.0	84.9
Logs, Phillippines (Tokyo)	80.5	70.4	78.6
Tea, average auction price (London)	55.2	89.0	85.1
Groundnuts, Nigeria (London)	72.0	72.0	102.8
Iron ore, Brazil North Sea Ports)	84.8	83.2	81.4
Tobacco, United States (all markets)	30.2	129.3	115.2
Average index	84.4	81.8	60.5

Sources: International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIX, No. 12 (December 1986); and ECA estimates.

a/ Estimates based on the number of months for which data are available.

92. In general however, oil exporters strove to sell on a "net back" basis (which relates the price of crude to the prices of refined products), a procedure which somewhat minimized their losses.

93. Apart from oil and coffee, commodity prices were weak. Coffee prices rose from late in 1985 to early in 1986, only to decline later as it became clear that the Brazilian crop would be larger than expected. The composite daily price compiled by ICO rose to around 250 cents per lb but fell below 140 cents per lb by December 1986, after Brazil offered discounts on coffee sales. (The latter price was actually below the ICO floor.)

94. Cocoa prices were disappointing. The market was under pressure from sizable stocks and average prices per lb were $0.95 in 1986 against $1.02 in 1985. A new development in the market was the signature by Cote d'Ivoire of the International Cocoa Agreement, which it had previously refused to sign.

95. Cotton prices fell sharply in 1985 and further declined in 1986 by an average of 23.6 per cent, according to the Liverpool cotton index. There was some recovery in the index by the end of the year.

96. Tea prices per kg, after rising to a peak of 147.49 pence in October 1986, then relapsed; and the average for the full year was down on that of 1985. For the first three quarters of 1986, the average auction price in London was 4.4 per cent below the 1985 price.

97. Copper prices per lb generally declined in 1986; in October London copper was 59.7 US cents compared to an average of 64.29 US cents in 1985, i.e. 7.1 per cent less.

98. Cobalt prices per lb fell in consequence of the decision by the African producers Zaire and Zambia to abandon their system of producer prices, reached a low of $3 and then recovered. The free-market average price in 1986 was $7 and a level of around $8 is forecast for 1987.

99. A notable exception to the generally sluggish commodities was diamonds. The market was buoyant throughout 1986, registering an average rise of 7 per cent compared to 1985, with a similar rise predicted for 1987. However, diamond prices range widely according to the quality of the stones and Zaire, which is primarily a producer of industrial diamonds, apparently benefited little because the higher prices were paid mainly for gem diamonds.

D. Direction of trade

100. The direction of the trade of developing African countries showed no fundamental changes in 1985. For both imports and exports, developed market economies were the main suppliers and customers (see table III.6). The stable pattern is rooted in the strong relationships that have been built up over the years.

Table III.6
Direction of developing Africa's trade, 1985
(Percentage)

	Exports	Imports
Developed market economies	73.5	74.7
Of which:		
Europe	57.5	56.8
EEC	48.0	48.3
United States	12.9	8.8
Japan	1.4	5.6
Centrally planned economies	6.2	7.7
Of which:		
USSR	2.4	2.5
Others	3.7	5.2
Developing market economies	13.6	17.6
Africa	4.0	4.1
America	4.1	3.9
Asia	3.9	9.5
Not specified	6.8	--
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol XL, No. 6 (June 1986).

101. Developed market economies took 73.5 per cent of exports and supplied 74.7 per cent of imports in 1985. The leading commercial partners weret he EEC countries, whose trade with Africa was roughly 48 per cent of both exports and imports. 8/ . The United States took 12.9 per cent of regional exports, mostly oil, but supplied only 8.8 per cent of imports. In contrast, the region's trade with Japan was heavily in deficit -- imports of $3.5 billion and exports of $902 million. Data from Japan show that the deficit continued in 1986, Japanese exports outstripping imports in the first half of the year by 66 per cent; but those exports were 22.5 per cent down on the corresponding months of 1985, in line with the overall decline in the region's imports. Within EEC, the Federal Republic of Germany was another important commercial partner, but here the balance was heavily in Africa's favour -- exports of $7.6 billion and imports of $3.4 billion. The oil trade is the main component of exports to the Federal Republic of Germany and it declined sharply in 1986 by 21 per cent as estimated from data for the first six months.

8/Excluding Portugal and Spain, which became members in 1986.

102. Changes occurred in 1985 in the trade with centrally planned economies: those countries bought 6.2 per cent of regional exports compared to 3.7 per cent only in 1984 and their share of imports contracted to 7.7 per cent in comparison with 8.7 per cent in 1984.

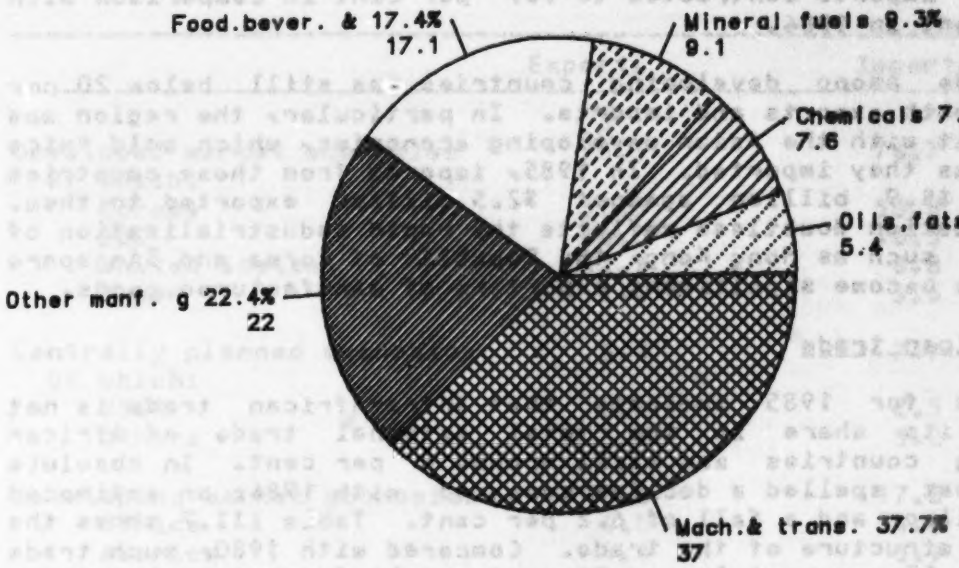
103. Trade among developing countries was still below 20 per cent of both exports and imports. In particular, the region was in deficit with the Asian developing economies, which sold twice as much as they imported. In 1985, imports from those countries totalled $5.9 billion against $2.5 billion exported to them. That situation doubtless reflects the rapid industrialisation of countries such as Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore which have become significant exporters of manufactured goods.

Intra-African trade

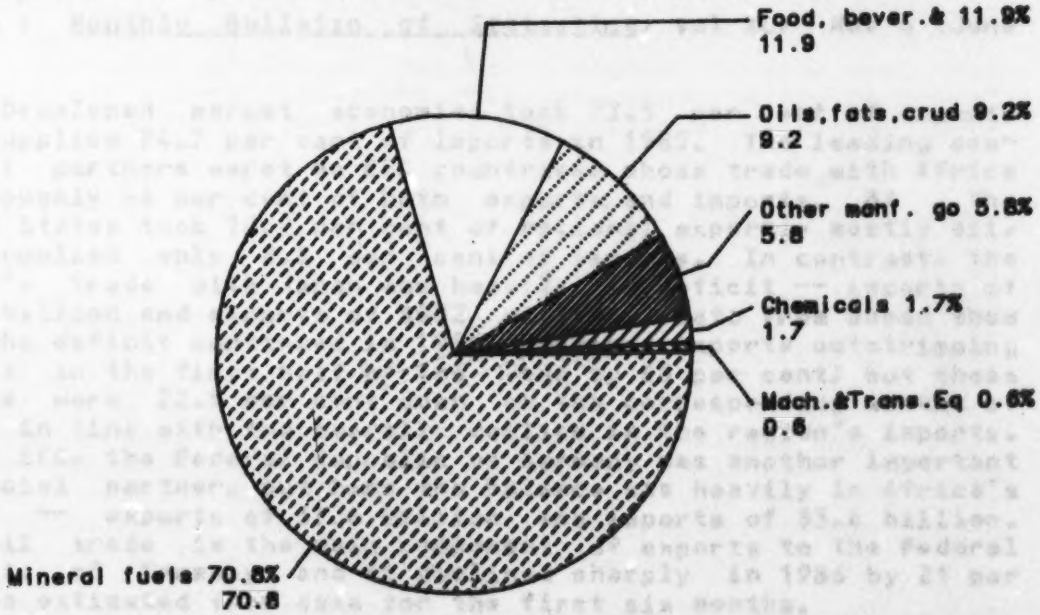
104. Data for 1985 indicate that intra-African trade is not growing: its share in the total external trade of African developing countries was still around 4 per cent. In absolute terms, that spelled a decline compared with 1984: an estimated $2,563 million and a fall of 6.2 per cent. Table III.7 shows the commodity structure of the trade. Compared with 1980, such trade was nearly 13 per cent less. It must not be forgotten that there is a large amount of unrecorded trade between African countries, particularly the traditional trade between coastal countries and their neighbours in the interior of the continent. Nevertheless, the data give cause for concern. They do show that intra-African trade is not increasing and they do provide a further indication of the disappointing performance of the economy of the region.

DEVELOPING AFRICA COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF TRADE

Imports 1984 (%)



Exports 1984 (%)



Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statitics,Vol.XL,No.5(May 1986)

Table III.7
Structure of intra-African Trade, 1984

	Millions of dollars	Percentage of total
Food, beverages and tobacco	660	24.2
Of which:		
Cereals	41	1.5
Oils and fats; and other crude materials	261	9.6
Mineral fuels and related materials	1 039	38.0
Chemicals	153	5.6
Machinery and transport equipment	134	4.9
Other manufactured goods	414	15.2
Total a/	2 733	100.0

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XL, No. 5 (May 1986).

a/ Including commodities not shown.

105. Though intra-African trade is not increasing, governments are committed to promoting it. As already reported in the last Survey, the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, at its eighth session, held at Brazzaville on 28-31 October 1985, agreed on a set of measures to promote such trade. The meeting at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 3-4 December 1986 by the Heads of State and Government of the countries belonging to the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) was a further indication of the commitment to further mutual trade, which is seen as a cornerstone of action for mutual co-operation and development. However, the difficulties are not to be underestimated. The above meeting decided to postpone measures to reduce tariffs, for instance, because of the possible revenue losses which member States might suffer.

106. An examination of flows makes it evident that intra-African trade was heavily "subregionalized", i.e. took place largely within rather than between subregions. Even in the subregion where trade is most diversified, North Africa, intra-African trade was virtually limited to that subregion. In East and southern Africa, trade with other countries of the subregion has averaged more than 10 per cent of total trade during 1984-1985, compared with the regional average of 4 per cent mentioned above.

107. An analysis of intra-African trade by commodity classes shows that primary products represented more than 74.3 per cent in 1984 (see table III.7), a proportion which changed little compared to 1983. However, mineral fuels and related products

accounted for 38 per cent against 31.1 per cent in 1983. Agricultural trade between African countries may have increased during the drought, as some countries with surpluses supplied food grains to others, but that trade must have grown much less than food imports from developed countries. In 1984, cereals of regional origin represented only 1.1 per cent of total imports by all African developing countries.

108. It is to be supposed that intra-African trade did not increase in 1986 against the background of the general contraction of trade flows in the region and poor commodity prices.

E. The balance of payments

109. The current account balance of the region deteriorated seriously in 1986, from a deficit of $7.1 billion in 1985 (which had itself been an improvement) to one of $21.5 billion. The change is more than explained by the steep fall in merchandise exports. Table III.8 shows the main components of the balance, in so far as they are traceable. It will be seen that official (inward) transfers were marginally worse and known capital inflows clearly better than in 1985. Nevertheless, reserves appear to have increased by $1 billion, compared to an increase of $3.2 billion in 1985. That result stems from the relatively large movements in the balancing item described as "errors and omissions", which does not facilitate either the task of explaining the past or forecasting the future. A decrease in the reserves would certainly have obtained save for the building up of debt arrears by a number of countries.

Table III.8
Balance of payments of developing Africa, 1985-1987
(Billion dollars)

	1985	1986 a/	1987 b/
Exports (f.o.b.)	64.0	45.6	50.0
Imports (f.o.b.)	58.1	52.7	54.9
Trade balance	5.9	-7.1	-4.9
Services and private transfers	-13.0	-14.4	-15.4
Current-account balance	-7.1	-21.5	-20.3
Official transfers	3.9	3.7	3.6
Capital inflows	9.7	12.0	12.0
Errors and omissions	-3.2	1.0	5.7
Increase in reserves	3.2	1.0	1.0

Source : ECA estimates.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Forecast.

110. In 1987, a further worsening of the position is expected unless oil prices strengthen substantially. On current account, some widening of the current-account deficit appears inevitable, perhaps to around $20.3 billion.

111. Nigeria's balance of payments improved in 1985, but in 1986 the external accounts were in a state of permanent crisis. The fall in oil revenues enlarged the financial gap that would probably have existed anyway. Protracted negotiations with creditors were necessary, which reached a conclusion only in late December. However, despite the agreements then reached projections for 1987 indicate that problems may still lie ahead. The Government cut imports severely, first through direct controls and then through the "second-tier foreign exchange market", 2/ which raised the cost of buying foreign exchange. Those policies at least prevented a drastic depletion of the country's reserves.

112. Another country whose balance of payments came under great strain was Egypt. For many years past it benefited not only from significant oil revenues but also from transfers made by its expatriate workers in the Gulf countries, tourism receipts, the revenues provided by the Suez Canal and sizable inflows of foreign aid. All these revenue sources were jeopardized during 1985-1986, not least the oil revenues. While the current-account deficit was estimated at $1.5 billion in 1984/1985, it was

2/ See chapter II, section C, and section F below.

forecast to grow to $2.3 billion in 1985/1986 and to $3.2 billion in 1986/1987. Remittances by emigrants declined partly because of exchange rate movements, partly because of lower activity in the Gulf countries. Tourism was hit by the general climate of unrest in the Middle East. Even Suez Canal dues failed to expand as fast as expected. To compound the problems, Egypt faces heavy servicing charges on a debt estimated at more than $38 billion at the end of 1986.

F. Exchange rates

113. Internationally, 1986 was marked by the depreciation of the United States dollar against the major industrial countries' currencies, mainly the yen and the deutsche mark. The fall had started early in 1985 but it gathered momentum after the September 1985 meeting of the finance ministers of the Group of Five. The meeting declared that the dollar was overvalued and that an adjustment of its value was necessary for balance in the world economy, particularly for correcting the trade imbalances between the United States on the one hand and Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany on the other hand. The yen, which had been traded in 1985 at an average level to the dollar of 238.54, was trading at the end of 1986 around 159. The corresponding rates to the dollar of the deutsche mark were an average of 2.32 in 1985 and 1.94 by the end of 1986. In trade-weighted terms, the dollar depreciated by 13.6 per cent during 1986 (The Economist, 3-9 January 1987).

114. The CFA franc, which is held at a fixed parity to the French franc and was exchanged on the average at 449.3 to the dollar in 1985, accordingly reached 334 to the dollar by December 1986, an appreciation of 34.5 per cent. The average exchange rate in 1986 was CFAF 347.6 to the dollar, 29.2 per cent up on 1985.

115. For other African currencies 1986 was marked by a substantial number of devaluations and other monetary adjustments. Six countries, namely, Burundi, the Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania, formally devalued their currencies, while Nigeria, Somalia and Zambia introduced foreign currency auction systems which resulted in considerable de facto devaluations.

116. The Government of Tunisia, confronted by a severe economic crisis, devalued the dinar by 10 per cent relative to competing exporters in the framework of a stand-by agreement with IMF, which also provided for a flexible exchange-rate policy. By the third quarter of 1986 the dinar had fallen 7.8 per cent compared to the second quarter.

117. The Gambia also embarked on a structural adjustment programme supported by IMF when decreeing a large devaluation, the value of its currency falling in the third quarter of 1986 by 47.1 per cent compared to the 1985 average.

118. In Sierra Leone, where the rate of inflation had risen to around 100 per cent by the middle of 1986, the leone was floated in the framework of the Economic Recovery Programme on June 27, 1986 and the devaluation reached an average of 77.1 per cent by the third quarter of the year.

119. The Government of Ghana made several adjustments to the value of the cedi following those made in 1985. By the end of the third quarter of 1986 the cedi had been devalued by 40 per cent compared to the 1985 average level.

120. The decision taken by the authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania to devalue the currency was a momentous one, given their long-standing opposition to devaluation. In the framework of the package of reforms agreed upon with IMF, the exchange rate was changed to 40 Tanzanian shillings to the dollar in June 1986, a 56 per cent devaluation relative to the average 1985 value. The rate to the dollar subsequently drifted down to an average of TSh 43.7 in December 1986.

121. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had for long pegged its currency, the dinar, to the dollar at the fixed rate of $3.377. Early in 1986 the Government pegged it instead to the Special Drawing Right (SDR), a move which resulted in a 7 per cent depreciation relative to the dollar.

122. In Uganda, the new Government established at the conclusion of the civil war up-valued the currency in May 1986, despite considerable depreciation on the free market. At the same time, it abolished the two-tier market system. It set the rate at 1,400 Uganda shillings to the dollar although the non-priority rate had been USh 5,000 to the dollar in May 1986.

123. As stated in chapter II, section C, the introduction by Nigeria of the structural adjustment programme in July 1986 was followed by that of the second-tier foreign exchange market on October 1, 1986. The latter move led to a rapid decline in the value of the naira, which by the year-end was quoted against the dollar at N 3.477 compared to the 1985 average of N 0.892, a fall of 74 per cent.

124. The same auction route had been taken in October 1985 by Zambia and resulted in a considerable devaluation of the kwacha: that currency was quoted against the dollar at the year-end at nearly 15 compared to 5.01 when the auction system began.

125. The Government of Ghana announced in September 1986, its intention to experiment with an auction system, which would in fact mean opening a second "window". The second rate was in the range 120-140 cedis to the dollar. In the parallel market, however, trading was reported to be taking place at c210 to the dollar.

126. In another development, the countries of southern Africa whose currencies are linked to the rand were affected by its loss in value in relation to the major world currencies. One country,

Swaziland, ended the status of the rand as legal tender in February 1986.

127. Overall, weighting exchange rates by African exports to the United States in 1980, there was a slight appreciation (1.4 per cent) of the currencies of African developing currencies against the dollar in 1986. In 1987 a depreciation of 6 per cent is expected.

G. External resources flows

128. According to information published by OECD, 10/ net resource flows to developing countries declined in 1985, both in current and in real terms, to an estimated $80.1 billion compared to $83 billion in 1984. The peak value of $138.6 billion was reached in 1981. The fall was 4.5 per cent in real terms and was the third since 1982. It was due mainly to the contraction of export credits and private flows: expert credits are estimated to have been only $3 billion in 1985 compared to a peak of $18 billion in 1981 and private flows $29 billion compared to a peak (also in 1981) of $74.3 billion. That adverse trend was no doubt linked to the debt crisis of developing countries and to the reduction in investment by oil-experting countries with the decline in oil prices. Bank credit was particularly affected. It has fallen by 75 per cent since 1975. In contrast, official development finance, particularly official development assistance (ODA), continued to grow, albeit only when expressed in current prices. In 1985, ODA flows increased by 2 per cent and came to account for 44.1 per cent of total flows compared to 25.4 per cent in 1980.

129. Member countries of OECD remained the main source of resource flows to developing countries. In 1985 they provided 62.6 per cent of bilateral ODA flows compared to 60.2 per cent in 1980. The share of DAC members would be even greater if multilateral flows were apportioned according to the national sources of funding of the multilateral institutions.

130. Information now available unfortunately does not segregate data according to the criteria used by ECA and it is impossible at this stage to give a picture of net resource flows to the African region as a whole. However, data exist for sub-Saharan Africa, which is the part most dependent on external assistance. Table III.9 shows that, after falling in 1984 to a low of nearly $12 billion, resource flows to sub-Saharan Africa (North Africa excluded) increased by a substantial 15 per cent in 1985. In real terms the increase can be estimated at nearly 14 per cent, in sharp contrast to the evolution in other developing regions. In fact, the share of sub-Saharan Africa in total net resource flows has been increasing and now stands at 17.1 per cent compared to 11.8 per cent in 1980 and 12.7 per cent in the period 1975-1976. The situation for official and officially-supported

---

10/ Financial and External Debt of Developing Countries: 1985 Survey (Paris, 1986).

finance is even more remarkable: sub-Saharan Africa with 11 per cent of world population was receiving in 1984 more than Asia with 70 per cent. The conditions of finance were also more favourable for sub-Saharan Africa than for most other regions: the grant element of official development finance in 1984 was 91 per cent compared to 77 per cent for Asia, 86 per cent for the Middle East and North Africa and 86 per cent for the Western Hemisphere (Latin America and the Caribbean).

Table III.9
Net resource flows to sub-Saharan Africa
(Billion dollars)

	1980	1982	1984	1985
Official development finance	11.2	11.5	12.2	13.6
Of which:				
Official development assistance	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.5
Of which:				
OECD countries	5.8	5.7	6.1	7.5
Other finance	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.1
Export credits	1.8	2.0	0.2	-
Private flows	2.2	3.0	-0.6	0.1
Of which:				
Direct investment	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1
Financial markets	2.0	2.0	-1.0	-
Total flows	15.2	16.4	11.9	13.7
		Billion 1980 dollars		
Total real flows	15.2	17.4	12.9	14.7

Source: OECD, Financial and External Debt of Developing Countries: 1985 Survey (Paris, 1986).

131. However, the evolution of the pattern of aid to sub-Saharan Africa shows a growing preponderance of official flows. That has arisen partly because export credits have practically vanished and private flows have been reduced to a fraction of their 1980 level. An effective programme of aid requires a well-balanced mixture of official and private-sector efforts, since each party has a distinctive contribution to make.

132. The OECD secretariat considered that prospects were good for an increase of resource flows generally in 1986, believing that the declining trend in evidence since 1981 had been reversed and that a more stable pattern was emerging. OECD forecast that net resource flows would increase in 1986 by 20 per cent in current terms and by 6.7 per cent in real terms, with flows to sub-Saharan Africa gaining 7.3 per cent in real terms.

133. There is no clear evidence to date as to whether the OECD forecast for sub-Saharan Africa proved accurate. There have been conflicting trends, in that some donors reduced their aid commitments, especially once it was evident that the drought emergency had passed. However, some developments at the multilateral level and in some donor countries and institutions are worthy of note.

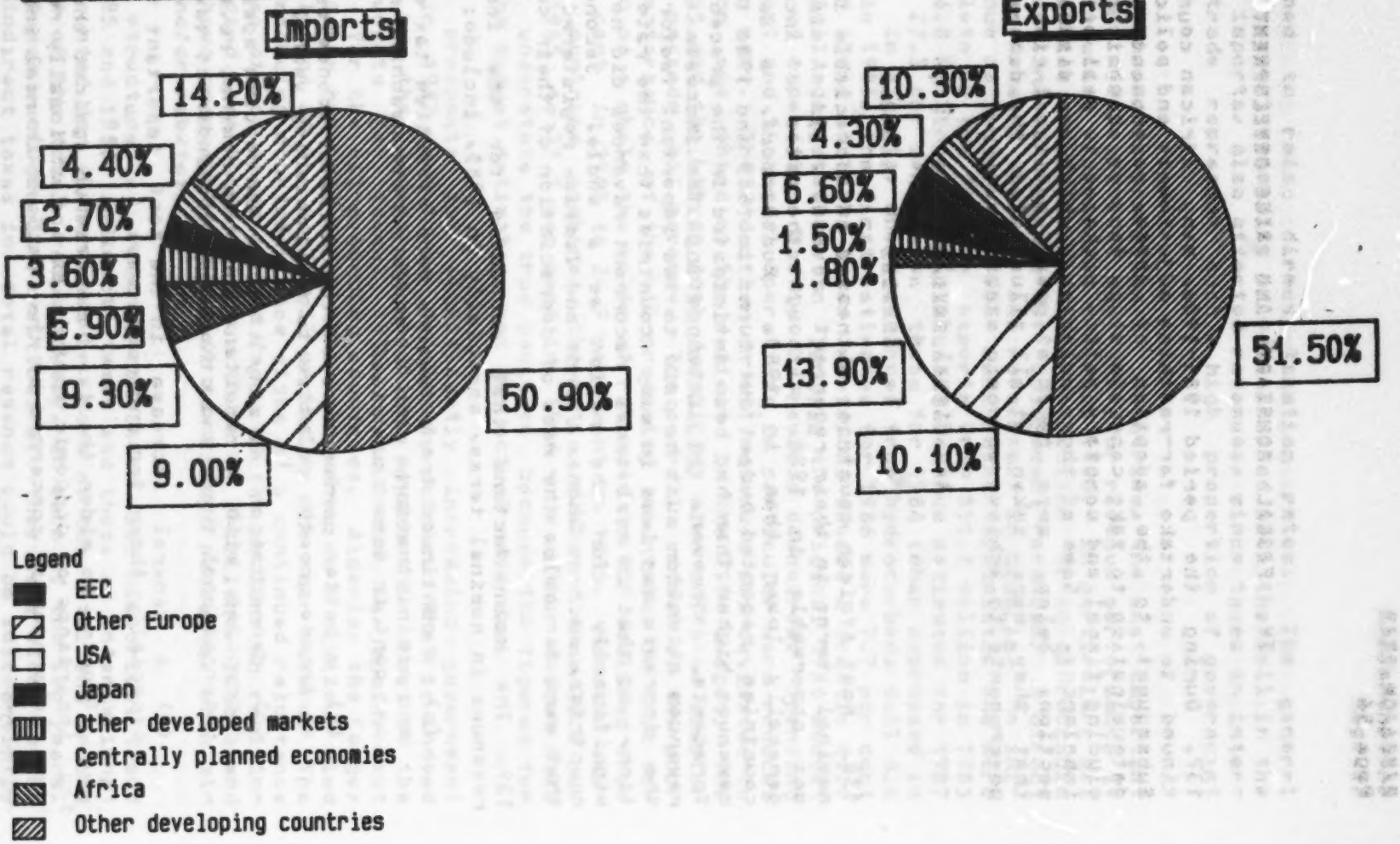
134. The World Bank set up a Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa in July 1985, through which it expected to mobilize resources amounting to $1.2 billion. The intention is that the Facility would provide funds for countries eligible to receive

assistance from IDA, in the context of appropriate medium-term policy reforms. Access to the funds is therefore conditional, in effect, on recipient countries adopting policy reforms approved by the World Bank. It is encouraging to note that $782 million dollars was pledged by donors to the Facility in its fiscal year 1986, 45 per cent for the purpose of structural adjustment credits.

135. For its part, IMF had created a Structural Adjustment Facility in March 1986 to assist low-income countries. Resources were to be drawn from repayments into the IMF Trust Fund, which are expected to amount to SDR 2.7 billion in 1985-1991. Access to the Facility is dependent on recipient countries undertaking a three-year structural adjustment programme within a policy framework developed jointly with the staffs of the World Bank and IMF. The first country to gain access was Burundi, which will be able to borrow SDR 20 million from the Facility, as well as a stand-by loan of SDR 21 million. Burundi has duly set up a three-year structural adjustment programme. The richer countries of North Africa and relatively rich oil-exporters like Nigeria are the only African developing countris excluded from access to the Facility.

136. The French government, which is a major donor of aid to Africa, announced important policy changes in September 1986. While its development assistance has recently been less concentrated on Africa, it was announced that priority would be given henceforth to the francophone African countries because of the difficulties facing the region and the traditional ties with those countries. In 1986, ODA by France represented 0.52 per cent of GNP and the objective for 1987 was announced as 0.54 per cent. While ODA by France has increased since 1981, there have been reductions in the share of grants relative to loans and in the percentage of ODA that consisted of bilateral aid and of allocations to the Assistance and Co-operation Fund. That tendency would be reversed, the Minister for Co-operation announced, with an increase in bilateral aid, in the share of grants, in allocations to the Fund and in structural adjustment loans.

Developing Africa
Direction of trade
1985



IV. FISCAL, MONETARY, AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

137. During the period 1985-1986, many African countries continued to undertake far-reaching adjustments and policy reforms. Subsequent to the adoption of APPER, governments have shown determination to take concrete steps towards economic reforms including fiscal and monetary policy packages to deal with domestic imbalances. Some of those policies, which are discussed in the sections below, were taken at great political risk. The fact that they were taken at all illustrates the determination of governments to achieve economic stability.

A. Fiscal developments

1. Revenue

138. Most African countries witnessed an appreciable increase in nominal terms in their recurrent revenues. 11/ A similar trend was observable in 1986, although the rates of increase were generally lower than in 1985. Furthermore, a majority of countries reported budget out-turns in 1985 and 1986 that showed revenues higher than had been anticipated in the preceding budget forecasts. However, in interpreting the increase in nominal revenues attention must be paid to two important factors. First, the increase was less in many countries than the rate of inflation, so that in real terms recurrent revenues did not increase significantly for the region as a whole. Secondly, some countries, such as Ghana, Uganda and Zambia, registered increases that were far below the rate of depreciation of their currencies.

139. The main factors that accounted for the increase in revenues in nominal terms, especially in 1985, include:

(a) a continued trend towards more effective tax collection and administration, with a recovery rate reaching nearly 100 per cent in some countries;

(b) a better performance of the national economies in terms of income growth, relative to the preceding years;

(c) depreciation of many African currencies against major currencies with a resultant boom in nominal revenues from international trade and other domestic indirect taxes; and

(d) a general increase in the most important tax rates, especially those for indirect taxes.

140. Efforts to widen the tax base came up against the increasing importance of economic activities not officially recognized. Many governments, concerned by the decline in real income, were

11/ References to 1985 and 1986 relate to the 1984/1985 and 1985/1986 fiscal years, respectively, where the latter differ from the calender years.

not inclined to raise direct taxation rates. The general weakness of export commodity prices, coupled with the fall in the volume of imports, also affected revenues, since taxes on international trade represent such a high proportion of government revenues.

141. Among economic groupings of countries, the most important trend during 1985 and 1986 was the poor revenue performance of the oil-producing countries. During 1986, in particular, all these countries registered either a decline or an appreciable deceleration in the growth of government revenues, a direct result of a drastic fall in oil revenues. In Nigeria, the initial revenue estimates for 1986 were rather optimistic and were made obsolete by the fall in exports from $11.2 billion in 1985 to only $6.8 billion in 1986, causing revenue estimates for 1987 to be set 27.3 per cent below those for 1986 (when expressed in dollars). In Algeria, where revenues from hydrocarbons fell 8.4 per cent in 1985, the first estimates for 1986 were 7.7 per cent lower than those of 1985; later revisions showed a drastic 44.2 per cent fall against 1985. In Tunisia the original 1986 budget estimates of expenditure had to be revised downwards. Spending on investment and financial operations in particular were reduced by 7.2 per cent. The reduction in oil revenues was estimated to account for one third of the deficit in the 1986 budget. The Congo, Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also suffered similar fates as regards oil revenue. The overall effect of the poor revenue performance of the oil-producing countries is that for the region as a whole the ratio of revenues to GDP declined from 25.4 per cent in 1985 to 24.9 per cent in 1985. For the oil-exporting countries combined, the ratio declined from 29.2 per cent in 1985 to 27.1 per cent in 1986 -- a rather modest fall which may understate the true position because the figures for 1986 are the budget estimates, not the actual revenues.

142. The prospects for significantly increasing government revenues in 1987 seem to be relatively remote. That is indeed evidenced by the widespread caution apparent in most of the African budgets for fiscal 1986. The trend is, again, most pronounced for the oil-producing countries. Algeria, the Congo, Egypt and Gabon have all based their estimates on a cautious view of the evolution of the world oil market in the near future. The non-oil producing countries show signs of a continued reluctance to increase direct taxes in the face of the decline in real income. Indeed some budgets (e.g., those of Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have promulgated explicit tax relief packages, with allowances and/or rebates.

143. The structure of revenue continued its historical trend during 1985 and 1986: indirect taxes and those on international trade accounted for 40 per cent or more of the total and around 26 per cent of the total, respectively, in each of the two years. Indirect taxes exclude oil royalties: if they were added in the share of indirect taxes in total revenue would be substantially larger. The upward trend was, of course, accentuated by (a) the decline in revenues from oil royalties; (b) the reluctance of governments to accelerate the increase in direct taxes; and (c)

the devaluation of many currencies, resulting in higher absolute tax receipts in local currencies from ad valorem duties on imported goods and export commodities.

144. Table IV.1 shows major fiscal indicators in the form of percentage ratios for the region as a whole.

Table IV.1
Major fiscal indicators in developing Africa, 1984-1986
(Percentage)

	1985	1986	1987
Ratio revenue/GDP	25.4	24.9	26.8
Proportion of current revenue contributed by:			
Indirect taxes	40.4	43.0	48.0
Taxes on international trade	25.8	26.1	32.6
Ratio total expenditure/GDP	33.8	35.2	35.5
Ratio current expenditure/GDP	20.8	22.2	23.5
Of which proportion for:			
Education	19.3	21.3	21.3
Health	4.4	5.0	5.3
Agriculture	2.1	2.3	3.9
Transport and communications	1.3	1.0	2.8
Public debt service	37.3	33.4	26.3
Ratio capital expenditure/GDP	12.7	12.4	12.2
Ratio overall deficit/GDP	8.0	9.8	8.4
Proportion of deficit:			
Externally financed	40.9	32.4	44.8
Domestically financed	59.4	66.7	55.2

Source: ECA secretariat.

2. Expenditure

145. Despite the widespread and genuine efforts of African developing countries to curtail the growth of government expenditures, the 1985 and 1986 fiscal exercises witnessed, on the average, increases that were greater than those in revenues. As table IV.2 indicates, the increase in total expenditures was faster in 1985, with as many as 28 out of a sample of 39 countries recording increases of over 10 per cent. Only 17 countries in the sample had an increase in total revenue of over 10 per cent in that year. In 1986, the rate of increase in government expenditures showed signs of slowing down, mainly as a result of the necessity, especially in the oil-producing countries, to cut down their budgets drastically. For the region as a whole, the weighted average ratio of total government expenditures to GDP at current prices increased from 33 per cent

in 1984 to 33.5 per cent in 1985, then jumped to 35.2 per cent in 1986.

Table IV.2
Frequency distribution of selected countries according to growth rates of government expenditures, 1985-1986

	Total expenditures		Recurrent expenditures		Capital expenditures	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Growth percentage:						
Negative	9	5	8	5	10	11
0 - 5	1	8	6	7	3	6
5 - 10	6	7	5	9	4	2
10 - 20	11	9	10	5	2	4
20 - 30	9	4	6	4	4	3
Over 30	9	11	8	12	15	12
Number of countries surveyed	45	34	43	42	39	38

Source: ECA secretariat.

146. Continuing the trend that has prevailed since the beginning of the 1980s, the increases were generally due to the expansion of recurrent expenditures. However, with the rate of growth of the latter slower than that of total expenditures in Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria, the contribution of recurrent expenditures to the overall increase in total expenditures was less in 1985 and 1986 than in the preceding years, taking the region as a whole. In point of fact, more countries registered rates of increase in recurrent expenditures that were less than their rates of domestic inflation in both 1985 and 1986 than in the immediately preceding period.

147. Overall, government capital expenditures do not seem to have increased faster in 1985 and 1986 than in 1983 and 1984. It must be emphasized that for quite some time such expenditures had either been stagnant or declining, with the result that the share of capital formation by government in national fixed capital formation had slipped appreciably. By 1984, the weighted ratio of government capital expenditures to GDP for the region as a whole had declined to only 13.1 per cent from 14.9 per cent in 1982. It is clear that the adjustment programmes have led to a reduction of investment expenditures because cutting into recurrent expenditures involved socially sensitive issues. In 1985 and 1986, the regional ratio of government capital expenditure to GDP fell to 12.7 per cent and 12.4 per cent, respectively. In the available estimates for 1987, the proportion is down to 12.2 per

cent. It must be pointed out, however, that few countries recorded surpluses on their recurrent budgets. Capital budgets, therefore, tended to depend largely on domestic and external borrowing. The share of each type of finance in the financing the deficit tended to be around 40 per cent for external financing and 60 per cent for external financing in recent years with no clear change in 1985 and 1986.

148. Broadly, the major factors that serve to explain the only limited success of African developing countries in controlling recurrent over-runs of expenditure seem to have been the structural rigidity of most of the expenditures and the social sensitivities that are associated with some specific expenditure items. First, recurrent expenditures in most African countries are characterised by the large proportion related to personnel. In most cases such expenditures tend to be difficult to adjust downwards. Thus governments were faced with very limited possibilities of achieving substantial reductions in salaries, wages and other personnel allowances, especially in the face of persistent inflation. Secondly, a significant part of recurrent expenditure was for vital services such as education and health. They are as a consequence, not easily reducible without serious consequences for the social well-being of the population. Indeed, in some countries concern began to be expressed about the adverse effects of austerity measures on supplies in critical areas of the economy and in the society as a whole. Thirdly, some countries faced serious problems and/or difficulties in trying to reduce certain types of subsidies, especially those on food. Such a course of action is bound to be politically sensitive.

149. In addition to such mainly structural problems, many governments had to deal with three other factors that diminished their capacity quickly and durably to re-establish financial equilibrium, namely: (a) the mounting burden of debt service; (b) the depreciation in value of their national currencies during the period; and the continuing inflationary pressures that tended to push costs beyond estimated levels. It must be emphasized that until a satisfactory solution is found to the debt problems of African developing countries, it will indeed become increasingly harder to limit the expansion of government recurrent expenditures. The "Front-line States" had to face during the period under review the peculiar problem of incurring extraordinary expenditures resulting from the many difficulties of the situation in southern Africa.

150. Despite the structural rigidities and sensitivities, however, all African governments consistently endeavoured to control expenditures. To achieve that objective a number of innovative and sometimes radical policy measures were attempted during 1985 and 1986. One such policy that received particular attention was the reform of public enterprises. Many countries recognized the importance of reducing government transfers or subventions to para-statal bodies. Some countries embarked on a reassessment of the public sector with a view to identifying those enterprises that could be retained without creating

financial burdens and those which should be totally or partially privatized or even liquidated. Some countries, such as Nigeria, have already proposed the gradual divestiture of government holdings in the specific areas of agricultural production, hotels, food, beverages, breweries and distilleries. Another policy measure that seems to have been prevalent in spite of the obstacles is the reduction of subsidies. A number of countries announced the elimination of or reduction in subsidies on petroleum and food items such as rice and maize meal.

3. Budget deficits

151. While the budgets of most governments remained in deficit in 1985 and 1986, there was a perceptible deceleration in the rate of increase of these deficits, especially during 1985. More countries were able to report a decline in the deficit relative to either the 1984 level or the 1985 budgeted estimate. The factors behind that healthy trend were mainly increased revenue and some measure of austerity and financial discipline in expenditure. The slower expansion of budget deficits was not uniformly observable, however, in all countries: the oil-producing ones suffered from the repercussions of depressed oil prices on their revenues. Most indicators show that fiscal 1986 might see higher deficits, with the regional ratio of deficits to GDP rising sharply.

152. The financing of the budget deficits in 1985 and 1986 continued to depend largely on borrowing from the domestic banking system and on external grants and loans. Many countries reported meeting difficulties in raising domestic resources from outside the banking system. Among the commonly cited problems was the already high level of expenditure in servicing the domestic public debt and the low level of domestic savings. The trend of persistent borrowing from the banking system had to be reversed because of its adverse effects, particularly on the rate of domestic inflation. In the face of increasing debt-servicing burdens, there was a noticeable decline in the level of external borrowing to finance the capital programmes of the governments.

4. Monetary developments

153. In 1985 the growth of the major monetary aggregates accelerated. On the basis of a sample of more than 30 African developing countries for which details of monetary indicators were available, money supply narrowly defined (M1: currency outside banks plus demand deposits), as well as the total volume of money (M2: money supply plus quasi-money, i.e., savings and time deposits), increased faster in 1985 than in 1984. As shown in table IV.3 below, M1 for the sample group increased by 17.1 per cent (at 1980 exchange rates) compared to 15.6 per cent in 1984; and the total volume of money including quasi-money increased 18.3 per cent in 1985 compared to 16.4 per cent in 1984.

Table IV.3
Weighted average growth rates of monetary indicators in selected African countries, 1984-1985*

	At current exchange rates		At 1980 exchange rates	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
Foreign Assets (net)	-35.5	-89.9	-128.7	-42.7
Domestic credit	11.8	3.9	21.9	19.3
Of which:				
Public sector	18.9	1.0	33.5	27.1
Private sector	6.0	-0.9	12.8	12.2
Money supply (M1)	7.6	-0.6	15.6	17.0
Quasi-money (M2-M1)	14.4	3.2	18.7	22.1
Volume of money (M2)	9.4	0.3	16.4	18.5

Source: Calculated and compiled from data in International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIX, No. 11 (November 1986).

* Weighted by GDP.

154. It is to be noted in the table, however, that at current exchange rates, there was on the contrary a deceleration in the growth of money supply in 1985. In fact, M1 declined slightly by 0.6 per cent, while M2 increased by 0.3 per cent only. The main explanation is that many national currencies depreciated more in 1985 than in 1984.

155. Table IV.4 provides a frequency distribution for a sample of countries according to the growth rate of money supply (M1) experienced. An analysis of the table shows that the expansion of money supply was less evenly distributed among countries in 1985 than in 1984. In 1985, there were more countries that registered an actual contraction but also far more countries that recorded a very rapid increase. Money supply contracted in 1985 in Togo (-8.8 per cent), Benin (-2.7 per cent), Kenya (-1.4 per cent) and Madagascar (-0.6 per cent). The countries where M1 expanded by more than 30 per cent in 1985 were Sierra Leone (83 per cent), Uganda (83.8 per cent), Somalia (83.2 per cent), the Gambia (62.8 per cent), Ghana (42.7 per cent), Zambia (41.6 per cent) and Zaire (31.3 per cent).

Table IV.4
Frequency distribution of selected countries according to growth rates of money supply (M1), 1980-1985

	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Growth percentage:					
Negative	2	8	8	2	4
0 to less than 5	3	1	2	2	5
5 to less than 10	6	3	5	8	5
10 to less than 15	5	11	8	6	5
15 to less than 20	1	3	5	6	6
20 to less than 30	7	4	2	4	6
30 and above	9	3	3	5	7
Number of countries surveyed	33	33	33	33	38

Source: Calculated and compiled from data in International Financial Statistics, Vol. XXXIV, No. 11 (November 1986).

156. The major factor that accounted for the faster growth in M1 in 1985 in most of the countries concerned was the rapid expansion in domestic credit. As table IV.3 shows, domestic credit increased by 19.3 per cent at 1980 exchange rates compared to 21.9 per cent in 1984; at current exchange rates, the increase in 1985 was 3.9 per cent compared to 11.8 per cent in 1984. Both the public and the private sector participated in the expansion of credit: at 1980 exchange rates the increases were 27.1 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively. The depreciation of national currencies was clearly associated with those increases in credit. In certain countries, such as Zambia, which devalued their currencies appreciably there was a concomitant dramatic rise in the operating costs of private and public enterprises which, in turn, necessitated a massive resort to domestic borrowing. At the same time, the financing of many government budget deficits in 1985 relied heavily on borrowing from the banking system. (There were a few countries, such as Botswana, where the Government had an overall surplus in its transactions with the banking system.)

157. The level of foreign assets played a less direct role in the expansion of money supply in 1985, since there was a widespread decline in these assets in most countries. Only a handful of countries, such as Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon and Ethiopia, had an increase in foreign assets that was significant enough to influence the level of money supply. However, to the extent that a decrease in foreign assets resulted in an increase in indebtedness and a concomitant increase in government borrowing, there was an indirect influence on the money supply.

C. Price developments

158. Developing Africa witnessed a slower increase in prices in 1985 than in 1984. The percentage change in the consumer price index for the region as a whole was 11.7 per cent in 1985 compared with 24 per cent in 1984. While the 1985 increase was undoubtedly high, it is noteworthy that (as shown in table IV.5 below) it was considerably lower than the world average of 19.5 per cent and little more than a fifth of the average for developing countries as a whole. As shown by table IV.6, there was undoubtedly a downward shift of the distribution of countries according to the rate of inflation. The number of countries having a rate of less than 5 per cent went up to 8 compared to 5 in 1984, the median falling in the 5 to 10 per cent range while it was in the 10 to 15 per cent range in 1984.

Table IV.5
Evolution of prices 1982-1985
(Percentage change over previous year)

	1982	1983	1984	1985
World	10.4	15.8	15.1	19.5
Developing countries	30.8	33.2	42.5	56.3
Developing Africa	11.8	15.5	24.0	11.7

Source: Calculated from figures in International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIV, No. 11 (November 1986).

Table IV.6
Frequency distribution of selected countries according to the rate of increase in prices, 1982-1985

	1982	1983	1984	1985
Growth percentage:				
Negative	1	1	1	3
0 to less than 5	1	3	4	5
5 to less than 10	7	11	10	9
10 to less than 15	16	8	9	8
15 to less than 20	2	5	1	3
20 to less than 25	3	3	4	1
25 to less than 30	2	1	--	0
30 to less than 35	2	1	1	0
35 to less than 40	1	1	4	2
40 to less than 45	--	--	--	0
45 to less than 50	--	--	--	1
50 and above	--	3	3	2
Number of countries surveyed	35	37	37	31

Source: ECA secretariat based on figures in International Financial Statistics, Vol. XXXIX, No. 11 (November 1986).

159. Price movements showed a generally declining trend throughout 1985. After growing by 2.8 per cent in the first quarter and by 3.2 per cent in the second, consumer prices settled down to a rate of growth of less than 1 per cent in the remainder of the year. In 1986, however, results for the first two quarters indicate an acceleration of inflation, which could reach 14.7 per cent for the year as a whole. This figure may not be significant however because of the limited size of the sample of countries concerned.

160. However, some African countries diverged from the regional trend just described. Uganda, for example, recorded a very large increase: the consumer price index rose by 133 per cent in 1985 compared to 38.3 per cent in 1984. Sierra Leone, Somalia the Sudan and Zimbabwe also registered rates of increase of over 30 per cent. Table IV.6 shows the frequency distribution of a sample of countries according to the severity of price increases.

161. The moderation of inflation in 1985 is one of the positive results of the various stabilisation measures taken by African governments. The contraction in domestic demand resulting from those measures was, perhaps, the most important contributing factor in the slower rate of inflation. But the recovery of agriculture in 1985 and the resulting improved food supply also played an important role. Equally important was the lower rate of increase in the cost of imports, because of the much-reduced inflation in industrialized countries. The incidence of the agricultural recovery is quite clear in Ethiopia, where consumer

prices, which had increased rapidly in 1984 and in the first nine months of 1985, fell 8.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of that year when harvesting began. That decline was equivalent to a fall of 30.2 per cent in annual terms. The market price of cereals, which had risen by 56.2 per cent in the capital city, Addis Ababa, decreased by 30.8 per cent in 1986. 12/

162. The force making for increased inflation during 1985-1986 in countries such as Ghana, Sierra Leone and Uganda was mainly excess domestic demand, particularly budget deficits, which were still too high and resulted in central bank borrowing. In Uganda, for example, the projected deficit on the 1986/1987 budget is three times that of 1985/1986 and is to be financed mainly by bank borrowing. In addition to those factors, foreign exchange shortages affected the supply of imported goods and contributed to inflation in those countries. Devaluation also tended to fuel inflation, at least in its first stage. Zambia is an example of that situation.

12/Retail price index for Addis Ababa, information note 229 Central Statistical Office October 2, 1986

PART TWO

PRODUCTION OF GOODS

V. DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FORESTRY

A. Agriculture

1. Overall output of agriculture

163. According to data provided by FAO, the output of agriculture (including fishing and forestry) in developing Africa increased by 3 per cent in 1986 compared to a compound average annual rate of 2.31 per cent in the period 1980-1986.

164. The best results were obtained in East and southern Africa, where the primary sector grew by 5.18 per cent in 1986. In that subregion, above-average harvests were reported in Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In North Africa, agricultural output is reported to have grown by 2.95 per cent in 1986. That satisfactory performance was due in no small measure to the remarkable output of cereals in Algeria and Morocco. The performance of agriculture in the subregions of Central and West Africa and in the Great Lakes area was likewise satisfactory; the percentage growth in output is reported to have been 2.43, 2.65 and 1.05, respectively (see table V.1).

Table V.1
Growth rates of agricultural production, by subregion*

	1984	1985	1986	1980-1986
North Africa	-1.01	10.03	2.95	2.73
West Africa	7.41	8.84	1.05	2.50
Central Africa	3.06	4.25	2.43	1.40
Great Lakes countries	-2.22	3.62	2.65	2.30
East and southern Africa	-0.04	5.11	5.18	-1.12
Developing Africa	1.83	7.35	3.00	2.31

Source: "Exponential Growth Rates", FAO computer print-outs Rome, 5 December 1986).

* Calculated from production index numbers, base 1979-1981=100.

2. Food production and crops in 1985-1986

165. Food production improved remarkably in 1985 in a number of African countries, largely owing to the favourable weather conditions which prevailed in the region. By the end of 1985 12 countries had had a good cereal harvest, of which seven had already jointly accumulated an exportable surplus of 2.5 million tons. That outcome improved on that of the previous year by 36 per cent and was above the long-term average. The recovery was especially pronounced in the Sahelian countries, except for Cape Verde, which was still suffering from prolonged drought.

166. Table V.2 shows for the region as a whole the production of the principal cereal crops, cassava and pulses. Total cereal production rose by 5.9 per cent from 73.2 million tonnes in 1985 to 77.5 million tonnes in 1986. Over the same period cassava and pulses each grew by 5.6 per cent.

Table V.2
Production of food items in developing Africa, 1985-1986
(Thousand tons)

	1985	1986
Cereals	73 161	77 454
Of which:		
Maize	23 650	24 657
Sorghum	12 251	13 176
Wheat	8 829	9 606
Millet	11 373	12 041
Paddy rice	9 556	9 226
Cassava	56 185	59 342
Yams	27 723	25 910
Sweet potatoes	6 191	7 227
Potatoes	5 685	5 790
Plantains	15 245	16 949
Vegetables and melons	25 385	26 109
Pulses	5 804	6 114
Raw sugar (centrifugal)	5 323	5 463
Milk products	13 476	13 809
Meat	6 471	6 654
Groundnuts (in shell)	3 736	3 962
Fruit (excluding melons)	33 653	35 772

Source: "Production", FAO computer print-outs (Rome, 7 February 1986 and 20 December 1986).

167. In 1985 output of cereals in West Africa was estimated at a record 23 million tons. Eight countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, the Niger, Senegal and Togo) produced above-average quantities of coarse grains. The combined production of cereals in the 11 countries of East Africa (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia,

the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) was estimated at 19.1 million tons, some 50 per cent more than the 1984/1985 cereal harvest. In southern Africa harvests were also generally good except in Angola and Mozambique, where civil strife still hampered production, and in Botswana, where drought conditions prevailed for the fifth consecutive year. In North Africa output of cereals was higher than in 1984, due mainly to better harvests in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. The combined cereal output in the seven countries of Central Africa (Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire) was estimated at 2.4 million tons, some 17 per cent above the average for the previous five years. Production of roots and tubers in 1985 increased by about 4 per cent in the Great Lakes countries. Taking the region as a whole, food grain production increased at an annual rate of 2.8 per cent during 1981-1985.

168. Despite the overall improvement in 1985, many African countries continued to rely on commercial food imports and food aid to meet their structural deficits. That was particularly true of the six drought-prone countries : Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan.

169. In 1984/1985, the region as a whole imported 32.5 million tons of cereals. The largest importers were North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco). In 1985/1986, subSaharan countries required 3.2 million tons of cereals as food aid on top of commercial imports of about 8.1 million tons.

170. Turning to 1986, the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System reported that the harvest was favourable in most parts of the continent. In North Africa, the output of cereals in Morocco and Algeria was estimated at 7.2 million tons and 3 million tons, respectively. In contrast unfavourable weather in Tunisia was estimated to have brought the crop down to less than 30 per cent of the record harvest of 1985.

171. In the coastal countries of West Africa crop conditions were generally good and above-average harvests are expected to have been gathered in Ghana and Guinea. Dry conditions adversely affected maize production in Togo, however, and in Nigeria cereal production results were mixed. Crop conditions are reported to have been generally good in Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Mali but unfavourable in Cape Verde and Mauritania. Irrecoverable losses and poor crop conditions were reported in the Niger and the northern and central parts of Senegal, where damage from locusts and grasshoppers also posed a serious threat.

172. In East Africa, above-average harvests were obtained or expected. In the Sudan, the area sown to sorghum and millet is estimated to have been 6.7 million hectares -- well above the average for the past five years. In Ethiopia the harvest is reported to have been good. However, in both the the Sudan and Ethiopia, crops were threatened by locust infestation. Moreover,

in southern Sudan there is still a risk of widespread starvation unless steps are taken to accelerate the delivery of relief supplies. Main-season harvests of coarse grains were good in Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, while above-average output was expected in Kenya and Somalia.

173. In southern Africa, above-average harvests were reported in Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Due to poor weather conditions and/or internal strife, cereal harvests were reported to be below average in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique. The loss of crops in Botswana after the long drought was an acutely serious blow. Botswana also faced the worst brown locust infestation of any African country.

174. While the advent of good rains mitigated the severe effects of the drought years, it created ideal conditions for the breeding of grasshoppers and four different locust species : the African migratory locust (*locusta migratoria migratoroides*), the red locust (*nomadacris septemfasciata*), the brown locust (*locusta pardalina*) and the desert locust (*schistocerca gregaria*). To overcome the threat of locusts to food crops, ground control operations and/or aerial spraying campaigns have been organized. In some instances, however, the groune operations were handicapped by shortages of pesticides, vehicles, ancillary equipment and trained personnel. The external assistance pledged in cash and kind for current control campaigns is estimated at about $35 million, of which approximately $23 million was donated to countries in West Africa and $12 million for Central, East and southern Africa.

175. Despite more encouraging food production in the immediate past the long-term perspectives continue to be a matter of grave concern. In most countries the basis for sustained and self-reliant development is still fragile and many of the underlying factors that contribute to the adverse production conditions have still to be effectively tackled. In many countries disparities between urban and rural incomes are widening; policy shifts in favour of agricultural development are still inadequate or only tentative; agricultural terms of trade continue to deteriorate; and marketing facilities are inadequate. Broadly speaking, the long-term technological and economic foundations for increasing agricultural productivity at well above the rate of population growth remain lamentably lacking.

3. Production of industrial crops

176. The production of industrial crops in developing Africa is being seriously handicapped by (a) the low producer prices which farmers receive; (b) heavy taxation of agricultural exports; (c) heavy protection of fledgling industries; and (d) the inefficiency of many marketing agencies and of parastatal bodies in general which are concerned with the agricultural sector. The paragraphs which follow contain more specific information on individual commodities.

(a) Cocoa

177. Table V.3 shows production of cocoa in recent years by African countries.

Table V.3
Production of raw cocoa in developing Africa, 1983/1984-1986/1987
(Thousands of tons)

	1983/1984	1984/1985	1985/1986 a/	1986/1987 b/
Cameroon	108	120	118	125
Cote d'Ivoire	411	565	570	515
Ghana	159	175	215	215
Nigeria	115	151	120	80
Developing Africa	861	1 080	1 079	987
World total	1 517	1 950	1 926	1 922
		Percentage		
Share of world total	56.8	55.4	56.0	51.4

Source: Gill and Duffus, Cocoa Market Report, No. 324 (October 1986).

a/ Estimate.

b/ Forecast.

178. Production of cocoa beans in developing Africa is estimated to have remained stagnant at around 1.1 million tons in 1984/1985 and 1985/1986 and is forecast to decline to 1 million tons in 1986/1987. In Nigeria, where the 1985/1986 out-turn was 120,000 tons, production is forecast to decline in the next crop year to a mere 80,000 tons. That is indeed a dismal prospect and would represent the lowest level for nearly 40 years of the commodity, which constitutes the major non-petroleum export. The latest information reveals that further losses are being sustained owing to the spread of black pod disease, against which little or no spraying is taking place. Purchases of cocoa by the marketing

board, in 1985/1986 were equivalent to only 70 per cent of those in 1978/1979. Considerable aging of the existing cocoa plantations and the diminishing profitability of growing cocoa beans compared to occupations in the urban sector account for part of the poor performance. The greatest concern at present centres on the question of quality. With the demise of the Nigerian Cocoa Board on 30th June 1986, responsibility for purchases has been left to the private sector and the co-operatives. However, cocoa expertise in the private sector is thinly spread and there has been a tendency to accumulate stocks without due regard to quality. As a result, the cocoa is often sold before it has been adequately dried or properly fermented.

179. In Ghana production is estimated to have reached 215,000 tons in 1985/1986 compared to 175,000 tons in 1984/1985. That result owes much to the thorough overhaul of the transport infrastructure and the provision to farmers of materials for spraying against fungal diseases. However, a much more fundamental factor has been the policy of combining increases in producer prices with the devaluation of the currency, the cedi. These measures have immensely contributed to strengthening the incentives of a large number of farmers.

180. In Cameroon cocoa production is estimated to have reached 118,000 tons in 1985/1986 and is forecast to reach 125,000 tons in 1986/1987. The government bonus scheme for cocoa farmers which was introduced in 1985 continued in 1986. Among its most significant advantages is that it provides a certain amount of income to growers outside the main harvest season.

181. In Cote d'Ivoire -- the world's largest cocoa producer -- the final out-turn of the 1985/1986 crop is estimated to have been 570,000 tons. However, following the protracted dry period in the 1986/1987 growing season, production is forecast to decline to 515,000 tons in the following crop year.

182. Meanwhile a new International Cocoa Agreement was adopted on 25 July 1986, marking the successful conclusion of more than two years of negotiations held under the auspices of UNCTAD. According to the UNCTAD secretariat buffer stocking constitutes the main mechanism of price stabilization provided under the Agreement. The overall size of the buffer stock remains unchanged at 250,000 tons, with a possibility of an additional 100,000 tons should the Agreement be extended for a period of more than one year. The Agreement provides for a price review whenever the buffer stock has bought or sold 75,000 tons of cocoa during any six-month period after it enters into force. It is stipulated that the price of cocoa beans shall be determined by reference to a daily price and an indicator price, both expressed in SDR.

183. No country had ratified the Agreement up to the end of September 1986. The major exporting countries (those in Africa and Brazil), however, gave notice that they would apply the Agreement provisionally. (Among the signatories are a number of consumer countries, including members of the EEC.)

(b) Cotton

184. Production of seed cotton in developing Africa is forecast to reach 6.4 million bales in 1986/1987, only slightly above the preceding season's crop (6.3 million bales). Within that total, Egypt is expected to produce 2.1 million bales (compared to 1.98 million bales), while in Zimbabwe the anticipated gain in productivity would take output to some 503,000 bales, but in the United Republic of Tanzania and Nigeria production is expected to remain close to the 1985/1986 levels. Significant production gains are expected in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad and Senegal but the decline from the 1984/1985 level of around 900,000 bales could continue in the Sudan, where yields of long staple cotton at 3.1 kantars (950 lb) per acre are the lowest since the disastrous 1981/1982 season and the acreage planted is the lowest in 20 years. The fall in yields has been largely due to drought and the high incidence of wilt leaf disease -- particularly in the Gezira scheme, the world's largest irrigated farm, which covers over 2 million acres. Recently, depressed world cotton prices and weak marketing policies have left the Sudan with substantial quantities of unsold cotton, estimated to be worth over $600 million. In Zambia, cotton production is forecast at 115,000 bales in 1986/1987 compared to 96,000 in the previous year. Here, cotton cultivation is aided by guaranteed support prices, credit facilities, maintenance of low prices for inputs, payment of farmers within a month of delivery of cotton and a policy shift to growing cotton in valleys where low rainfall favours production. In Malawi, the area under cotton cultivation fell appreciably to some 130,000 acres, owing to the escalation of prices for pesticides. Table V.4 shows the trends in production, export and consumption in recent crop years.

Table V.4
Cotton production, exports and consumption: selected countries, 1984/9185-1986/1987a
(thousands of bales)

	Production		Exports		Consumption	
	1985/1986	1986/1987	1985/1986	1986/1987	1985/1986	1986/1987
Egypt	1 985	2 075	675	650	1 441	1 500
Sudan	850	850	1,000	600	85	85
Zimbabwe	503	503	345	345	138	138
Cote d'Ivoire	413	400	360	360	87	87
Developing Africa	6 321	6 421	3 697	3 357	3 288	3 347
World total	77 112	73 980	20 006	20 767	72 948	75 397
	Percentage					
Share of world total	8.7		18.5	16.2	4.5	4.4

Source : Cotton World Statistics Bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, vol. 39, No.4 (part II) (Washington, D.C, April 1986).

* Preliminary estimates for 1986/1987.

185. Consumption of cotton in developing Africa is expected to show only a small increase from the 1985/1986 level of 3.29 million bales. In Egypt, textile capacity has been expanded to an estimated 2,869,500 spindles at the end of 1985 compared to 2,707,670 spindles in 1984. Output of cotton yarn in 1986/1987 is estimated at 318,000 tons, about 10 per cent above that of previous season. The Cotton Marketing Board in Zimbabwe anticipated no increase in consumption in 1986/1987 owing to slackness in textile off-take. In Nigeria, consumption is expected to fall short of the 1985/1986 level of 243,000 bales. Because of unfavourable producer prices in that country, consistently below the average export price at the official exchange rate, there has been a steady decline in purchases of cotton by the marketing board to only 38 per cent of those recorded in 1978/1979. Consequently, Nigeria has become a net importer of cotton for the domestic textile industry.

186. The decline in world cotton prices was halted towards the end of 1985 and there was a recovery during January/February 1986. For instance, prices per pound rose to 62 1/2 cents in February 1986 compared to 61 cents in December 1985, and were quoted at over 63 cents by November 1986.

(c) Coffee

187. Coffee production in developing Africa stood at 1.35 million tons in 1985 and was estimated to have increased to 1.41 million tons in 1986 (see table V.5). In Kenya, production declined substantially in 1985 as a result of the weather in previous year. From a peak of 119,000 tons in 1984, it fell in 1985 by 18.5 per cent to 97,000 tons. The 1985/1986 crop was estimated at 110,000 tons and with the sharp rise in world prices and the suspension of export quotas, Kenya seemed poised to earn an estimated $500 million in 1986 compared to $280 million in 1985. Improved crop husbandry combined with intensification of farming among small-scale growers is yielding favourable results. In Cameroon, coffee production in 1985/1986 fell by 27.4 per cent to 83,131 tons against to 114,519 tons in 1984/1985. The poor performance is attributable to bad weather conditions and the absence of fertilizers. Cote d'Ivoire's crop in 1986 was expected to have been as good as the previous season's 280,000 tons. The Government aims to raise output to between 330,000 tons and 360,000 tons annually. To that end it plans to expand the area under coffee, currently 1.3 million hectares, and to replace old bushes and prune branches to improve productivity. Ivorian peasants receive CFA 60,000 for each hectare pruned as aid to cover part of the loss sustained while waiting for the orchard to start producing again.

Table V.5
Coffee production, 1983-1986
(Thousands of tons)

	1983	1984	1985	1986 a/
Cote d'Ivoire	271	85	260	280
Ethiopia	220	240	250	260
Uganda	172	204	210	220
Kenya	87	114	97	116
Cameroon	68	138	83	115
Zaire	83	81	90	51
Madagascar	81	81	82	82
Angola	22	27	25	35
United Republic of Tanzania	51	56	57	51
Developing Africa	1 199	1 195	1 350	1 410
World Total	5 578	5 139	6 006	5 176
		Percentage		
Share of world total	21.5	23.3	22.5	27.3

Source: "Production", FAO computer print-outs (Rome, 20 December 1986).

a/ Preliminary estimates.

188. Meanwhile, the Brazilian Government claims to have lost 50 per cent of its production in 1986. During February 1986 ICO suspended quotas on exports by producing member countries, the composite indicator price established by the Organization having remained above $1.50075 a pound for 45 consecutive days. That indicator averaged $1.95 for the whole of February and $2.04 for March. However, the prospects for survival of the International Coffee Agreement brightened in early April with news that the United States, the world's largest consumer, had decided not to withdraw.

(d) Sugar

189. For developing Africa as a whole, sugar production is estimated to have grown from 5,323,000 tons in 1985 to 5,463,000 tons in 1986. In Egypt, the largest producer, output is estimated to have reached 775,000 tons in 1986. The growth was due essentially to higher yields, which reached 1.5 tons per acre as a result of the provision of irrigation water and agricultural mechanization. In 1986 sugar cane covered 198,000 acres as against 192,000 acres in 1985/1986. In Swaziland, the area harvested in 1985/1986 increased by 4.1 per cent to 34,938 hectares. Nevertheless, production declined by 6.8 per cent to 374,580 tons on account of weather damage, pests and disease. A production of 409,835 tons is forecast for 1986/1987. The volume of exports decreased by 5.3 per cent, from 381,103 tons in the previous year to 360,925 tons in 1985/1986. In 1986, EEC took 34.9 per cent of the country's total sales, which was 5,000 tons more than the quota of 121,000 tons. Swaziland's quota for sales to the United States was reduced further in 1985/1986 to 24,065 tons from 35,850 tons in the previous crop year. Derailments on the rail link to Maputo continued to disrupt shipping programmes and to pose problems for storage of the harvest. In Mauritius, sugar production is estimated to have reached 675,000 tons in 1986 compared to 646,000 tons in 1985. The bulk of Mauritian sugar is sold at guaranteed prices, currently three to five times world prices. From 1985 onward 505,000 tons a year were due to be sold to EEC and 37,000 tons a year to the United States under such arrangements. The sugar industry is beset by high production costs and several mills have been in serious financial difficulty owing to shortage of investible funds. In April 1985, a Sugar Action Plan was introduced by the Government to restructure the industry at a cost of 1.1 billion Mauritius rupees, in order to restore viability and assure competitiveness and efficiency. In the Sudan, the Kenan sugar complex came fully on stream with production of 270,000 tons in 1983/1984 and is forecast to reach the design capacity of 330,000 tons per year in 1986/1987.

190. On the world market — i.e. the smaller part of international trade not governed by quotas and guaranteed prices — sugar prices per ton remained depressed: they fell from 150 pounds sterling in June 1984 to a mere £ 61 in July 1985, the lowest level in 15 years. By April 1986, prices had recovered to £ 152, only to fall back to £ 85 in July 1986.

(e) Tea

191. Production of tea in developing Africa is estimated to have declined from 261,000 tons in 1985 to 253,000 tons in 1986. In Kenya, the largest producer, output rose to 147,000 tons in 1985 compared to 116,000 tons in 1984. In 1986, production declined to 140,000 tons. A striking feature of the small-holder tea industry is the sharp rise in yields per hectare from 838 kg in 1983/1984 to 1,114 kg in 1984/1985. In Malawi, tea production rose marginally to 35,000 tons in 1986 compared to 34,000 tons in 1985. Sales on the Limbe auction floors in 1984 stood at 10.4 million kg and fetched an average price of 343.90 tambala per kg. Sales in 1985 expanded to 11.5 million kg but the average auction price slumped to 179.75 tambala per kg. (There are 100 tambala to the Malawi kwacha.)

192. Prices per kg on the London floor fell from 279.69 pence in January 1985 to 113.50 pence in July 1985, had only slightly recovered to 131.31 pence in February 1986 and reached 138 pence in September 1986. The level of production in India played a pivotal role in determining world tea prices in 1986, because there was a phenomenal increase in output in North India between January and April 1985 (brought about by exceptionally good weather and changes in the pruning cycles). The Indian crop was estimated to have reached a total of 680 million kg in 1986, which put further pressure on prices.

193. [illegible] the long-term, the possibility of favourable changes in demand and supply resulting from complementarity and substitution effects cannot be under-estimated. The low price of sugar, which is strong a complement to tea consumption, may add impetus to the propensity to consume. Furthermore, the recent dramatic rise in coffee ,prices may well stimulate consumption of tea as a substitute.

(f) Tobacco

194. Production of tobacco leaf in developing Africa is estimated to have stagnated at 306,000 tons in 1985 and 1986. In Malawi production stood at 77,000 tons in both 1985 and 1986. The market for Malawi burley, dark-fired and air-cured tobacco remained poor throughout 1985. In addition to few buyers, the market was plagued with problems of poor quality. Mid-year prices per pound for Malawi flue-cured tobacco stood at 66 United States cents, whilst the top price received for the United States product was 190 cents. Malawi burley fetched a mid-year price of 38 cents. In Zimbabwe, tobacco sales to the Agricultural Marketing Authority increased from 254.5 million Zimbabwean dollars in 1984 to $Z 295 million in 1985.

195. The world market for tobacco continued to be influenced in 1985 by declining consumption. The tobacco industry world-wide wide is beset by high taxation on tobacco products, pressure from anti-smoking lobbies and high unemployment, resulting in a steady decline in consumption. Large carry-over stocks of burley and flue-cured tobacco from 1984 in major producing countries such as Brazil and the United States helped to make 1985 a buyers' market. Tobacco prices generally are estimated, however, to have improved on overage in 1986. In a much longer-term perspective, the market is disturbed by the threat that China, which produces more tobacco than any other country but as yet has exported none, may emerge as a major exporter.

4. Livestock, meat and dairy products

196. The livestock population (cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, camels, pigs, horses and chickens) of developing Africa was estimated at some 221.5 million head in 1985 or 116 per cent of the 1975 population, giving an average annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent over the decade. there were considerable variations, however, from year to year, among animal categories and among the subregions.

197. The distribution among animal categories was skewed in favour of cattle and small ruminants during the decade. For instance, in 1985 about 74 per cent of the population was bovine, 7 per cent consisted of sheep, 6.6 per cent of goats and 6.5 per cent of camels. Geographically, a large part of the livestock population was concentrated in the East and southern Africa subregion.

198. With the return of near-normal rains over most of Africa since 1985 after three years of drought, one would expect the supplies of forage to be more than sufficient for the reduced livestock population. In addition, planting conditions in 1986 in most of the region should also have been ideal to obtain increased quantities of agricultural and agro-industrial by-products for feeding animals, provided that the recent efforts to control grasshoppers and locusts succeeded. All in all, animal

feeding conditions in the region were better in 1985/1986 than during the previous three years.

199. The normal strategy of producers, especially pastoralists, after a drought is to expand herds, thus utilizing excess acreage, and to build up stocks of forage in order to cope with the consequences of future calamities such as drought and killer diseases. However, for a number of reasons -- the short cycle of the drought, the wide-spread existence of rinderpest, the overall poor animal health and marketing services, poor water development and management policies, inadequate land tenure policies -- livestock numbers, especially those of cattle, may do no more than stabilize at pre-drought levels.

200. Total indigenous meat production in developing Africa was estimated at 6 million tons in 1985 and was growing at an average annual rate of 3 per cent over the period 1975 - 1985. The rate of growth for many individual products was well above that of human population in many subregions. The share of beef, mutton and pork in total meat production decreased from 69 per cent to 66 per cent over the decade, all subregions except Central Africa sharing in the decline. In replacement of red meat, the production of poultry meat rose by about 88 per cent during the same period.

201. As shown in previous ECA studies, the productivity of livestock, especially cattle, improves significantly in terms of increased weight gain, better health, shorter calving intervals and lower mortality, after a major disaster such as the recent drought. In particular, animals can be slaughtered at younger ages than normal and at near-record slaughter weights. However, competition between suppliers of meat for the domestic market and exporters becomes keener, since the majority of animals are of export types. In most instances, countries which traditionally export live animals experienced a shortage of meat for domestic consumption since, at the official retail prices, sellers of meat could not even recover their livestock purchase prices. Governments, in the past, resorted to a policy of banning exports of live animals instead of adjusting retail prices of meat, combined perhaps with the introduction of quotas. Such a policy did more harm than good, owing to the existence of large uncontrolled borders between exporting and importing African countries, which induced major importers to diversify their sources of supply to include those outside the continent. Overall, meat production should continue to rise during the years ahead.

202. At the same time as overall trade deficits of African countries declined substantially during 1982-1984, livestock trade deficits steadily worsened. Livestock imports by some 45 countries 13/ reached $2,188 million in 1984 against $633 million in 1975, while exports fell from $161 million in 1975 to $112 million in 1984. The livestock trade deficit therefore increased from $472 million in 1975 to $2,076 million in 1984. Over the

13/ Cape Verde, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles being excluded for lack of data.

same period the region changed from a net exporter of meat (in value terms) to a net importer. Related to that change, the share of dairy products in total imports of livestock products was estimated at 81 per cent in 1975 against 63 per cent in 1984, the comparable percentages for exports being 7 and 4, respectively.

203. Dairy products were thus the major contributor to the deteriorating balance of trade in livestock products (i.e. meat and dairy products) over the period 1975 to 1984. If the current trends in that trade deficit -- 16 per cent average annual growth rate over the last decade -- were to have continued, the same 45 countries would have run up a deficit of $2,794 million in 1986, despite the existence of great production potentials throughout the region.

204. The livestock sector can develop from its inner strengths and has a great favourable potential for integration. What is required is a drastic change in current approaches to the development of the sector. Specifically, policies and actions need to be harmonized and co-ordinated in order to secure optimal exploitation of the potential for the supply of and the demand for major livestock products, by-products and inputs within each subregion and among subregions. Furthermore, efforts should be directed towards identifying and implementing joint investment programmes between private sector and/or public organizations for production and trade in specific major products, by-products, inputs and services, so as to speed up the achievement of collective self-sufficiency in animal food production at national and regional levels.

B. Fishing

205. Fish production in developing Africa was 3.4 million tons in 1984 and output is estimated to have shown a decline in 1985. Inland fisheries, mainly in countries adjacent to large bodies of water such as Lake Chad and Lake Victoria and in countries located along major rivers, accounted for 43.8 per cent of the 1984 total. The catch increased by 1.4 per cent per annum between 1981 and 1984.

206. According to FAO, the estimated potential is 10 million tons of fish a year, about three times the present production. In Gabon, for example, out of an estimated potential of 370,000 tons a year of pelagic and demersal fish, about 15 per cent is reported to be exploited. In Guinea, the corresponding figures are 200,000 to 300,000 tons and 10 per cent. World-wide, only 4.2 per cent of fish production of 82.8 million tons in 1984 came from developing Africa.

207. Although fishing contributes to foreign exchange earnings, animal protein consumption and employment, it is therefore clear that the region's inland water and marine fishing potential has not been effectively harnessed. There are exceptions: typically, exports of fish products by Senegal accounted for a quarter of that country's merchandise exports; in Malawi fish contributed

about 70 per cent of animal protein consumption and the industry employed directly or indirectly some 200,000 people; in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde fish exports accounted for 38 per cent and 70 per cent of merchandise exports, respectively; and in Morocco the sector employed 75,000 persons directly or indirectly and accounted for 9.4 per cent of total export earnings in 1984.

208. Reasons advanced for the low level of activity in African developing countries include the absence of proper handling, preserving and marketing facilities, the lack of personnel trained in fishing technology, the small size of fishing fleets, lack of port and harbour facilities, lack of capital and the high cost of energy. It has been reported in Nigeria, for example, that production was hampered by shortage of nets and boats and the cancellation of industrial fishing licences. In Ghana the industry has been badly hit by fuel shortages and inadequate storage facilities. In the United Republic of Tanzania fishing is handicapped by the lack of technology and foreign exchange to buy modern equipment and the use of primitive methods by artisanal fishermen.

209. In spite of the above handicaps, however, foreign trade in fishery products continues to be of considerable importance to the region. Imports in 1984, were valued at $422 million (constituting 2.5 per cent of world imports) against exports valued at $720 million (accounting for 4.5 percent of world exports). The trade balance therefore continued to be positive, reflecting the high quality of exported fish.

210. Of late, a number of countries have launched development projects whose objective is to exploit more efficiently their fish wealth. In Senegal measures to expand production in the traditional sector included greater assistance in providing motors and nets for canoes used by small-scale fishermen, more credit, technical assistance and infrastructure. In the Gambia investment in the sector was stepped up, indigenous participation in most industrial fishing increased -- all in a period of declining and unpredictable groundnut production. In Seychelles, the National Development Plan included expansion of the catch of demersal varieties by the home-based fleet to 5,500 tons a year and reorganization of marketing under the aegis of the Seychelles Marketing Board. The 1982-1985 Development Plan of Cape Verde postulated an investment outlay of 1,020 million Cape Verdean escudos to foster the development of fish processing. In addition, the Plan stressed the urgent need to lessen dependence on agriculture and exposure to the dangers of drought by tapping off-shore fish resources. In Morocco, special financial concessions were given in 1984 to improve the export potential of the fishing industry. In the United Republic of Tanzania efforts were intensified to develop fishing resources on a commercial basis, to organize training programmes, to promote joint ventures with foreign partners and to improve surveillance. In Cote d'Ivoire, a Centre was established in 1986 for collecting information on the demand for, and supply of, fish products. The Congo, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal collaborate with the Office for

Scientific and Technical Research Overseas of France, mainly in fisheries research. Egypt intends to improve its fishing capabilities by strengthening the marine science infrastructure and increasing the quality of its research institutions. The other objective was to conserve the marine environment, by protecting endangered species and ensuring the biological productivity and chemical equilibrium of the Red Sea. The Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Aspects of the Exploration and Exploitation of Sea-bed Resources, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-14 November 1985, in the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, stressed the urgent need for co-operation among African States at the sub-regional and regional level for the more efficient exploitation of their fish wealth. In addition, the Meeting emphasized that countries in the African region should explore arrangements to cooperate with countries in other regions.

C. Forestry

211. Forest depletion continued in Africa in 1985-1986. The estimated rate of disappearance of closed humid forest was 1.3 million hectares a year and of depletion of open forest was 2.4 million hectares a year. The rate of forest destruction is alarmingly high in Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Nigeria. A recent World Bank report apparently highlighted the alarming disappearance of Ethiopia's forests, which have shrunk from an estimated 40 per cent of the land area in 1900 to less than 3 per cent today. In some developing African countries deforestation rates exceed planting rates by a factor of 30:1. The main causes are uncontrolled logging, the search for fuelwood, over-grazing and bush fires. FAO has calculated that some 25 million additional hectares need to be planted by the year 2000 in order to avoid drifting into a fuelwood deficit. That would be a huge undertaking and it is estimated that it would cost $2 billion, some of which would be in foreign exchange. In view of competing claims of their scarce resources, many African developing countries would not feel they were in a position to afford the expenditure involved. A far better approach is to attack the causes of deforestation by drawing up measures to reduce the damage.

212. Afforestation is by no means a negligible activity in the region, however. The sub-Saharan plantations grew in 1984 at a rate of 100,000 hectares a year and although that is equivalent to only 2.6 per cent of the area deforested it is higher than the target set in the Lagos Plan of Action drawn up in 1980. 14/ Among the most important species planted were eucalyptus, teak, gmalina and other tropical hardwoods.

213. The production of roundwood was 404 million cu m in 1984 and was estimated at 413 million cu m for 1985. Since it has been estimated that about 90 per cent of roundwood is utilized as fuelwood and charcoal, the roundwood transformed into energy could be in the neighbourhood of 367 million cu m.

14/ OAU, The Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos (Geneva, 1981).

214. Production of sawnwood and sleepers in 1985 was estimated at 7.9 million cu m, of which exports are believed to have been about 800,000 cu m. These estimates were based on data available in 1984 and the rising trend in consumption in the major European markets. According to recent information, a significant proportion of output was directed to local markets in Africa. In Cameroon, for instance, domestic policies required that at least 60 per cent of the wood cuttings should be processed locally for internal use. Other countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, took measures to promote local roundwood processing in the light of the LPA objective to reduce the export of logs. Nevertheless, the region remained a net importer of sawnwood: the gap between production and consumption was estimated at 2 million cu m, Algeria and Egypt being the main importers.

215. It is heartening to note that a fair number of countries are making increased efforts to conserve and develop forestry resources -- for the most part with a view to alleviating energy problems and protecting the eco-system. Though their efforts are commendable, the gap between requirements and what the countries have achieved remains very wide.

216. A recent FAO study -- African Agriculture: The Next 25 years (Rome, 1986) -- identified the major areas for priority attention as including the following:

(a) Creating village and individual fuelwood lots, with local communities advising on the selection of the site and tree species but receiving advice on planting and maintenance techniques and on the production of seedlings;

(b) Improving the management of natural forests;

(c) Planting shelter belts and wind breaks, drawing on lessons learned from projects such as the system of anti-erosion wind breaks in the Maja Valley, the Niger, and the Senegalese project (assisted by FAO) where border tree planting with acacia albida increased millet and sorghum yields by at least 50 kg/ha;

(d) Integrating trees in farming systems, through a programme of village or farmer-led demonstrations, and support for seedling production;

(e) Upgrading bush fallows through managed regeneration, using acacia Senegal and similar species;

(f) Launching extension-service campaigns to improve traditional charcoal production and to reduce fuelwood consumption by the use of more efficient wood stoves;

(g) Establishing industrial plantations to provide for urban fuel needs; and

(h) Introducing fuelwood price policies that are compatible with national energy policies and promote substitution between

fuelwood and other fuels (in either direction) as indicated by domestic resource costs.

D. External trade

217. Export trade in agricultural products is seriously handicapped by the low producer prices which farmers receive, heavy taxation of exports, over-valued currencies, heavy protection of fledgling industries and poorly managed parastatal and other agencies. No less important has been the poor infrastructure, lack of dependable market intelligence services and low international prices.

218. Of the reasons underlying the disappointing growth in food and industrial crops, the setting of official producer prices in a number of cases at unremunerative levels is perhaps the most serious. In many countries where producer prices were raised, their effect was undone by over-valuation of the currency. In Nigeria, for example, a doubling of the official maize price in 1984 had no significant impact since the over-valued exchange rate caused local maize delivered at Lagos to be more than three times as expensive as imported maize.

219. Furthermore, there was substantial smuggling across national frontiers in response to the availability of consumer goods and significant price differentials, typically in the cocoa and coffee trades. Cocoa moved from Ghana into Cote d'Ivoire and coffee from Uganda to Kenya because of large price differentials. Coffee, cocoa, palm kennels and rice were smuggled out of Sierra Leone through neighbouring Liberia.

220. Many African developing countries tax export crops at very high rates. The farm price for coffee was a third of the border price in Togo. Cotton and groundnut farmers received half the border prices in Mali and less than half for cocoa in Cameroon and Ghana. The World Bank has commented that marketing boards which were originally expected to use "the bulk of their funds for the benefit of the farming community have become de facto taxation agencies for extracting resources from export agriculture in support of the post-independence drive to industrialization". 15/ Those high rates of taxation range between 50 per cent and 75 per cent.

221. There seems to have been little or no improvement in intra-regional or interregional trade. The little trade within the region, which hardly surpassed 4.5 percent in 1985, was barter-based, mainly involved cereals such as maize and was partly financed by donor countries in the form of food aid through triangular transactions which the World Food Programme arranged. In recognition of that state of affairs participants at the World Food Council meeting in June 1986 placed a special accent on regional complementarities in food production and trade within the region.

15/ World Development Report 1986 (Washington, D.C. 1986). pp. 64 and 65.

222. A major hurdle obstructing the expansion of agricultural trade has been the region's inability to ensure a regular flow of supplies to meet export demand, due to fluctuations in production levels. Apart from that, the inadequacy of infrastructural facilities such as transport and storage structures remained a crucial impediment, leading in some countries to substantial losses. In Kenya, for instance, the dearth of well-constructed stores occasioned difficulties in the export of horticultural products. In Malawi and Zimbabwe, where cereals and in particular maize were in surplus, storage facilities fell drastically short of needs.

223. Another equally vital factor behind the disappointing level of agricultural trade was the fluctuating and often low level of prices on world markets. International prices for the region's four principal export crops (coffee, cocoa, sugar and tea) declined during the period 1984/1985 - 1985/1986. The trend is likely to persist in 1986/1987 except for coffee, the price of which is expected to pick up owing to a poor harvest in Brazil.

224. Since the general decline in prices of agricultural export commodities was on the whole not compensated by increased sales volume, regional export earnings fell and the capacity to finance development programmes and agricultural imports suffered. Including exports derived from fishing and forestry resources, earnings in 1984 amounted to $10.6 billion and either stagnated or even fell to a lower level in 1985-1986. They are likely to improve in 1986/1987 owing to expected higher prices for coffee and sugar.

225. Regional import trade in agricultural products was largely dominated by food imports, an important component of which were cereals, principally wheat, rice and coarse grains, for which table V.6 shows details.

Table V.6
Cereal imports by developing Africa
(Million tons)

	1984/1985	1985/1986 a/	1986/1987 b/
Wheat	19.8	18.3	19.2
Coarse grains	9.4	5.1	5.2
Rice	3.3	3.0	3.1

Source : Food Outlook, August 1986.

a/ Estimate.

b/ Forecast.

226. In 1984, the region imported food and other agricultural commodities valued at $15.6 billion, which exceeded its export earnings from such commodities by $5 billion. Cereal imports

were $5.6 billion, mainly wheat, a major import crop. The secular trend in imports of agricultural products seems to have been downward (implying the region's progressively declining capacity to finance any increase). A further slight decrease in the period 1985-1987 may be expected, in the form of lower imports of coarse grains and a decline in world cereal prices.

E. Agricultural Policies

227. During the period under review the majority of African developing countries endeavoured to introduce policy reforms designed to facilitate the attainment of self-sufficiency in food supplies within the framework of the LPA. Such action was reflected in their development strategies and in the decisions taken at various international forums such as the Thirteenth Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986, the World Food Council meeting in June 1986 and the twenty-first session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of States and Government in July 1986 (to all of which reference has already been made). The meetings convened by the Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) in January 1986 and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in May 1986 gave indications of the policy objectives pursued by the countries in the subregions concerned.

228. As part of government efforts to promote agriculture, producer prices were significantly raised in Botswana in 1986. In 1985 the Government had introduced the "Accelerated Rain-fed Arable Programme", under which farmers were encouraged by payment of grants to destump up to 10 hectares (at the rate of 50 pula per hectare) and to hire draught power for ploughing (P 50/ha), for row-planting (P 10/ha) and for weeding (P 5/ha). In Ghana the producer prices per ton for cocoa were increased from 56,000 cedis to C 85,000 (or, per headload of 30 kg, from C 1,700 to C 2,550. In addition, a production bonus of C 500 per ton was to be paid to farmers if at the end of the season the crop exceeded an agreed production target. Producer prices per ton for coffee and sheanuts were increased to C 94,095 and C 28,000, respectively. In Sierra Leone, cash crop producer prices were set at levels commensurate with world prices in 1986 following the devaluation to adjust for a period of severe inflation (see chapter III, section F). In Zambia, apart from raising the producer prices of all commodities, the Government abolished the state marketing monopoly for maize and fertilizers. Under its Economic Recovery Programme (1986/1987-1988/1989) the United Republic of Tanzania took measures to raise producer prices, particularly those of export crops to around 60-70 per cent of world prices -- an increase of 5 per cent in real terms. In the Gambia, the task force which drew up an Economic Recovery Programme in June 1985 recommended substantial increases in producer prices.

229. Other policy measures were concerned with the provision of incentives, the banning of imports of rice and maize and the restriction of food aid in order not to depress the price of locally grown crops. In the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, bonus payments were introduced for exceeding given

production targets. In Nigeria imports of rice and maize were banned with effect from October 1985 and of vegetable oils from January 1986. In Sierra Leone the Government progressively reduced the level of rice imports. In Madagascar the restriction of food aid was a policy deliberately intended to maintain producer prices, in order to boost rice production.

230. In some countries, the measures taken for revitalizing the farming sector were far more fundamental and all-embracing. In the Sudan, for example, the reforms required the Government to abolish export taxes from the Gezira scheme, lower the nominal exchange rate applied to cotton exports, announce producer prices ahead of harvesting time and pay farmers promptly for their cotton. Consequently, cotton production doubled between 1980/1981 and 1983/1984.

231. Some para-statal corporations for export marketing were reformed. In Somalia the monopoly in maize, sorghum and imported goods was discontinued in 1986. The Government of Madagascar eliminated its food marketing bodies in 1985. With the demise of the Marketing Boards on 30 June 1986, the Government of Nigeria passed responsibility for purchasing to the private sector, including the co-operatives.

232. Policy reforms introduced in the areas of land reform, resettlement and rehabilitation were also noteworthy. The First National Development Plan of Zimbabwe (1986-1990) emphasized land reform and the effective utilization of land as a major development objective. Land reform would involve, inter alia, equitable distribution of land in order to establish viable resettlement schemes and increase agricultural productivity. During the plan period, 15,000 families with about 100,000 dependents were to be settled each year. In Ghana, success was achieved in integrating the population in the rural development programmes. In Swaziland, the prominent place of agriculture in the economy reflects a long-standing concern for a sector so crucial in terms of employment opportunities and income generation. That concern is now reinforced by Ekhaya, the back-to-the-land programme. In Nigeria, the Government decided when it abolished the petroleum subsidy in 1986 to devote about half the savings (some 450 million naira) to a fund for rehabilitating various categories of roads in the country and in particular for developing a national network of rural and feeder roads in support of its massive drive to achieve food and agricultural self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time. The programme envisaged that the rehabilitation of some 60,000 km of rural feeder roads would be undertaken in 1986.

233. An equally important policy area which influenced the performance of the agricultural sector was investment. In Malawi the Government launched a three-year public sector investment programme for the period 1985/1986 - 1987/1988 under which 18.6 per cent of the total planned expenditure was allocated to agriculture. In Mozambique, a $258 million cashew nut project financed by the World Bank commenced in 1986. In Rwanda arrangements were approaching finality in 1986 to launch a

five-year programme to expand rice production at an estimated cost of 35 million francs. Phase II of the ambitions "man-made river" project in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya went ahead in 1986 at an estimated cost of $1.5 billion. In Egypt, investment levels were substantially raised and efforts made to modernize the agricultural sector through more extensive up of machinery in the production process, research, soil conservation, extension services and the reclamation of more tracts of the desert. In Sierra Leone, the Government embarked upon a Green Revolution Programme in 1986 which envisaged a gross investment of $112 million. The objective was to increase rice production to match the level of domestic consumption and eliminate imports. The first National Development Plan of Zimbabwe (1986-1991), the Fourth Development Plan of Lesotho (1986/1987 to 1990/1991), the Sixth National Development Plan of Botswana (1985-1991), the Sixth Development Plan of Cameroon (1986/1987-1990/1991) and the Economic Recovery Programme of the United Republic of Tanzania (1986/1987-1988/1989) all implied an increase in the share of agriculture in total investment outlays. Ethiopia's Ten-Year Perspective Programme (1984-1994) laid heavy stress on peasant agriculture; it postulated an average annual growth of 4.5 per cent throughout the plan period and allocated about 22.5 percent of the country's total gross investment to agriculture.

234. In the areas of research and extension services there are policy measures to report at national and regional levels. In March 1986 OAU experts on tropical forestry participating in a seminar at Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, recommended the establishment of a centre for research into the degradation of tropical forests and desertification. The workshop on exchange of experience between African and Asian food policy-makers which was held in May 1986 underlined the vital importance of agricultural research oriented towards small farmers as a basis for expanding food and agricultural production. The ECA/FAO project on the establishment of a maize research network in the subregion of the Lusaka-based MULPOC started to become operational, arrangements being under way to set up a research centre.

235. The various policy measures taken by governments during the period under review were not without shortcomings and problems were experienced in the areas of formulation, implementation and management. First, the skilled manpower for their execution was often lacking. Secondly, the resources allocated generally proved inadequate and the level of domestic official investment in the agricultural sector remained far below the 20-25 per cent of total such expenditure recommended in APPER -- and the flow of external resources to the sector was also insufficient. Thirdly, despite official policy pronouncements, incentive mechanisms in the sector left much to be desired. There was a wide difference between declared policies and practical achievement in many countries. Fourthly, the data for formulating agricultural policies remained inadequate and misleading in some countries, with the result that policies were developed on the basis of premises that proved wrong, instead of factual information.

236. The standard of policy-making in the region will improve if measures are taken to tackle the foregoing problem areas within the broad framework of the LPA and the APPER. The latter seeks to reinvigorate the more dynamic, internally generated forces for growth and development. As regards agriculture, its primary focus in the short-term is on combating food emergencies through the establishment of national food security arrangements, effective early warning systems and flexible and efficient regional networks of crop protection agencies. In the medium term, its main objective is to give a new impetus to agricultural development by measures for increasing both productivity and production (which would require substantial additional investment in agriculture). Arable land would be protected and developed to render it more productive. Fertilizers, seeds and pesticides would be made available, together with credits for research and extension services. Storage, distribution and marketing systems would be improved and/or expanded. The other major areas to which the APPER devotes resources include: the provision of remunerative producer prices; the development of livestock through improved management and attention to animal diseases; establishment of reafforestation, drought and desertification control programmes; and assistance programmes for small farmers, especially women food producers and rural youth. The investment required for the implementation of the programmes described above is estimated at $57.4 billion, which is 44.8 per cent of the estimated total cost of APPER. In September 1986 the FAO Regional Conference for Africa, which met at Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire, came up with guidelines for application in the agricultural sector which the participants considered to be a pre-condition for attaining the goal of food self-sufficiency. They also, more specifically, adopted a plan for food self-sufficiency and defined a consistent development programme for agriculture during the next 25 years.

237. At the subregional level, good plans and strategies for economic co-operation among countries to achieve food self-sufficiency have been drawn up. The principal elements of the strategy devised by SADCC for achieving its food security objectives were reinforcement of national food production capacity; improvement of food storage facilities; marketing and distribution systems; development of skilled manpower; development of intra-regional trade; establishment of systems for the prevention of food crisis; establishment of programmes for the control of major pests and diseases; development of national food policies; and development of institutions and mechanisms for the exchange of information on all those issues. 16/

16/ Southern African Development Coordination Conference, Regional Food Security Programme: Strategies to 1990 (Harare, 1985), p.4.

VI. DEVELOPMENTS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

A. Introduction

238. Following the proclamation of the LPA in 1980 17/ and the declaration by the General Assembly of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa 1980-1990 (IDDA), setting policy objectives and specific targets for manufacturing industry in developing Africa, the countries concerned have given greater consideration to the various aspects of industrial development. However, the region as a whole is still unable to point to the achievement of a growth rate of the industrial sector that would bring its share to the LPA target. During the period 1980-1985, the share of manufacturing in the region's GDP was appreciably lower than the comparable average for all other developing countries, while agricultural performance declined seriously, comparing unfavourably with that achieved in the previous decade and with performance in other developing regions. Given the close link between agriculture and industry, poor performance in the agricultural sector has reacted negatively upon manufacturing.

B. Growth of manufacturing industry in 1980-1986

239. For developing Africa as a whole, the value added by the manufacturing sector grew from $26,035 million in 1980 to $30,823 million at 1980 factor cost in 1985, an annual growth rate of 3.4 per cent (see table VI.1), as compared to 0.3 per cent for real GDP. Thus, growth has slowed down considerably since 1980 compared with past decades - 8.8 per cent per annum in the 1960s and 10.1 per cent in the 1970s. Although the manufacturing sector is growing faster than GDP, the rate was far from adequate in terms of the development goals implied by the LPA and Lima targets. The preliminary estimates for 1986 suggest that manufacturing industry will have grown by 5.7 per cent, which is somewhat higher than in 1985 (4.55 per cent). In 1984 there was a decline of 0.57 per cent.

17/ OAU, The Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos (Geneva, 1981).

Table VI.1
Value added by manufacturing incustry by subregion and economic grouping, 1980-1986 *

	1985		Annual growth rate			
	Million dollars	Per cent	1980-1985	1984	1985	1986a/
Subregion						
North Africa	14 814	48	6.20	5.00	4.93	6.18
West Africa	7 961	26	-0.04	-11.94	4.46	5.59
Central Africa	2 098	7	9.83	8.54	5.80	7.27
East and Southern Africa	5 950	19	1.18	0.58	4.36	4.21
Economic grouping						
Major oil-exporting countries	10 123	33	4.29	-7.38	4.66	5.84
Least developed countries	3 567	12	1.56	2.43	1.97	2.47
Other countries	17 133	55	3.35	3.26	5.04	6.31
Developing Africa	30 823	100	3.43	-0.57	4.55	5.70

Source: ECA secretariat.

* At 1980 factor cost.

a/ Preliminary data.

240. Over the period 1980-1985, the table shows that the Central Africa subregion recorded the highest average annual growth rate, 9.8 per cent per annum, followed by North Africa (6.2 per cent) and East and southern Africa (1.2 per cent). West Africa recorded a negative growth rate of 0.04 per cent over the same period, owing to the sharp decline in 1984 (11.9 per cent) as a result of the effect of drought on agro-industries, the shortage of foreign exchange for the import of spare parts and the shortage of water for hydro-electric power generation, which often caused cuts in supply. That subregion's growth is estimated to have improved substantially in 1986 as a result of the recovery in Nigeria's manufacturing output.

241. The LDCs recorded poor growth -- only about 1.6 per cent per annum -- during 1980-1985, against 4.3 per cent for major oil-exporters and 3.4 per cent for other countries. The latter two economic groupings recorded better performance in 1985 than in 1984. The improvement is expected to continue in 1986, with an estimated 5.8 per cent for major oil-exporters and 6.3 per cent for the "other countries" grouping.

242. The manufacturing sector grew somewhat faster (measured at constant factor cost) than GDP in no fewer than 33 of the 50 African developing countries under study (see table VI.2). Ten countries recorded a negative growth rate in both GDP and manufacturing. Only in three countries did the growth in value added by the manufacturing exceed the 9.8 per cent per annum required to meet the LPA target. In North Africa, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt achieved a growth rate of over 8 per cent per annum, whereas the Sudan suffered negative growth owing to the crisis which it is currently undergoing. In only one country in West Africa (the Gambia) did the manufacturing growth rate exceed 10 per cent per annum, while negative growth rates were registered in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Togo. The largest industrial power of this subregion, Nigeria, recorded no significant increase (0.6 per cent per annum). In Central Africa, Cameroon had the highest growth rate of the region (21.8 per cent per annum) while industrial stagnation persisted in Zaire. In East and southern Africa annual growth nowhere exceeded 7 per cent except in Uganda.

Table VI.2
Frequency distribution of African developing countries according to manufacturing sector and GDP growth rates, 1980-1985

Average annual rate per cent of growth in manufacturing	Average annual rate per cent of GDP growth						
	Negative	0-2.9	3-5.9	6-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	Total
Negative	10	6	..	..	..	..	16
0-2.9	3	11	..	..	..	..	14
3-5.9	..	4	..	4	..	1	9
6-8.9	1	..	..	4	33	..	8
9-11.9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
12-14.9	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
15+	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	15	22	..	8	4	1	50

Source: ECA secretariat.

* Value added in manufacture and GDP measured at 1980 factor cost

243. There are several reasons why the manufacturing growth target of 9.8 per cent set in the LPA has still not been achieved by 47 out of 50 African countries, five years after its adoption. In general, structural factors, such as limited domestic markets, shortage of personnel with high-level skills and industrial

experience, the weakness of linkages between the manufacturing sector and the rest of the economy, have constrained development. A further cause of failure to meet the target has been the dependence of manufacturing industry in developing Africa on imports of know-how (foreign technology), skills and raw materials, which exposes it to a severe foreign exchange constraint. Some efforts have been made to deal with those general problems, particularly since the proclamation of the LPA, but, evidently, with limited success.

244. Apart from natural calamities (drought and desertification in the West Africa and East and southern Africa subregions), there are other socio-economic factors which contributed to poor growth performance in the manufacturing output of several African countries. In North Africa the sector was adversely affected by declining oil revenues in Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia. In West Africa, as mentioned above, Nigeria's set-back derived mainly from low overall utilization of industrial capacity (estimated to have been no more than 60 per cent in 1985), brought about by foreign exchange constraints on imported inputs. In Cote d'Ivoire, the decline in manufacturing output occurred in the context of the economic depression experienced since 1980 and was attributable to falling domestic demand, whereas in Ghana increasingly high costs of production reinforced shortages of imported inputs to make domestically manufactured products uncompetitive with imports. The growth of manufacturing industry in Central Africa was adversely affected by falling oil revenues in Gabon and the Congo, as well as by low absorptive capacity, high domestic costs of production, low productivity and financial difficulties in Zaire and other countries. The performance of the manufacturing sector in East and southern Africa was influenced by the impact of drought on agro-industries (Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania). It was also affected to a certain extent by the actions of South Africa.

245. There has been hardly any change in the structure of manufacturing industry in developing Africa since the early 1960s. In several countries manufacturing output remains very small both in absolute terms and in relation to GDP and to the world total. There is heavy concentration on import-substitution consumer-goods industries rather than intermediate and capital-goods industries.

C. Sectoral share in gross domestic product

246. The share of manufacturing output in GDP (measured at 1980 factor cost) has not changed significantly in the last five or six years, increasing from 8 per cent in 1980 to 9.4 per cent in 1986. (It was 7.6 per cent in 1960). In other words, the yearly growth rate of the manufacturing sector has not been substantially higher than that of GDP in most African countries. Table IV.3 shows the picture for subregions and economic groupings.

Table VI.3
Developing Africa: share of manufacturing industry in GDP and value added per capita, 1980-1985

	Percentage share			Dollar value added per capita		
	1980	1985	1986a/	1980	1985	1986a/
Subregion						
North Africa	9.7	11.1	12.6	100	118	122
West Africa	6.4	7.4	6.4	55	47	48
Central Africa	6.6	8.7	11.0	24	33	35
East & Southern Africa	10.7	9.9	11.8	38	35	36
Economic groupings						
OPEC members	5.1	7.1	6.4	76	82	84
Least developed countries	7.9	7.2	7.5	22	20	20
Other countries	12.5	12.6	15.2	75	77	78
Developing Africa	8.0	9.4	9.6	57	59	60

Source: ECA secretariat.

* Value added in manufacturing anc GDP measured at 1980 factor cost.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

247. In all subregions except West Africa the share of manufacturing in GDP increased between 1980 ard 1986. The concentration of industrial output in North Africa is most noticeable: in 1985-1986 that subregion produced 48 per cent of the manufacturing output of developing Africa, while West Africa and East and southern Africa producec about 26 per cent and 19 per cent of the regional total, respectively; in Central Africa manufacturing industry is still small (7 per cent of the total), although growing very fast. The share of manufacturing output in GDP for the "other countries" grouping reached 15.2 per cent in 1986 as against 12.5 per cent in 1980 and 1985. For LDCs and OPEC members the contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP was 7.9 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively, in 1986. The manufacturing output of the "other countries" grouping accounted for 56 per cent of the regional total, while that of OPEC members and LDCs represented 33 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. (All

the above percentages are calculated by reference to gross manufacturing output.)

248. As far as individual countries are concerned, the leading 10 manufacturing countries in 1985 produced 76.1 per cent of the value added by manufacturing in developing Africa (see table VI.4). Those countries were Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in North Africa; Nigeria, Ghana and the Cote d'Ivoire in West Africa; Cameroon in Central Africa; and Zimbabwe in East and southern Africa. Manufacturing industry in developing Africa has been dominated by a relatively small number of countries throughout the past two decades. Thus, adverse fluctuations in those countries (as was the case of Nigeria in 1984) inevitably affected to a great extent the regional output of the sector. It can be noted from table 4 that most of the leading industrial producers in 1965 were still the leaders in 1985, although their relative positions had altered considerably and some (such as Zaire, Ethiopia and Mozambique) had lost their leading position in favour of newly emerging industrial countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Table VI.4
Ranking of major manufacturing countries
in developing Africa, 1965 and 1985
(Percentage of total value added by the region)

	1965			1985	
Rank	Country	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Country	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Egypt	27.1	27.1	Nigeria	15.6	15.6
2	Morocco	10.0	37.1	Egypt	14.7	30.3
3	Nigeria	8.1	45.3	Algeria	13.0	43.3
4	Algeria	6.9	52.2	Morocco	9.7	53.0
5	Zimbabwe	6.2	58.4	Tunisia	4.8	57.8
6	Zaire	5.3	63.7	Zimbabwe	4.4	62.2
7	Tunisia	3.5	67.2	Cameroon	3.8	66.0
8	Kenya	3.5	70.7	Ghana	3.5	73.3
9	Mozambique	3.2	73.9	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.5	73.3
10	Ethiopia	2.6	76.5	Cote d'Ivoire	2.8	76.1
	Others	23.5	100.0	Others	23.9	100.0

Source: ECA secretariat.

249. In per capita terms, North Africa still leads over the other subregions, with value added by manufacturing per capita increasing from $100 in 1980 to $118 in 1985, followed by West Africa. In terms of economic groupings, the rich major

oil-exporting countries naturally had higher values than the LDCs. It is estimated that in 1986 North Africa will still have led the other subregions, with a per capita value of $122 compared with $48, $35 and $36 in West Africa, Central Africa and East and southern Africa, respectively.

D. Industrial branch structure

1. The International Standard Industrial Classification

250. Data on the branch structure of manufacturing industry in individual countries are not always comparable in developing Africa. The 25 countries for which detailed information is available are included in tables VI.5, and VI.6, which present, for consumer-goods industries and for capital- and intermediate-goods industries, respectively, estimates of value added in 1985 according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) 18/ Table VI.7 summarizes the estimates in tables VI.5 and VI.6 and compares them with estimates of gross output. It appears that the food, beverages and tobacco and the textile and clothing divisions in ISIC remained the most important branches of manufacturing in 1985, accounting for more than half of gross output and of value added in manufacturing industry. Next in importance were the industries producing chemicals and related products and those producing fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, which together contributed 26.8 per cent of the value of gross output and 26.6 per cent of the value added in manufacturing. The ISIC divisions covering wood products and furniture; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; non-metallic mineral products not based on petroleum or coal; and basic metal industries -- those divisions contributed less significantly to gross output and to value added in manufacturing.

18/ International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities, Statistical Papers, Series 7, No. 4, Rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68 . SVII.8).

Table VI.5
Value added in manufacturing sector and in consumer-goods production: 25 selected African countries, 1985*
(Thousand dollars)

	ISIC division(s) a/					
	31-39	31	32	33	34	31-34
Algeria	3 992.1	437.6	660.8	207.5	236.5	1 542.4
Egypt	4 528.6	1 789.2	1 197.9	82.4	26.2	3 095.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 087.5	414.4	283.4	26.9	29.8	754.5
Morocco	2 994.3	885.3	589.8	60.8	89.3	1 625.2
Tunisia	1 489.4	365.4	276.9	--	49.7	692.0
North Africa	14 091.9	3 891.9	3 008.8	377.6	431.5	7 709.8
Benin	65.7	30.2	--	--	1.8	32.0
Cote d'Ivoire	881.6	318.1	146.7	88.4	--	553.2
Ghana	1 176.0	328.6	397.7	57.1	249.3	1 032.7
Nigeria	4 814.7	1 547.7	1 098.7	119.2	196.3	2 961.9
Senegal	448.8	160.8	30.7	10.7	40.4	206.2
West Africa	7 386.8	2 385.4	1,673.8	275.4	487.8	4 822.4
Cameroon	1 166.9	408.4	200.7	64.5	59.5	733.1
Central African Republic	58.5	11.9	23.1	1.9	9.3	46.2
Congo	155.2	74.1	29.4	22.5	3.3	129.3
Gabon	228.6	48.2	5.3	118.1	--	171.6
Zaire	149.6	68.8	31.9	6.6	5.7	113.0
Central Africa	1 758.8	611.4	290.4	213.6	77.8	1 193.2

Table VI.5 (continued)

	ISIC division(s) a/					
	31-39	31	32	33	34	31-34
Ethiopia	460.4	179.9	162.6	11.9	11.3	365.7
Kenya	846.8	199.0	112.6	2.6	36.1	350.3
Malawi	179.5	130.8	18.8	3.6	5.4	158.6
Madagascar	290.5	183.3	55.6	6.3	15.7	260.9
Mauritius	202.7	81.3	10.9	3.0	3.5	98.7
Somalia	111.2	92.3	6.8	1.8	4.5	105.4
Uganda	663.0	332.8	164.3	8.3	15.8	521.2
United Republic of Tanzania	391.9	191.7	40.9	33.5	15.8	281.9
Zambia	664.0	317.4	88.6	7.6	24.6	438.2
Zimbabwe	1 358.8	382.4	231.8	49.7	61.2	725.1
East and southern Africa	5 168.8	2 090.9	892.9	128.3	193.9	3 306.0
Total	28 406.3	8 979.6	5 865.9	994.9	1 191.0	17 031.4

Source: ECA secretariat estimates.

* At 1980 factor cost

a/ 31-39: Manufacturing sector;
31: Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco;

33: Textile, weaving apparel and leather industries;

32: Manufacture of wood products, including furniture;

34: Manufacture of paper and paper products; printing and publishing;
31-34: Subtotal - consumer-goods industries.

Table VI.6
Value added in capital and- intermeciate-goods production:
25 selected African countries, 1985*
(Thousand dollars)

	ISIC division(s) a/					
	35	36	37	38	39	35-39
Algeria	148.4	325.2	1 244.3	731.8	--	2 449.7
Egypt	726.8	19.1	370.3	311.9	4.8	1 432.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	227.3	75.5	--	25.2	5.0	333.0
Morocco	1 029.8	62.1	33.4	224.6	19.2	1 369.1
Tunisia	509.7	69.5	33.4	176.3	8.5	797.4
North Africa	2 642.0	551.4	1 681.4	1 469.8	37.5	6 382.1
Benin	4.7	--	--	8.3	20.7	33.7
Cote d'Ivoire	147.9	33.6	2.8	116.7	27.4	328.4
Ghana	62.7	47.2	16.2	14.6	2.6	143.3
Nigeria	890.4	148.6	156.2	631.8	25.8	1 852.8
Senegal	161.1	--	--	38.3	6.8	206.2
West Africa	1 266.8	229.4	175.2	809.7	83.3	2 564.4
Cameroon	25.7	75.8	164.7	103.8	63.8	433.8
Central African Republic	5.1	--	--	7.2	--	12.3
Congo	8.9	...	...	12.5	4.5	25.9
Gabon	8. 8	--	--	48.2	--	57.0
Zaire	17.4	7.5	--	4.9	6.8	36.6
Central Africa	65.9	83.3	164.7	176.6	75.1	565.6

Table VI.6 (continued)

	ISIC division(s) a/					
	35	36	37	38	39	35-39
Ethiopia	40.4	22.9	24.2	7.2	--	94.7
Kenya	89.0	44.4	4.5	357.7	0.9	496.5
Malawi	6.6	3.4	--	10.1	0.8	20.9
Madagascar	4.2	6.5	--	18.7	0.2	29.6
Mauritius	5.5	2.0	--	90.3	6.2	104.0
Somalia	2.9	1.2	--	0.5	1.2	5.8
Uganda	22.2	20.5	60.3	38.2	0.6	141.8
United Republic of Tanzania	62.4	42.3	0.7	2.8	1.8	110.0
Zambia	37.2	50.9	16.6	110.9	10.2	225.8
Zimbabwe	183.7	38.8	362.8	33.5	14.9	633.7
East and southern Africa	454.1	232.9	479.1	669.9	36.8	1 862.8
Total	4 428.8	1 097.0	2 490.4	3 126.0	232.7	11 374.9

Source: ECA secretariat estimates * At 1980 factor cost

a/ 35: Manufacture of chemicals and of chemical, coal, rubber and plastic products;

36: Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal;

37: Basic metal industries;

38: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment;

39: Other manufacturing industries;

35-39: Total -- capital- and intermediate-goods industries.

Table VI.7
Relative shares of industry branches in value of gross output and value added in manufacture, 1985*
(Percentage)

	Gross output	Value added
ISIC division:		
31	25.7	31.6
32	27.8	20.7
33	6.1	3.5
34	2.5	4.2
Sub-total: consumer-goods industries	62.1	60.0
35	15.2	15.6
36	6.5	3.8
37	3.6	8.8
38	11.6	11.0
39	1.0	0.8
Sub-total: capital- and intermediate-goods industries	37.9	40.0
Total: manufacturing sector	100.0	100.0

Source: ECA secretariat estimates, based on the countries shown in Tables VI.5 and VI.6.

*At 1980 purchasers' prices and factor costs. For description of industries included in each ISIC division, see notes to tables VI.5 and VI.6.

2. Consumer-goods industries

251. The light, consumer-goods industries, which comprise the ISIC divisions 31 to 34 shown in table VI.5, accounted for about three fifths of both the gross output and the value added by the manufacturing sector. The share of those industries in total manufacturing value added in 1985 was 68.4 per cent in Nigeria, 62.8 per cent in Cameroon, 79.4 per cent in Ethiopia, 41.4 per cent in Kenya, 66.0 per cent in Zambia and 53.4 per cent in Zimbabwe. In the last-named country food-processing based on locally grown food items accounted for 25 per cent of the industrial sector's output; and textiles which utilize locally grown cotton contributed 10 per cent in 1985-1986. In the Gambia the processing of groundnuts and fish accounted for 75 per cent of manufacturing value added. On a subregional basis, it appears that the level of concentration on consumer-goods industries was highest in West Africa (65.2 per cent) and Central Africa (67.9 per cent). In particular, the wood products, furniture, paper and paper products industries were much more important in West

and Central Africa, especially as gererators of employment. In East and southern Africa there seems to have been less emphasis on the textile, wearing apparel and leather industries than in the other subregions, while in North Africa the industries based on wood products, furniture, paper anc paper products were relatively unimportant.

252. It is worth noting, however, that the pre-eminence of the consumer-goods industries in developing Africa reflects the situation which prevailed in the early years of independence (the 1960s). All African developing countries, except Algeria, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Zaire and Zimbabwe, began their ecoromic development following independence with a poor industrial structure. When the need for industrialization was recognized, import- substitution industries appeared to be the simplest, most natural and least risky ones to develop and their establishment was facilitated by knowledge of the existing domestic demand structure. In more recent times there has been a tendency to broader the scope of import substitution to include the production of intermediate goods and capital equipment.

3. Capital and intermediate goods industries

253. The value added by the intermediate- and capital-goods industries, comprising ISIC divisions 35 to 39 is shown in table VI.6 and estimated at 40 per cent of the manufacturing total in 1985. For most individual countries, the share of the most important of those industries (ISIC divisions 37 and 38) was below 20 per cent of the total, with the notable exceptions of Algeria (49.5 per cent), Cameroon (23.0 per cent), Kenya (42.8 per cent) and Zimbabwe (29.2 per cent). The heavy, capital-goods industries, as traditionally understood (ISIC division 38), are still in the very early stages of formation. They consist mainly of the manufacture of machinery, equipment and instruments; and the assembly and manufacture of fabricated metal products. The result is an imbalance between output, demand and consumption of engineering products. The few courtries nurturing a nascent capital goods subsector are characterized by the predominance of scattered enterprises without much inter-linkage or complementarity in the processing chain. Another crucial problem is that the existing intermediate-goods industries are not geared to supply the needs of the capital-goods industries. 12/

254. The intermediate goods are exemplified by the iron and steel and the non-ferrous metals industries -- in particular, those concerned with copper, lead, zinc, aluminium and ferro-alloys (ISIC divisions 36 and 37). Chemical intermediates considered critically important for African developing economies include fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceutical active ingredients, as well as basic chemicals such as sulphuric acid, soda ash and mineral products for the chemical industry (ISIC division 35).

12/ See "The capital goods industries in Africa: a sectoral review and elements for further study", Sectoral Studies Series, No.14, 1984, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

255. A rudimentary iron and steel industry exists in some 26 of the 50 ECA member States. The traditional kind of iron and steel industry has been established in Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. Integrated industries are in the process of being established in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Misurata project) and Morocco (Nador project). New projects in the following countries have been either abandoned or deferred: Angola, Kenya, Mozambique and Tunisia; while expansion projects in Algeria (Bellara), Egypt (Dekheila) and Tunisia have been delayed. The production of iron and steel in developing Africa is primarily accounted for by Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe, with a combined output of 1.86 million tons in 1984 compared with 1.67 million tons in 1980, an increase of 2.7 per cent per annum. As a share of world steel production, that represented 0.26 per cent in 1984 against 0.23 per cent in 1980. Compared to the developing regions of Asia and the Pacific and of Latin America and the Caribbean, the region's share of crude steel production is dismally low. Notwithstanding this fact the trend in apparent consumption per capita of steel in developing Africa indicates an annual increase of 20 kg during the period 1980-1983. 20/

256. There has been a steady growth in the fertilizer and other chemical industries in the region. Increasing priority is accorded to the use of raw materials and energy resources available on the continent by the fertilizer industry. Such resources are abundant, particularly phosphate rock, potash and hydrocarbons. Future requirements of sulphur, which is not available in the region, may be met by reduction, using other acids (nitric and hydrochloric acids) or by recovery from fuels and feedstocks of petroleum refineries. The use of electric furnaces in the production of phosphoric acid may replace the wet process, which is an older technology. The existing fertilizer plants in Africa are confronted, however, with the problem of low capacity utilisation.

E. Investment

257. During the five years following the adoption of the LPA, several African countries paid increasing attention to investment in manufacturing industries. The high cost of investment arises from the ordering of unnecessarily elaborate equipment, the high costs of transport and installation, the need to hold large inventories (which ties up working capital) and unduly elaborate building structures. Table VI.8 shows the size and share in total national investment of actual and projected industrial investment in selected African countries for which recent data are available. In most cases, the share of actual and planned investment in total investment is well above 10 per cent, except for LDCs such as Botswana, Guinea and the Niger. Gabon also recorded low investment in manufacturing for the simple reason that most of its oil revenues are invested in mining, agriculture and the infrastructure.

20/ See "The Steel Market in 1984" (United Nations, 1984).

Table VI.8
Investment in manufacturing industry in selected African developing countries

	Actual			Projected		
	Period	Amount in million dollars	Percentage share g/	Plan Period	Amount in million dollars	Percentage share g/
Algeria	1984	10 386	17	1985-1989	41 013	24
Botswana	1985	13	5	1985-1991	114	7
Burundi	1970-1976	14	9	1978-1982	89	11
Cameroon	1974-1975	..	15	1981-1986	421	8
Egypt		..	..	1982/1983-1986/9187	10 857	15
Gabon	1984	3	5	1984-1988	13	5
Guinea	..	..	..	1985-1987	36	4
Kenya	1981	12	26	1984-1988	53	16
Libya	1981	2 364	24	1981-1985	13 275	23
Morocco	1979	650	15	1981-1985	4 432	21
Niger	1978	5	4	1979-1983	31	4
Senegal	..	..	..	1981-1985	283	27
Sudan	1961-1975	41	22	1977/1978-1982/1983	267	20
Zambia	1981	61	12	1983	120	15
Zimbabwe	1982	205	21	1982/1983-1984/1985	1 241	23

Sources: Various country plans.

g/ Share of manufacturing in total national investment.

258. The light, consumer-goods industries have overtaken the heavy industries in the region as a whole and continue to record a rapid expansion in investment. While heavy industries generally lag behind, increasing attention is being given to them in the recent investment policies of a few African countries. For instance, Ethiopia has given high priority to the exploitation of the potash deposits of the Danakil Depression. Uganda has commissioned a study to appraise the viability of the Lake Katwe salt project. The Zaire authorities are considering the possibility of relaunching operations at the $1.3 billion aluminium smelter at Moasida-Banana, using electricity supplies from the Inga power station. Nigeria has rescheduled the full integration of the Ajaokuta steel company for 1988 instead of 1986. Elsewhere in West Africa, investments in resource-based manufacturing industries were directed more to the exploitation of

mineral deposits than to the transformation and processing of mineral raw materials into industrial finished products.

259. In North Africa, Tunisia is establishing a scrap-based mini-mill at a cost of $85 million for the annual production of about 200,000 tons of reinforcing bars. A plant producing 50,000 tons a year of steel sections will also be built. In the chemical sector, Tunisia carried out pre-engineering studies for the exploitation of dry salt lakes with the aim of producing a range of chemicals, including sodium and potassium chlorides as well as magnesium, potassium and sodium sulphates. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continues to examine the $20 billion project for an aluminium complex at Zouara with an installed capacity of 120,000 tons a year. Algeria is to construct a second steelworks at Bellara near Jijil, with a capacity of 2.2 million tons a year at an estimated cost of $2-3 billion. In the chemical sector, Egypt is expanding raw sodium carbonate production from 80,000 tons a year to 200,000 tons a year at an estimated cost of $120 million. This is in addition to constructing another soda ash plant, with a proposed capacity of 200,000 tons a year, for which bids were being evaluated last year. The Egyptian authorities propose to expand oil refining and petrochemicals capacity to meet domestic demand.

F. Employment

260. The trends in industrial employment over the past five years or so have varied significantly among countries, industries and locations. In every country the creation of net direct employment has been only moderate in relation to the postulated level of investment or the scale of expansion in manufacturing output. In general, the contribution of the manufacturing sector to total employment has rarely exceeded 20 per cent. The exceptions include Cameroon (27.2 per cent in 1981), Mauritius (24.2 per cent in 1984), Senegal (26.4 per cent in 1982), Tunisia (22.3 per cent in 1982) and Zimbabwe (20.1 per cent in 1985). In the Congo the sector accounts for less than 10 per cent of the national wage and salary bill. In the Gambia, the sector employs less than 2 per cent of the labour force. The proportion of the labour force engaged in industry in developing Africa as a whole increased from 8 per cent in 1960 to around 13 per cent in 1980.

261. It has proved extremely difficult to obtain employment statistics for recent years. Nevertheless, it is likely that the decline in the growth of industrial output, the growing number of enterprises operating much below their installed capacity and the closure of several enterprises have resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of people employed in the manufacturing sector. The limited capacity of manufacturing industry in the region to create employment has two main causes: (a) in most countries investment in the sector has been modest both absolutely and in comparison to total investment efforts; and (b) many industries have been operating with highly capital-intensive technology. For instance, petro-chemical plants, aluminium smelters and engineering industries created by several African

countries have in general required very large amounts of capital but did not create much direct employment.

G. External trade

262. Data on the external trade in manufactured goods of African developing countries reveal two major structural features: the dependence on the outside world (particularly Europe) as destination of exports and source of imports and the small absolute size of intra-African trade in those products.

263. In absolute terms, such exports by African developing countries declined from $6.2 billion in 1981 to $5.6 billion in 1985. They consisted mainly of textiles, articles of apparel and clothing, and "other manufacturing". In contrast, the total imports of manufactures by those countries were valued f.o.b. at $45.1 billion in 1985 against $57.4 billion in 1981. They included mainly chemicals (12.9 per cent in 1985), machinery and transport equipment (46.6 per cent) and other engineering products, metals and fertilizers (40.5 per cent). Imports of engineering manufactures by African developing countries increased from $4.4 billion in 1970 to $24.1 billion in 1984; they represented 4.9 per cent of world trade in such products in 1970, 4.8 per cent in 1983 and 4.1 per cent in 1984. 21/ Consequently, the deficit in the trade in manufactures, which showed a slight improvement in 1985 compared with 1981 (see table VI.9, resulted more from the decline imports than from the expansion of exports. That decline, in turn, is to be explained by shortages of foreign exchange.

21/ See Economic Commission for Europe, *1984 Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products* (United Nations, 1984).

Table VI.9
Trade of developing Africa in manufactured goods, 1981 and 1985
(Millions of dollars)

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
North Africa	2 102	2 140	24 884	22 893	-22 782	-20 753
West Africa	973	573	21 240	12 911	20 2677	-12 338
Central Africa	657	822	3 226	3 147	-2 569	-2 325
East and southern Africa	2 428	2 095	8 008	6 177	-5 580	-4 082
Total	6 161	5 630	57 358	45 128	-51 197	-39 498

Source: ECA secretariat.

H. Industrial policies

264. In the framework of the LPA, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) aimed at ensuring the expansion of industries which are necessary to develop the economy of the region and to exploit and upgrade its energy, agricultural and mineral resources. As measures to implement the long-term industrial development strategy, African developing countries set at Lagos a series of quantitative targets which included the following for the region's share of world industrial production, in conformity with the Lima target for all developing countries: 2 per cent was to be achieved by the year 2000; the short-term objective was to achieve 1 per cent by the year 1985; and the medium-term objective was to achieve 1.4 per cent by the year 1990, while ensuring self-sufficiency in food, building materials clothing and energy.

265. The period under review, 1985-1986, comprised the first two years of the implementation phase (1985-1990) of the IDDA programme. If Africa is to achieve its regional target for the year 2000 and thus meet its declared contribution to the 25 per cent target set at Lima for all developing countries, it would need to maintain its share in the developing world's industrial production at a minimum of 8 per cent. That share has been declining, however-- from 9.4 per cent in 1970 to 8.1 per cent in 1985. As mentioned above, real industrial growth in the region during the period 1980-1985, about 3.4 per cent per annum (ECA estimate), must be judged inadequate in relation to the development goals implied by the LPA and Lima targets.

266. The region's manufacturing industries need therefore to be rehabilitated and revitalized in order to contribute efficiently to the recovery of African economies. In this regard, the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD), adopted by the General Assembly at its Thirteenth Special Session, spelled out areas for industrial rehabilitation and development including, inter alia:

(a) production of agricultural tools and equipment;

(b) production of small-scale irrigation equipment; 1023.1

(c) processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs;

(d) production of spare parts for the overhaul, repair and maintenance

of vehicles, machinery and transport equipment; (e) development of capacity for utilization of renewable sources of energy, especially bio-mass and solar energy;

(f) establishment of engineering capacity for the production of spare parts and components.

In addition, UNPAAERD put great emphasis on the rehabilitation of existing plants, because most of them serve to process agricultural products and play an essential part in alleviating the food crisis or in increasing foreign exchange earnings. UNPAAERD also stressed the need to improve training of industrial, technical and managerial manpower.

267. There is a need to strengthen the industrial base of the region by developing basic industries, namely, metallurgical, chemical and engineering industries. Existing national capacity for petroleum refining or processing of scrap, even if limited in scope, should be revitalized so as to meet domestic consumption needs and to reduce foreign exchange expenditure. Since only a few countries are in a position to develop competitive basic industries with capacity limited to meeting only national demand, it is of paramount importance for the region to embark on concrete subregional or at least multinational joint ventures as the only practical way to establish integrated industrial units with large economies of scale. Such action is necessary both to achieve an appropriate market size and to hold down investment costs. It is also essential for the speedy implementation of UNPAAERD. In present circumstances the production of fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural tools and equipment, spare parts for transport equipment -- to quote a few examples of products indispensable to the recovery and further development of the agricultural sector-- can be economically undertaken only within multinational and subregional frameworks. As a first step, the projects already identified for chemicals, iron and steel and engineering products should be urgently brought to the bankable stage.

I. Prospects for 1987

268. The present recovery in the agricultural sector resulting from the good rainy seasons of the last two years should make it possible for most agro-industries to be provided with the raw materials they require and hence to operate at adequate capacity in 1987. At the same time, the improvement in agricultural export earnings should make it possible to import the necessary spare parts for the rehabilitation of existing plants. Hence the prospects for an acceleration in the growth of the manufacturing sector are potentially rather encouraging. Some countries recorded a relatively good performance in 1986, mainly because of the recovery of their agro-industries. However, for the region as a whole, growth in 1986 was poorer than in 1985 for the reasons stated above.

269. The prospects for 1987 remain disappointing compared with the regional target, although there is expected to be slight improvement compared to the year 1986. Preliminary UNIDO forecasts of growth for sub-Saharan Africa show a 2.6 per cent annual increase in real terms compared with 1.8 per cent in 1986. Prospects for the immediate future will vary from country to country: most of the small countries (mainly, the LDCs) with inadequate natural resource bases would be seen to suffer more than others; and certain oil exporters, such as Nigeria and Gabon, are expected to experience negative growth in 1987 if average oil prices decline. In general, however, the prospects for most African developing countries in the near future will continue to depend on the environment outside the region -- the level of economic activity in OECD countries, the terms of trade, the balance of payments situation, etc.

VII. ENERGY AND MINING DEVELOPMENTS

A. Introduction

270. Energy resources on the planet Earth and in its interior and surrounding atmosphere are what make life and human activities possible. Their discovery and exploitation have required knowledge and the development of technical skills, often of great complexity, and capital investment on an increasingly large scale. Energy takes many forms and man often transforms it from the form in which it is first acquired - for example, by combustion of a fuel source - before putting it to final use. The production of energy non-commercially by cutting and burning roundwood is, in fact, a major component of developing Africa's production, the final use being for the most part in the form of the heat so created. Combustion of other mineral fuels is generally followed by transformation of the energy into other forms (for example, the kinetic energy of a vehicle). Commercial generation of electricity is the other major form in which energy is first produced, to be later transformed into heat, light and power.

271. The purpose of mining is essentially to extract from earth the materials that, after further processing, become either fuel sources of energy or inputs for manufacturing industry. This survey follows the practice of ISIC, in that the term mining is used in the broadest way for the extraction and first stages of processing of all minerals occurring naturally, whether as solids, liquids or gases. In particular, therefore, it includes the production of crude petroleum.

B. Energy exploration and consumption trends

1. Exploration

272. The developments in the oil market, particularly those of 1979-1980, prompted both oil producers and other countries in Africa to make serious efforts to diversify their sources of energy. First, a major exploration drive was set in motion in both categories of countries - the oil producers to consolidate their position or to substitute for the fall in the output of known oil fields, the other countries in an endeavour to overcome their payments difficulties. Secondly, the costly energy regime has encouraged renewed efforts to develop and intensify the use of new and renewable sources of energy such as solar radiation, bio-mass and wind power, for which there is considerable scope. The oil exporters, in particular, have started to examine the atomic energy option. Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are two countries where that option is under serious consideration.

273. The persistent decline in oil prices since 1981, however, affected the oil exploration drive, albeit in an uneven manner. Table VII.1 below gives a profile of oil and gas exploration activities in developing Africa during 1982-1984. As is clear from the table, drilling took place mainly in the oil-exporting countries and was more successful there than elsewhere. Nevertheless, non-oil producers made considerable efforts, even if the results were mixed. Invariably, however, there was a noticeable tendency for exploration activity everywhere to slow down. During 1985-1986 and particularly after the drastic fall in oil prices during 1986, exploratory drilling was largely confined to the completion of outstanding contracts with foreign companies, mainly because of the squeeze on the resources of oil producers and the reluctance of financing institutions to extend new lines of credit, the future economic returns on investment in oil exploration and exploitation having been called in question.

Table VII.1
Oil and gas exploratory drilling in developing Africa, 1982-1984

	Oil-exporting countries	Oil-importing producing countries	Non-producing countries
1982:			
Wells drilled	230	26	32
Percentage successful	38	30.4	28.1
1983:			
Wells drilled	216	12	26
Percentage successful	44.4	0.0	53.8
1984:			
Wells drilled	194	14	15
Percentage successful	40.5	42.9	6.7

Source: "Energy exploration and development trends in developing countries: Report of the Secretary-General" (A/41/383/E/1986/101), table 3.

2. Consumption

274. In view of the transformations to which energy is subjected, it is customary when reviewing consumption in the economy as a whole to relate electricity consumption, for instance, back to the fuel or other input used for electricity generation. That is the principle on which table VII.2 is constructed.

Table VII.2
Energy consumption in developing Africa, 1981 and 1984
(Millions of tons of oil equivalent)

	1981	1984
Petroleum	51	74
Natural gas	14	16
Coal	5	5
Renewable sources	93	98
Total	163	193

Source: A/41/383/E/1986/101, table 7.

275. Renewable sources of energy, notably bio-mass and material such as charcoal and fuelwood, constitute about 50 per cent of total energy consumption in developing Africa but up to 90 per cent in parts of sub-Sahara n Africa. Over the period 1981-1984 energy consumption from those sources grew by a mere 5.4 per cent, which was far below the rise of 45.1 per cent in oil-based energy consumption. The rise in consumption based on petroleum is closely associated with the evolution of industrial production techniques.

276. The use of new and renewable sources of energy has been advocated as an effective solution to energy problems in the region. Unfortunately, in some cases its credibility has suffered from premature and excessive promotion of the technologies involved. It is true that mature technologies already exist, but their diffusion to potential users, particularly in the rural areas where they are expected to generate the greatest impact, poses a problem. Their comparative advantage would be greatly enhanced by the removal of the high level of hidden subsidies currently enjoyed by petroleum products and electricity in many African countries.

C. Electricity generation

277. Major oil producers, as well as mineral exporters and the more industrialized countries in the region, continued to experience relatively higher annual growth in the generation of electricity in 1984-1985 (see table VII.3).

Table VII.3
Electricity production in selected African countries, 1981-1985
(Gigawatt-hours)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Algeria	6 252	8 136	9 108	10 248	..
Botswana	540	528	624	660	631
Cote d'Ivoire	1 908	1 944	1 968	1 644	1 356
Egypt	18 590	19 211	2 450	2 790	3 030
Ethiopia	562	615	660	819	920
Ghana	5 376	4 980	2 592	1 788	..
Kenya	1 754	1 804	1 904	2 256	2 150
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 604	6 000	7 152	7 272	..
Madagascar	337	343	360	362	316
Malawi	384	408	444	456	468
Mauritius	362	343	371	384	408
Morocco	5 366	5 691	6 185	6 120	6 240
Nigeria	7 812	8 568	8 820	8 832	9 327
Senegal	673	633	707	743	..
Sudan	989	927	1 084	1 014	1 209
Togo	19	23	28	85	34
Tunisia	2 676	2 736	2 904	3 420	3 576
Uganda	624	636	636	660	780
Zaire	4 302	4 403	4 712	5 394	..
Zambia	9 792	10 584	10 068	9 804	10 092
Zimbabwe	4 512	4 140	4 428	4 536	5 240

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XL, No.10 (October 1986); and ECA secretariat.

278. Major new electricity generating projects have been rather few. In Egypt, the 945 MW thermal power station at Shoubra al Kheima has started operations. At the same time the two hydro-electric power plants at the Aswan High Dam and the Aswan Dam, which supply most of the country's electric power requirements, are undergoing repair and working below capacity. The Egyptian Government still plans to achieve a significant switch to nuclear power during the 1990s, although some questions have lately been raised regarding the safety and desirability of that option. In Morocco the conversion of power stations to coal-firing continued; the 300 MW section of the 1,300 MW station at Mohammedia has already been converted and a 4X300 MW coal-fired station for Jorf Lasfar is planned to be built in two phases, starting in 1987. Kenya is making growing use of the high potential of its geothermal resources. The additional capacity installed in 1985 increased the electricity generated from such sources by about 44 per cent to 336 Gigawatt-hours.

279. Greater emphasis has also been placed in many countries in the region on integrated electric energy development and on rural electrification.

D. Mining in the context of developing Africa

280. It is evident from the introduction to this chapter that mining is a crucial part of the foundations of modern, industrial economies. In the case of the countries of developing Africa, it is also an important foreign exchange earner in several cases, namely: Botswana, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia. In other countries, even though less important, to the economy, it makes a significant contribution to export earnings. Developments in the international market for minerals are therefore of great interest to developing Africa.

281. Although it is among the oldest activities in the region, mining continues to be generally underdeveloped, remaining almost wholly an export-oriented industry, dependent on demand conditions in the developed countries.

282. With the world's mining industries still suffering from over-production, as well as considerable over-capacity and low demand throughout the mineral processing chain -- from extraction to refining -- mineral prices remained depressed during 1985-1986, in consequence of which the pace of new investment and follow-up exploration in the region have declined considerably since the late 1970s. The growing competition from developed countries and other Third World countries has been a major limitation on mineral exports by the region; indeed, the mining sector in developing Africa is among the most vulnerable in the world.

283. Only a few new projects, therefore, were undertaken in 1985-1986, notably in gold mining. Rehabilitation of existing mines assumed a higher priority, particularly in Zaire and Zambia, where the processing and maintenance facilities in the copper-cobalt mining industry were reported to have been in poor condition. Likewise, in Zimbabwe, the iron and steel production company adopted a rehabilitation programme. Those programmes were designed essentially to improve the utilization of existing facilities and make it possible to increase output. The shortage of foreign exchange continued to prevent similar moves in many other countries. The increase in production and rehabilitation costs put further constraints on the development of the sector.

284. Nevertheless, the expansion and upgrading of smelting and refining capacity has been successfully carried out in recent years. Smelting capacity expanded from 92 per cent of mine production in 1980 to about 95 per cent in 1985 in the case of copper, from 54 per cent to 81 per cent for lead and from 50 per cent to 74 per cent for zinc. In addition, 68 per cent of copper mined in the region is currently refined domestically but the refining of precious metals continues to be done largely abroad.

E. The mining scene in 1985-1986

285. As always, economic conditions in the OECD countries governed the working of the markets for minerals. Hence, in 1985-1986 there was a general downward trend in demand for and prices of the region's minerals. Two forces were at play: first, slow growth in the OECD countries, which limited the demand for both fuels and industrial raw materials; and, secondly, technological change in the form of improvements in production processes and the development of substitutes, which greatly affects the intensity of metal usage by industry generally. Cases in point are the slow but steady invasion of the steel-based industries by plastics and the growing importance of the recycling of metals such as copper, aluminium, zinc, lead, silver, tungsten and some minor minerals.

1. Production of mineral fuels

(a) Oil

286. Table VII.4 below shows oil production during 1982-1986 in developing Africa. It supplements the information on main market trends outlined above. Production in the region increased by 11.7 per cent over the previous year to reach 240.6 million tons in 1985. It is estimated to have fallen back in 1986 to its 1984 level of 228.9 million tons, representing 78 per cent of the peak level attained in 1980 of 294.1 million tons. Developments in the African countries belonging to OPEC broadly followed the general trend. Their production rose in 1985 by 3.5 per cent in comparison with 1984 to 161.2 million tons, falling again to 155.9 million tons in 1986. Production by African members of OPEC in 1986 was only 63.8 per cent of its level in 1980. The decline is essentially due to the fall in production in Algeria - which follows a conservation policy - and in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Nigeria and, to a lesser extent Gabon, continued to increase their production.

287. Oil production by other African developing countries, on the other hand, continued to rise: it reached a peak of 79.6 million tons in 1985, mostly owing to increased production in Egypt, the third largest "other" producer and Angola. In 1986, however, the combined production of that group fell by 8.5 per cent to 72.8 million tons. It is to be noted that the share of the non-OPEC members in total regional oil production almost doubled to 32 per cent between 1980 and 1986.

288. While production of crude petroleum is currently on a plateau, some countries, such as Nigeria and Egypt, are increasing their refining capacity in order to reduce imports of refined products and, if possible, to increase exports of refined products, which are not subject to quota restrictions.

Table VII.4
Oil production in developing Africa, 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 a/
	Millions of tons				
Algeria	33.5	31.8	28.3	29.8	26.7
Gabon	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	51.0	51.6	51.6	50.6	47.8
Nigeria	63.8	60.2	68.0	73.1	73.1
OPEC members	156.0	151.1	155.5	161.2	155.9
Angola	6.2	8.3	11.3	11.4	12.8
Cameroon	5.3	5.0	6.5	9.2	6.7
Congo	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.5
Cote d'Ivoire	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0
Egypt	34.5	36.7	41.1	44.4	40.0
Ghana	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tunisia	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
Zaire	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3
Non-OPEC members	58.1	63.3	73.4	79.6	72.8
Developing Africa	214.1	214.4	228.9	240.6	228.7
Ratio of non-OPEC to total production	27.1	29.5	Percentage 32.0	33.1	32.0

Sources: Oil and Gas Journal, various issues; Mining Annual Review 1986 (London, Mining Journal, 1986); Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XL, No. 10 (October 1986); and ECA secretariat.

a/ Preliminary estimate based on extrapolation of January-April production figures.

(b) Coal

289. Developments in the coal market followed those for oil. Regional production continued to decline, especially among the major producers. Between 1983 and 1985 output fell by 3.7 per cent in Zimbabwe, by 9.8 per cent in Morocco and by 13.2 per cent in Mozambique; only Zambia was able steadily to increase its output.

290. Overall, developing Africa produced about 170.5 million tons of coal in 1985 and exported about 40 million tons, mostly steam coal.

(c) Uranium

291. Regional production of uranium fell for the fourth successive year. Between 1981 and 1985 the decline was about 17.5 per cent, to 7,715 tons U308 (t U) in 1985. That fall was almost

wholly accounted for by the continuous decline in production in the Niger, the leading regional exporter. In 1985, for instance, the combined production of the two mines in that country decreased by about 2.8 per cent to 3,180 t U. Production in Gabon rose by 3.7 per cent to 935 t U, while that of Namibia remained more or less at the 1984 level of 3,600 t U.

292. The mine production statistics shown in table VII.5 below underscore the uncertainty which prevails in the sector. Among all the commodities reported in the table, only bauxite, iron ore and diamonds show continued production growth in recent years. The rest had mixed fortunes. Copper production fell by 3.8 per cent in 1985, phosphate by 4.6 per cent, zinc by 6.3 per cent and silver by 2.5 per cent. Aluminium, however, after suffering substantial declines in production of 34.0 per cent in 1983 and 5.6 per cent in 1984, recovered strongly in 1985 with an increase of 18.7 per cent. Cobalt production increased by 10.9 per cent in 1985 but still remained 20 per cent below its 1982 level. Production of diamonds continued to be particularly buoyant, rising by 12.6 per cent, 26 per cent and 3.4 per cent in 1983, 1984 and 1985, respectively.

Table VII.5
Mine production in developing Africa, 1981-1985

	Unit*	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Aluminium	th	398	394	260	246	294
Bauxite	th	13 613	12 251	12 865	15 847	16 206
Chrome	th	661	557	556	590	..
Copper	th	1 187	1 147	1 214	1 194	1 149
Lead g/	th	129	136	125	103	106
Manganese	th	2 027	1 949	2 338	2 524	..
Nickel	th	33 900	31 700	29 200	29 700	29 500
Phosphate	th	29 820	25 910	29 000	31 298	29 843
Tin	t	9 908	7 700	7 400	6 500	6 500
Zinc	th	178	202	177	180	168
Antimony	t	667	1078	597	906	775
Cobalt	t	14 681	9 375	7 409	13 227	13 943
Gold	t	26.1	27.5	26.7	27.0	28.0
Mercury	t	860	790	800	800	..
Silver	t	342	307	333	330	322
Uranium	t U	9 352	9 013	8 146	7 984	..
Iron ore	th	34 200	33 000	29 200	32 400	32 800
Diamonds	th ct	22 700	24 710	27 830	35 060	36 260

Sources: World Metal Statistics Year Book 1985 (London, World Metal Statistics); World Metal Statistics, May 1986); Mining Annual Review 1986, Mining Journal (London); and ECA secretariat.

* th: thousands of tons; t: tors; t U: tons U308; th ct: thousands of carats.

g/ Smelter production.

293. An index of mining production which takes into account the above divergent trends indicates that regional mineral production other than oil and natural gas fell by 2 per cent in 1985, compared with a rise of 5.3 per cent in 1984, essentially because of lower output of copper, phosphate and zinc in countries such as Morocco, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Zambia, production of copper, which accounts for the major part of exports, fell in 1985 by about 10 per cent to 85 per cent of the 1983 level. That fall was accounted for mainly by the foreign exchange shortages which constrained maintenance, rehabilitation and mine development activities. Plans are under way to rehabilitate the industry, however, with financial assistance from the African Development Bank and the EEC. Likewise, in Sierra Leone the mining sector experienced considerable difficulties in 1985. Mining costs continuec to rise and shortages of fuel and mining equipment to hamper the industry. In Zaire, mining production fell by 1.4 per cent in the first half of 1985 because of the difficulties encountered by GECAMINES in copper production.

2. Prices of mineral fuels

(a) Oil

294. By far the most important development internationally was the collapse of oil prices. A series of actions by members of OPEC -- notably by its main producer, Saudi Arabia -- at a time of weak demand quickly created a situation of over-supply and over-stocking. Demand for OPEC oil fell continuously from 31 million b/d in 1979 to 15.5 million b/d in 1985, the OPEC share of the oil market dwindling from 49.1 per cent in 1981 to 29.1 per cent in 1985.

295. The pressure had begun to build up as early as January 1985, when OPEC members agreed to a two-tier pricing structure in preference to the "fixed" pricing system pursued previously. Largely to maintain market shares in a situation where the production of non-OPEC members was growing rapidly, OPEC members started to make a series of price cuts, to embark on payments concessions and to exceed their production quotas. As a result, prices took a dramatic turn early in 1986 and by the middle of the year, at around $10 a barrel, were in real terms barely above their pre-1973 level of $2.60 a barrel. In current dollars, prices were only 28 per cent of their peak 1982 level of $35 a barrel and only 36 per cent of their end-1985 level of $28 a barrel.

296. Market stability was not encouraged by the actions of major producers such as Saudi Arabia, which stepped up the pressure on high-cost producers in a bid to impose a new pricing pattern, raising its production from around 4.4 million b/d in the first quarter of 1986 to some 7 million b/d in the last two weeks of August 1986, when prices were at their lowest. It has been estimated that the latter level of production, combined with actions of a similar nature by other OPEC members, would have enabled the oil companies to amass oil stocks at the rate of over 3 million b/d in the third quarter of 1986, compared with only 100,000 b/d in the corresponding quarter of 1985, which would have caused further falls in price by the new year.

297. Those developments prompted the members of OPEC to try once again to arrest the slide in oil prices and, with a return to the fixed price system, to guarantee to generate a price of at least $18 a barrel, some $3-4 a barrel above the August 1986 level. Meeting in September/October 1986, the Organization agreed on a production ceiling averaging 15 million b/d by its members in November and December 1986, excluding production by Iraq estimated at roughly 2 million b/d. That agreement expired at the end of the year and was replaced by a new one to cut output by members by about 1 million b/d in 1987 to around 16 million b/d.

(b) Coal

298. Developments in the coal market closely followed those for oil. In the wake of the second surge in oil prices in 1979-1980 spot prices for steam coal attained record levels and were

forecast to reach $90 a ton by 1986. In the event that coal grade traded at one third of such a price or even less. Those earlier, over-optimistic forecasts had led to the launching of numerous programmes to expand coal mining and resulted in over-supply. An aggressive selling policy by the new market entrants and lower shipping costs were additional major factors behind the decline in prices.

(c) Uranium

299. Uranium prices continued to decline. Since the metal accounts for over 80 per cent of export receipts and covers some 40 per cent of government expenditure in the Niger, the fall in prices and demand severely affected investment activity in that country and repeatedly delayed the implementation of its five-year development plan.

300. Table 5 shows the evolution of prices of mineral fuels since 1982.

Table VII.6
Mineral fuel prices, 1982-1986*
(Dollars)

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 a/
Uranium	Pound	34.09	33.69	31.04	14.25	17.00
Coal	Ton	99.7	96.9	90.2	87.5	117.7
Crude petroleum	Barrel	34.00	29.83	28.00	28.09	14.23
Natural gas	cu. metre	39.73	38.05	43.17	45.41	30.52

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol.XL, No. 11 (Number 1986); and ECA secretariat, drawing on trade sources.

* Monthly average.

a/ Preliminary estimates based on months for which data available.

3. Prices of non-fuel minerals

301. Mineral ore and metal prices continued to show a declining trend (see table VII.7). During 1985, in particular, the prices of nearly all major commodities fell or at best remained stable. The price of tin rose by 7.4 per cent in 1985, only to slump by 35.7 per cent on average during the first half of 1986. Preliminary data for 1986 confirm the downward trend. Aluminium prices, for example, fell by 6.7 per cent, those of zinc by 20 per cent, iron ore by 5.6 per cent, lead by 5.3 per cent and silver by 7.2 per cent. The few minerals which rose in price were bauxite (2.5 per cent), phosphate (2.6 per cent), diamonds (7 per cent) and gold (8.1 per cent). The prices of nickel and copper

have remained more or less stable during the past few years. Overall, non-fuel mineral prices in 1986 were 34 per cent lower than in 1980.

Table VII.7
Non-fuel mineral prices, 1982-1986*
(Dollars)

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 a/	
Aluminium	Pound	0.76	0.78	0.87	0.87	0.81	
Cobalt	Pound	12.90	12.51	13.35	12.0	6.0	b/
Copper	Pound	0.73	0.77	0.67	0.67	0.67	
Lead	Pound	0.26	0.22	0.26	0.19	0.18	
Nickel	Pound	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	
Tin	Pound	5.87	6.01	5.68	5.26	3.38	
Zinc	Pound	0.39	0.41	0.49	0.40	0.32	
Bauxite	Ton	208.35	179.54	164.95	164.28	168.39	
Iron ore	Ton	26.21	23.97	23.11	22.66	21.40	
Manganese ore	Ton	164.12	151.82	143.64	141.01	140.27	
Phosphate ore	Ton	42.38	36.92	38.25	33.92	34.80	
Gold	Ounce	375.90	425.51	360.46	317.35	359.17	c/
Silver	Ounce	7.94	11.44	8.14	6.14	5.70	
Diamonds	Carat	54.22	50.88	44.36	30.0	41.72	

Sources: World Metal Statistics Year Book 1985 (London, World Bureau of Metal Statistics); International Financial Statistics, vol. XXXIX, No. 10 (October 1986); and ECA secretariat.

* Monthly average.

a/ Average January-April 1986.

b/ Free market price, 1986 average.

c/ Yearly average.

F. Review of selected non-fuel minerals

1. Diamonds

302. Diamond production increased by about 3.4 per cent in 1985, although prices fell by 12 per cent from their 1984 levels. The sustained growth in production in Zaire and Botswana, the region's most important producers, was the principal cause, Zairian production in particular increasing by 5.9 per cent. Diamonds are now that country's largest export earner after copper, cobalt and oil. The 1985 exports of Botswana accounted for 70 per cent of that country's foreign exchange earnings. Other producers, in decreasing order of importance, were Angola, Ghana, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania. In all those countries programmes are under way to increase production, in response to the relatively high demand for natural diamonds in recent years.

2. Gold

303. At 1,213 tons in 1985, world production of gold, excluding that of centrally planned economies, was at its highest level for 14 years. In developing Africa production reached 28 tons in 1985, 33.9 per cent higher than in 1981. Prices, however, fell for the second year in succession to a low of $317.35 an ounce in 1985. In 1986 an upward trend developed and prices averaged $359.17 an ounce.

304. Ghana increased production by 3.8 per cent to 9.3 tons in 1985. Zaire, once among the main producers together with Ghana and Zimbabwe, continued to suffer from illicit digging and smuggling. Consequently, reported production by Zairian mines fell by 56.6 per cent to 1.1 tons.

305. With gold showing substantial promise, all the major exporters of the metal in the region are taking measures to increase the efficiency and scope of their operations. In Guinea, for instance, the Government issued a decree banning small-scale local mining throughout the country in a bid to monitor production and prevent smuggling, particularly to Mali. In Ghana, residual gold in tailings estimated to total some 40-45 tons, is to be extracted by heap leaching, with financial assistance from the World Bank, while the Ashanti mine is due to be expanded and the Tarkwa mine renovated. In sum, those measures are expected to restore Ghana to its former leading position among the gold producers of developing Africa.

3. Silver

306. Demand for silver continued to be sluggish. Production fell for the second year running, from 333 tons in 1983 to 329.2 tons and 321.6 tons in 1984 and 1985, respectively. Likewise, prices fell from their peak 1983 level of $11.44 an ounce to $6.14 an ounce in 1985 and are estimated to have fallen by a further 7.2 per cent in 1986.

4. Copper

307. The period since the early 1970s has been one of sluggish growth and increasing uncertainty in the world copper market. Indeed, world demand has almost completely stagnated and prices have fallen for most of that period irregularly, on account of the considerable over-supply situation and the considerable idle capacity among OECD members. Regional copper production fell by 1.6 per cent in 1984 and again by 3.8 per cent in 1985.

308. Hampered by poor external demand and by domestic production difficulties, the copper industry experienced difficult times: major producers such as Zaire and Zambia were forced to cut down production, the latter to 463,000 tons in 1985 -- only 77 per cent of the 1980 level. In part, however, the decline in Zambia was the result of a new strategy of improving profitability by abandoning high-cost operations and by up-grading relatively low-cost mines and plants that were operating below acceptable

levels in terms of maintenance work and efficiency. Furthermore, emphasis is being placed on the programme for leaching tailings. The target for annual production of copper under that programme is 80,000 tons, which would add 60 per cent to the current volume of production from tailings; even so, it is far below the potential scale of activity. The Zambian copper belt is believed to contain more than 7 million tons of copper tailings and waste dumps, the heritage of over 50 years of mining. The existence of similar potential is anticipated in Zaire.

5. Iron ore

309. The iron ore supply situation has deteriorated somewhat compared to the early 1980s. Local production difficulties and inefficiency were the main factors at work. In Liberia, the National Iron Ore Co. was closed down in March 1985, while the remaining two mining companies had to carry out measures to increase efficiency. In Sierra Leone the Marampa Iron Ore Co. ceased operations owing to financial difficulties.

310. Little has been done to develop the known but unexploited ore bodies in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal. Their development is likely to be deferred indefinitely, owing to the world over-supply situation and idle production capacity in many areas.

311. The collapse of iron ore prices accelerated the decline. Prices fell by 8.6 per cent in 1983, 3.6 per cent in 1984, 1.9 per cent in 1985 and were expected to fall for the fifth consecutive year and by 8.6 per cent during 1986.

6. Manganese ore

312. The steel industry consumes about 95 per cent of the production of manganese ore, to make steel alloys. Hardly any substitute for it exists and the relatipnship between production of the two commodities therefore remained fairly stable. Production of manganese ore in developing Africa continued to expand despite the weakening of ore prices from their 1982 level of $164.12 a ton to $140.27 a ton in early 1986. As table VII.7 shows, however, the mineral has traded at relatively stable prices over the past three years.

313. The chemical (non-metallurgical) grade of manganese ore, which is found mainly in Ghana and Gabon, generally fetched prices three times those of the metallurgical grade.

314. So long as regional production remains low compared to 1979 and 1980, there is little hope that any new deposit, such as Tambao in Burkina Faso, will be exploited. The reopening of the Kisenge mine on the border between Zaire and Angola could greatly expand production if the Benguela railway line became operational again. Gabon is likely to increase its export capacity with the replacement of the existing ropeway, which brings ore to the port, by a rail link. Ghana is approaching the complete

exhaustion of its high-grade deposits but possesses ample resources of lower-grade ore.

7. Bauxite and aluminium

315. Guinea is a major producer of bauxite, accounting for over 90 per cent of regional output and some 20 per cent of world production. In 1985 production remained at its 1984 level, which was 13.5 per cent higher than in 1983. Production in Sierra Leone, another important African producer, continued to rise steadily. Prices, however, remained rather unstable.

316. Aluminium production recovered in 1985 after having declined for three years in succession, recording an increase of 19.7 per cent. Prices, after improving during 1982-1984, started to edge down in 1986.

8. Cobalt

317. After falling to a low of 7,409 tons in 1983, cobalt production in the region recovered considerably in the subsequent two years -- by 78.5 per cent in 1984 and by a further 5.4 per cent in 1985. Production by Zaire and Zambia, the two major world producers, was markedly higher in 1984 than in 1983, totalling 12,273 tons against 7,091 tons. That was still considerably lower than the record high for the two countries of 18,850 tons achieved in 1980. Prices, however, continued to fluctuate. Although cobalt marketing shifted in 1984 from spot pricing to a producer-price system on the initiative of Zaire, followed by Zambia, prices were largely influenced by the buying policy adopted by the General Services Administration of the United States of America. At the beginning of 1986 both countries reverted to free market pricing. The average for that year was $6 a pound.

9. Lead and zinc

318. Lead production fell by about one third of its 1983 level during the period 1984-1985. The decline was largely accounted for by the progressive exhaustion of the Kabwe deposit in Zambia, which was scheduled to close down during the course of 1986, and by shortages of spare parts and lubricants, leading to the frequent breakdown of equipment. Morocco, the leading producer, maintained its position, with a share of about 62 per cent of the regional output.

319. Lead prices continued to weaken, falling by 26.9 per cent in 1985 and by a further 5.3 per cent in 1986. The trends in the zinc market were similar: prices fell by 18.4 per cent and 20 per cent in 1985 and 1986, respectively, following rises of 5.1 per cent in 1983 and 19.5 per cent in 1984.

320. No new mines came into production during 1984-1985. Despite efforts by Nigeria to open up lead mines, its production was relatively modest. In the field of exploration, however, intensive efforts were made to develop the large poly-metallic sulphide deposits at Perkoa, Burkina Faso, which contain high percentages of lead, zinc and silver. In the event of a successful outcome, Burkina Faso could develop a large mine with production of sulphur as a bonus. The manufacture of sulphuric acid from domestic supplies of sulphur would hold tremendous promise for the establishment of partially acidulated phosphate industries in the Sahel region, a development which might be of interest not only to Burkina Faso but also to the Niger, where phosphate deposits exist.

10. Tin

321. Conditions in the tin market have somewhat stabilized after the collapse of the London market in June 1985, although the supply and stock situation continues to cause concern. Regional production stagnated in 1985 at around 6,500 tons; a decrease that year in Nigeria's output was offset by an increase in Zaire.

11. Phosphate rock

322. Regional production of phosphate declined by 4.6 per cent in 1985, following substantial rises of 11.9 per cent in 1983 and 7.9 per cent in 1984. A major factor was the fall in production by Morocco, the leading world producer, of about 1.9 per cent. The decline was accentuated by the fall in production by Tunisia (5.3 per cent) and Togo (9.1 per cent).

323. This notwithstanding, a large number of African phosphate producers carried out large-scale development or exploration activities. In Morocco emphasis was placed on expanding capacity for the processing of rock into downstream chemicals and on exploring the large potential of untapped markets in Third World countries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For its part, the United Republic of Tanzania embarked on the Minjingue phosphate mine project with the aim of producing raw materials for a fertilizer plant.

324. Demand remained weak, however, largely because the demand for phosphate fertilizer in a number of key markets in the world, especially the United States and Western Europe, failed to improve. World demand fell by about 2.6 per cent in 1985, causing a reduction of about 11.3 per cent in prices. The data available for 1986, however, show that prices rose by about 2.6 per cent in the first quarter of the year.

12. Other industrial minerals

325. The remaining industrial minerals produced in developing Africa include asbestos, barytes, fluorspar, selenium, lithium, mica, salt, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate and beryllium. Although those materials account for only 6.5 per cent of regional exports of non-fuel minerals, they are believed to have considerable potential, in that some of them are expected to fetch high prices in view of the growing number of industrial uses that have been developed. Moreover, sizeable deposits are known to exist, though for the most part they have yet to be exploited. Sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate, for instance, are presently exploited in only three African countries: Chad, Egypt and Kenya but deposits of economic interest are known to exist in Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Beryllium is another minor metal of growing interest world-wide. Mica and graphite are potential foreign exchange earners for the region; their production is fairly small and is carried out in only five countries: Madagascar, Mozambique, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

G. Prospects for 1987 and beyond

326. Future prospects in the field of energy and for the mining sector depend inevitably on what the trend will be in GDP growth, granted their key role in any economy. However, since so much of the mining activity in developing Africa is export-oriented, prospects will depend above all on the future levels of activity in the OECD countries and on the changes in the intensity with

which energy and various industrial materials are used, as technologies evolve and new technologies are discovered.

327. As regards energy resources, even with falling oil prices worldwide exploration for petroleum continued in 1985 and 1986, although the discoveries made only marginal additions to reserves. The viability of new exploration activities has been affected by those price developments; exploration budgets were cut significantly in 1986 and efforts were concentrated mainly on areas of clear economic promise. Thus, in West Africa, where prospects were rated highly, activities initiated in the early 1980s continued. The efforts of the African members of OPEC are constrained by their revenue problems and they are confining exploration largely to national companies. However, the larger producers outside OPEC, such as Egypt and Angola, are attracting increasing attention.

328. At the present stage of development in many African countries the pattern of energy consumption cannot be expected to change rapidly. Continued use will have to be made of bio-mass material. Neither petroleum products nor electricity can substitute easily or quickly for fuelwood or charcoal. Consumption of the latter materials is therefore expected to increase in both rural and urban areas. Since annual fuelwood needs amount to 1-1.9 cubic metres per person, an acute regional scarcity of fuelwood in the not very distant future is a strong possibility.

329. In rationalizing their energy policies all countries, including OPEC members, are becoming cost-conscious. There are many examples of prices being raised to reflect costs and in order to dictate priorities in energy use. Governments also increasingly use the media to enhance awareness of energy issues and to discourage wasteful use of energy resources. Such efforts are generally accompanied by measures to diversify the pattern of investment in the various sources of energy. Those policies are likely to continue in the future.

330. Internationally, the oil market remains uncertain. OPEC members have decided to cut further their production quotas, the objective for the immediate term being to raise prices to $18 a barrel and to maintain them at that level. The coal and uranium markets will be strongly influenced by what happens to oil.

331. The generation of electricity, however, will continue to depend on GDP growth within the region.

332. As regards non-fuel minerals, prices and the volume of imports by OECD countries are expected to remain around 1984-1985 levels. The price trend will be affected particularly by the current substantial stockpiles of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products. There is, of course, the on-going adverse impact of the substitution of natural raw materials by synthetics based on petrochemicals, etc.

333. However, at the domestic African level, the rehabilitation of mines, the adoption of less capital-intensive techniques and

the recovery of minerals from tailings are all expected to proceed steadily, thereby enhancing the capacity of the mining sector to respond with speed and flexibility to external demand factors.

PART III

PRODUCTION OF OTHER COMMODITIES

VIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Introduction

334. Historically, the African transport network was built upon the colonial penetration routes connecting the ports with the inland towns which, in turn, were connected by integration arteries and feeder or supply routes. The state of development of the various components of that network reflected the fact that much of Africa's commercial production was to be shipped overseas. The small size of domestic markets and the low level of intra-African trade restricted the development and improvement of the axes of integration and the feeder routes within and between countries. The newly independent African States placed emphasis mainly on the development of their national networks.

335. During the period under review, 1985-1986, there were still vast areas without regular transport services of any kind. Few areas of the continent, if any, can be characterized as being adequately served. The progressive development of all-weather roads has been hindered by the cost of road maintenance, which constitutes a heavy burden on the budgets of national administrations. Despite recent improvements in road networks, road transport of freight remains costly and time-consuming where railways exist they continue to be the principal means of moving international freight to the ports for shipment by sea. The Union of African Railways (UAR) has sought to improve links between neighbouring railway systems to facilitate economic integration among Afric an countries but that calls for investment on a scale beyond the capacity of most African developing countries; furthermore, it is hampered by the existence of several track gauges.

336. Approximately 95 per cent of the region's international trade is seaborne. Port congestion has been significantly reduced in recent years and the security of shipment by sea improved since the mid-1970s by the introduction of containers. However, some 97.5 per cent of exports and imports is still carried in foreign ships. The air transport system has expanded at a rate well above the world average - over 10 per cent annually in the 1970s. It is confronted, however, with several problems: higher than average costs, a great lack of suitable facilities, acute shortage of skilled personnel and the need to operate in the face of unfavourable regulatory and policy restrictions.

337. The communications sector covers three basic kinds of activity: (a) telecommunications, which include telephone, telex and their derivatives; (b) broadcasting of radio and television; and (c) postal services. Telecommunications, in particular, have been the subject of considerable technological change in recent decades. The Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) is an ambitious programme which aims to bring the advantages of modern technology to developing Africa, for the benefit of communication between countries of the region and with other parts of the world. Work on PANAFTEL projects continued in the period under review. Terms of reference are under consideration for a study on the establishment of a Regional African Satellite Communications System. The development of low-cost sound broadcasting for rural communities and the strengthening of regional postal services are under investigation.

338. African countries have, since 1980, related their development strategy to those parts of the LPA which emphasized the need to strengthen the role of regional economic communities and foster integration in the field of transport and communications. For that purpose, new institutions have been created and existing ones strengthened. Within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa 1978-1988, (UNTACDA), governments have striven to obtain the advantages which such integration and co-operation can bring. They have recognized the need for the complementary development of all transport modes to ensure timely and cost-efficient means of transport and communications and the desirability of establishing over the years an integrated African transport network. However, in the period 1984-1986, the economic crisis that affected Africa and the world at large slowed down the implementation of the projects contained in the phase II programme of UNTACDA.

339. The contribution of transport and communications services to GDP in terms of value added was $16,739 million in 1985, measured at 1980 factor cost, compared with $16,739 million in 1980, for the region as a whole. Table VIII.1 gives details by subregion and economic grouping. The average annual rate of growth of that value added between 1980 and 1985 was 0.7 per cent, compared to 0.3 per cent for the growth of GDP 22/ ; consequently, the share of transport and communications in GDP rose from 5 per cent in 1980 to 5.1 per cent in 1985. The negligible rate of growth of the transport and communications sector reflects the general trend in the economies of the region, which were hard hit by economic crises during that period. However, there were considerable disparities among the subregions. While in North Africa the value added grew annually on the average by 4.1 per cent, in Central Africa by 2.6 per cent and in East and southern Africa by 1.7 per cent, West Africa recorded a negative average growth rate of 5.1 per cent.

22/ In previous decades the sector expanded substantially -- by 5.1 per cent per annum during 1960-1970 and by 6.4 per cent per annum in 1970-1980.

Table VIII.1
Value added in transport and communication services by subregion and economic grouping, 1980 and 1985*

	Value added in millions of dollars		Percentage growth per annum	Percentage share in gross domestic product	
	1980	1985	1980-1985	1980	1985
Subregion:					
North Africa	6 807	8 311	4.1	5.6	6.2
West Africa	5 669	4 374	-5.1	4.4	4.0
Central Africa	905	1 029	2.6	4.5	4.3
East and southern Africa	2 777	3 025	1.7	5.1	4.9
Economic grouping					
Least developed countries	2 713	2 565	-1.1	6.0	5.2
OPEC members	6 377	5 492	-4.0	3.9	3.8
Other countries	7 069	8 682	4.2	6.1	6.4
Developing Africa	16 159	16 739	0.7	5.0	5.1

Source: ECA secretariat.

* Measured at 1980 factor cost.

340. Preliminary estimates for 1986 show that the value added in the region will probably have increased by 2.8 per cent to reach $17,200 million in consequence of the increase in investment and in passenger and freight traffic in the various means of transport.

B. Transport traffic flows

341. An assessment of the development of the various modes of transport in developing Africa is handicapped by lack of accurate and comparable data and indices of ton-kilometres and passenger-kilometres. It is possible to present only rough estimates of the indicators of traffic together with an analysis in the broadest of terms of the problems and policy issues that exist in each specific mode of transport.

1. Road transport

342. Road transport continues to play a dominant role among the various modes of transport, carrying 80-90 per cent of inland goods and passenger surface traffic, in so far as the patchy data

allow estimates to be made. The observed differences in classification of the various types of road make comparison of road lengths in different countries very difficult 23/ . Moreover, the published information on the road networks generally does not extend beyond 1977 24/

343. Table VIII.2 shows road lengths in countries for which data are available. At the end of 1985, the total length of usable roads in those countries was estimated at 474,485 km, of which 87,020 Km or 18.3 per cent was permanently surfaced with bitumen. National totals ranged from 145,000 km in Zaire to 8,186 km in Sierra Leone. The network in km per sq km for roads of all types combined ranged from 0.20 in Malawi to 0.01 in Mali. The generally low density in Africa reflects the fact that few new roads have been constructed. To make matters worse, the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing roads is generally less than adequate.

23/An effort has been made to produce uniform design standards for the Trans-African Highway system which, once adopted by member States, may be implemented throughout the region.

24/Efforts are presently being made to establish a Road Data Bank for Africa. OECD and the Transport Road Research Laboratory in the United Kingdom intend to help establish an information system for African roads and road transport.

Table VIII.2
Road networks in selected African countries

Year	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	Percentage payed	Density of total network a/
	Length in kilometres					
Zaire						
1980	68 000	77 000	-	145 000	1.4	0.06
1985	68 000	77 000	-	145 000	1.4	0.06
Nigeria						
1980	31 087	16 368	62 563	110 018	56.1	0.01
1985	34 491	16 824	67 586	118 901	65.1	0.12
Kenya						
1980	5 619	35 120	6 951	47 690	8.1	0.10
1985	5 718	40 128	7 130	52 976	8.2	0.10
Cote d'Ivoire						
1980	6 817	8 152	35 419	50 388	4.3	0.14
1985	6 911	8 713	38 413	54 037	4.5	0.15
Morocco						
1980	8 153	6 398	13 911	28 462	87.0	0.06
1985	8 057	6 312	12 985	27 354	87.0	0.06
Tunisia						
1980	10 718	6 917	5 715	23 350	51.5	0.12
1985	10 913	7 513	5 981	24 407	53.1	0.13
Mali						
1980	5 701	5 595	3 413	14 709	11.1	0.01
1985	5 782	5 595	3 413	14 790	11.1	0.01
Malawi						
1980	3 080	2 501	12 173	17 131	12.0	0.18
1985	3 132	2 615	12 185	17 932	13.1	0.20
Liberia						
1980	1 892	3 414	5 137	10 443	9.2	0.17
1985	1 997	3 501	5 314	10 812	9.4	0.18
Sierra Leone						
1980	3 044	4 213	160	7 417	16.8	0.10
1985	2 507	4 501	160	8 168	16.8	0.11

Source: Adapted and estimated by the ECA secretariat from International Road Federation, World Road Statistics 1973-1977 (London, 1978).

a/ In km per sq.km.

344. There was a steady growth in the use of road motor vehicles during the period 1980-1985 and the regional total in 1985 is estimated at 5,615,600 compared with 4,029,500 in 1980 (see table VIII.3). These estimates relate to private and commercial vehicles but exclude tractors, trailers and two-wheeled vehicles. The number of vehicles per thousand inhabitants in 1985 varied between 6.5 in West Africa and 20 in North Africa, while the average for the region 13.2 was and an average of 300 is common

in Europe. There were, on average, 6 vehicles per kilometre of main and secondary road in 1985 compared with 50 vehicles in Europe. The number of vehicles in the region per kilometre of main road alone was of the order of 18.2. When it is considered that most vehicles in Africa operate much of the time in urban areas only, it must be concluded that the road usage outside the urban areas is extremely low.

Table VIII.3
Motor vehicles in use in developing Africa by subregion, 1960-1985
(Thousands)

	North Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East and southern Africa	Developing Africa
1960	631.6	196.9	136.1	294.3	1 258.9
1970	989.7	485.1	207.4	533.6	2 215.8
1980	1 550.8	1 195.1	316.1	967.5	4 029.5
1985	2 430.0	1 489.3	390.2	1 306.1	5 615.6
Of which:					
Private	1 693.4	920.4	225.2	776.2	3 615.2
Commercial	736.6	568.9	165.0	529.9	2 000.4
	Vehicles per thousand inhabitants				
	20.0	6.5	11.0	15.4	13.2

Source: ECA secretariat estimates.

2. Maritime transport

345. Maritime transport is extremely important to African countries because of the openness of their economies and the very high proportion of total trade conducted with overseas countries by that transport mode. Crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, iron ore and other mineral and agricultural products are the most important export commodities. Machinery and transport equipment, fuel and raw materials, consumer goods, chemicals and pharmaceutical products are the most important imports. Table VIII.4 shows the volume of goods loaded and unloaded in external trade at the ports of selected countries, virtually all of which recorded an increase in cargo unloaded between 1980 and 1985. Madagascar and Tunisia were the exceptions. In 1985, world-wide, the volume of international sea-borne trade amounted to 3.33 billion tons, a decrease of 1 per cent compared with 1984. The share of all developing countries in that trade was 47.7 per cent for goods loaded and 25.8 per cent for goods unloaded; within that share developing Africa accounted for 8.7 per cent and 5.8, per cent respectively.

Table VIII.4
International sea-borne shipping in selected countries, 1980-1985
(Thousands of tons)

	Direction a/	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 b/
Cameroon	A	80	77	74	83	84	88
	B	200	218	244	237	250	285
Congo	A	233	175	166	237	257	271
	B	59	69	75	46	50	68
Cote d'Ivoire	A	410	363	384	360	385	413
	B	499	498	385	383	416	439
Egypt	A	735	1 124	1 056	912	1 086	1 250
	B	958	2 133	3 724	2 757	2 855	2 995
Kenya	A	88	95	90	126	131	138
	B	425	373	255	316	335	395
Madagascar	A	32	31	24	24	26	28
	B	96	82	97	62	63	69
Morocco	A	1 734	1 699	1 588	1 619	1 781	1 810
	B	847	932	946	937	1 232	1 341
Senegal	A	164	151	173	188	198	210
	B	141	153	156	202	240	282
Sierra Leone	A	6	6	5	4	6	8
	B	37	36	36	19	20	25
Tunisia	A	384	365	374	407	238	241
	B	690	677	722	740	592	691

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol.XXXV, No. 10 (June 1986), table 55.

a/ A: Goods loaded; B: goods unloaded.

b/ Estimates.

346. The African coastline contains more than 105 seaports, of

which some 70 are major international ports 25/ . Although there were management problems at most of those ports, in general activity was maintained at a fairly high level during 1980-1985. Signs of congestion were indeed noticed in some ports in the sub-regions other than North Africa. The large increase in cargo movements led to further investment in harbour facilities. New berths were planned or are under construction. In some countries, large-scale port improvements took place and ports were modified to handle bulky cargoes, e.g. crude oil at Cap Lopez (Gabon), phosphates at Kpeme (Togo) and Dakar (Senegal), iron ore at Monrovia (Liberia), manganese ore at Pointe Noire (Congo), and copper at Matadi (Zaire). In other countries, steps towards greater mechanization of handling operations were taken with a view to cutting costs and increasing efficiency. That objective is achieved by the use of techniques which unify cargo -- containerization, palletization + lighter-and-ship (LASH), Roll on/Roll off (Ro/Ro) + LASH, which make it possible to transport relatively sophisticated goods in sealed units that protect them from pilferage and the usual hazards of sea transport. Containers can also be stored on aprons at ports, thereby reducing the need for warehouses. The volume of containers handled at selected African ports in 1985, measured in 20 ft equivalent units, was as follows:

Egypt	185 572
Nigeria	187 771
Cote d'Ivoire	151 252
Kenya	92 462
Morocco	88 234
Cameroon	65 224
Togo	36 305
Zaire	35 887
Tanzania	33 000
Ghana	30 052

Source: UNCTAD, "Review of Maritime Transport 1985" (TD/B/C.4/299).

347. About 1 million containers were moved through African ports annually. Although a good number of them still remained within the vicinity of the ports, many began to be moved inland both within coastal States and to land-locked countries. There are, however, extremely few indigenous multimodal transport operators in developing Africa and the vast majority of multimodal

---

25/ The following are the major international ports which provide services to land-locked and semi-land-locked countries: in West Africa: Dakar, Abidjan, Lome, Cotonou and Port Harcourt, which serves Chad, Mali, the Niger and Burkina Faso; in Central Africa: Douala, Pointe Noire and Lobito, which serves the Central African Republic, Zaire and Zambia; and in East and southern Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Nacala, Beira and Maputo which, as a group, serve Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and the eastern part of Zaire.

transport documents are issued by foreign ones. Consequently, the full gains expected from containerization have yet to be obtained, in spite of the heavy investments in container terminals made by many port authorities in the region.

348. Other factors, however, have also limited the rapid expansion of containerization in the region. In addition to capital investment the technique calls for improved port facilities and labour redundancy -- which, in most cases, is politically unacceptable. A further problem is the shortage of outward-bound cargo, which means that containers return empty. Given those constraints, other techniques have generally been adopted in Africa. The LASH system was mentioned above, according to which goods are stored on lighters and carried thus abroad. At the port of arrival, the lighter can be quickly unloaded from the ship and then tugged to various points which a big vessel cannot reach because of draught limitations. However, the system involves capital expenditure on which the financial charges are often far in excess of the net revenue obtainable from the freight traffic on offer. Moreover, most African ports are not deep enough close to shore to facilitate the navigational operations it requires. Another technique introduced in some African countries is palletization, which requires only minimal capital investment and causes little labour redundancy, since it merely involves storing cargo on wooden pallets, which are moved on fork-lift trucks. Palletization is extensively used in African ports and some lines have adapted their ship holds and cover to the system. Palletization is not, however, a fully mechanized operation and cannot be utilized without warehouse facilities.

349. All coastal States have two main and related interests in maritime shipping. First since freight rates form part of the final demand price of exports and part of the final supply price of imports, they have a strong interest in ensuring that freight rates on African routes are as low and as competitive as possible. Secondly, shipping can provide an important source of invisible income and thus help to improve the balance of payments. African developing countries have begun to establish their own shipping companies but as yet they account for a very small proportion of world shipping (about 1.2 per cent).

3. Inland water transport

350. The African continent has a vast potential for the development of inland water transport. Its rivers and lakes include some of the largest in the world and could be used to good effect for large-scale transport of goods and passengers. Some of the natural water routes already play an important role in the economies of the countries in which they are situated: River Nile for Egypt and the Sudan; River Congo for the Central African Republic, the Congo and Zaire; River Niger for Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Guinea; Lake Victoria for Uganda and Kenya; and Lake Tanganyika for Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

351. Inland waterways could be of particular importance to land-locked countries by opening up additional access routes to

the coastal States. Some land-locked countries, therefore, have fostered the development of their inland water transport -- the Central African Republic is a case in point. It should be noted, however, that many other African countries continue to display a lack of interest in the development of that mode of transport. Currently, only Egypt and, to some extent, the Sudan have more or less well developed inland water transport systems. There have recently been moves to establish commissions for the Nile River basin and the Congo-Zaire River basin.

4. Railway transport

352. The level of activity on railways in developing Africa is summarized in table VIII.5. All except 11 African countries 26/ possess railways systems. Most of them were designed to serve particular enclave activities, some to supplement the existing surface transport system. The total length of railway routes in the region is estimated at 50,000 km 27/ That is relatively small compared to systems in other developing and developed countries of the world. Nevertheless railways remain the major carriers of bulky goods over long distances. The volume railway freight traffic is estimated to have grown from 51,751 million ton-km in 1980 to 63,205 million ton-km in 1985. In central Africa railways have very low levels of traffic, but North Africa and West Africa have heavy traffic. The data, which are summarized in the table, show considerable fluctuations on on some routes since the various countries gained their independence. While during 1960-1970 railway goods traffic grew by 16.7 per cent, the growth was 66.1 per cent during 1970-1980 and 22.1 per cent during 1980-1985.

26/Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, Rwanda and Somalia.

27/In which the railways of South Africa add 22,329 km.

Table VIII.5
Freight and passenger traffic carried by railways in developing Africa, 1960-1970, 1980 and 1985

	Freight traffic in million net ton-km				Passenger traffic in million passenger-km			
	1960	1970	1980	1985a/	1960	1970	1980	1985a/
North Africa	8 160	11 397	15 918	18 812	5 870	9 485	15 326	18 660
West Africa	2 735	9 023	20 745	26 476	1 612	2 393	3 552	4 321
Central Africa	2 056	3 188	4 943	6 155	496	1 023	2 100	3 030
East and southern Africa	5 614	7 547	10 145	11 762	1 452	1 378	1 231	1 378

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, various years.

a/ Estimates.

353. Recently, however, the railways have faced serious competition from road transport, which has expanded relatively faster. The problems facing the railways are to a large extent due to the existence of different gauges, to gradients and curvatures which limit speed and to the low tariffs under which railways in many African countries are obliged to operate, in order to stimulate agricultural production. The result has been to divert highly rated traffic to motor roads, which are faster than the railways, confining the latter to the transport of low-rated bulk cargo. Difficulties in management and control have also been widely reported but, in spite of the constraints, railways retain a competitive advantage over road transport where medium- and long-distance haulage is concerned.

354. The various railway systems of the region have been the subject of modernization schemes and programmes in recent years expand capacity and lower costs by: (a) improving the permanent way; (b) constructing new the construction of new marshalling yards and repair shops; (c) strengthening signalling and control systems; and (d) purchasing diesel and diesel-electric locomotives. A small number of new lines were or are being built or planned. They include the Tanzan Railway; the Trans-Gabonese Railway (started in 1975), which links the deep-water port of Owendo at the Gabon estuary with Booue to the west of Libreville with the main purpose of opening timber-rich areas and enabling various mineral deposits to be exploited; the Algerian railway project linking Tindouf Oasis to Tarfuya on the Moroccan coast south of Agadir (Ain Touta-Msila, 145 km, and Msila-Ain Oussera,

165 km), designed to exploit the Gara Djibebit iron ore deposits. In Morocco, construction of the Marrakesh-Laayun railway has already started. In Cameroon the railway from Belaba to Ngaoundere and extensions from Belaba to Bangui in the Central African Republic and from Ngaoundere to Fort Archambault are under consideration; in the meanwhile, the rectification of the Douala-Yaounde line is under way in Cameroon and the section Edea-Eseka-Maloume is due for completion in 1987. In the Congo, the rectification of the section Bilinga-Loubomo of the Brazzaville-Pointe Noire railway was completed in 1985. The extension of the Abidjan-Niger line from Ouagadougou to Tamboa in Burkina Faso is being planned; it will serve to exploit iron ore and manganese ore deposits. The link between Kinshasa and Ilebo (former Port Franqui) in Zaire to tranship goods that are currently transported by river is likewise in course of planning. The UAR prepared a plan for the construction of more than 26,000 km of line by the various railways of developing Africa which would mean of increase by about 50 per cent in the length of operating lines.

5. Air transport

355. A number of countries operate their own national (and sometimes international) air transport services. International airports have been constructed or re-equipped to take the larger modern aircraft. There are 70 international air carriers based in the region and they employ about 92,000 people (1983 data). Forty-eight of them operate scheduled services and the remaining 22 operate non- scheduled services, 19 of them being all-cargo carriers. In addition, the region is served by 48 non-African scheduled airlines: 27 from Europe; 10 from the Middle East; 6 from Asia and the Pacific; 3 from Latin America and the Carribbean; and 2 from North America. A number of the non-scheduled carriers, based mainly in Europe, operate charter flights, particularly to North and East Africa. The commercial transport fleet of the region's international carriers increased from 363 aircraft in 1978 to 525 in 1983, a rise of 45 per cent. Evidence of growing modernization is provided by the 72 per cent increase in the number of jet aircraft from 201 to 346 (including 37 wide-bodied) and the fact that jet-engined aircraft now account for two thirds of the fleet.

356. Between 1977 and 1984, the region's route network expanded slightly, both within Africa and between Africa and other regions, but improvements were uneven. Regional bodies such as the African Civil Aviation Commission and the African Airline Association have actively promoted measures to improve intra-African services through consolidation of traffic flows into a proposed "grid" network. Two factors that have hindered the improvement of long-haul services are the low volume of traffic and

the inability of airlines to obtain "fifth freedom" traffic 28/ Nevertheless, there have been some encouraging developments in recent years, including the establishment of joint airline operation on one of the transcontinental routes crucial to the overall network. A survey of manpower and training needs throughout developing Africa by ICAO/UNDP Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was published in 1975 and provided a basis for setting up and expanding a number of regional training institutions. As is the case in many other high-technology industries, low standards of recruitment and high wastage rates leave both operators and governments short of the requisite skilled manpower. Investment in training programmes at all levels is a high priority in most countries. Another problem centres on the exchange controls imposed in a number of African countries. Such controls adversely affect the cash flows of airlines and their impact on currency remittances is particularly acute in the region because intra-African services constitute the major proportion of the operations resulted.

357. The number of passengers carried on international scheduled services to, from and within the region increased annually by an average of 7.5 per cent between 1977 and 1985 to reach a total of 28.3 million, of which intra-African traffic amounted to 4.9 million. Of the remaining 23.4 million passengers approximately three quarters were on flights between Africa and Europe, one fifth between Africa and the Middle East and only about one twentieth on flights connecting Africa with the Americas, Asia and the Pacific. Approximately 45 per cent of the extra-regional traffic was carried by African-based airlines. Those airlines are estimated to have flown close to 30,000 million scheduled passenger-km in international services in 1985, representing about 6 per cent of the world total. Passenger traffic grew between 1982 and 1985 at an average annual rate of 12.6 per cent compared to 9.2 per cent in the world as a whole, while the load factor improved significantly during the 1980s to reach 61 per cent in 1985 (hardly below the world average of 62 per cent). Domestic scheduled traffic represented about 25 per cent of the total traffic of carriers based in developping Africa and has been increasing at the same rate as international traffic over the past decade 29/

6. Pipeline transport

358. Several countries, mainly those exporting oil, use pipelines to transport crude petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas. The length of pipelines in the region increased from roughly 10,000 km in 1966 to 25,000 km in 1984, of which 15,570 km for crude petroleum, 4,500 km for petroleum products, 1,015 km for

---

28/ According to the definition of "freedom of the air" the fifth freedom is that which permits an airline/aircraft registered in one State and flying to or from that State to take on revenue passengers, mail and freight in a second State and to put them down in a third State.

29/ The figures for 1985 cited in this paragraph are rough estimates.

gasolines and 3,735 km for feeder pipelines (ECA estimates). Pipelines are a very specialized form of transport which generally constitutes the most economical means of inland transportation for liquid or gaseous commodities. Few African countries, however, use them to transport very large volumes of liquids over long land distances. Table VIII.6 shows the throughput in recent years.

Table VIII.6
Pipeline transport, 1980-1985
(Thousand tons)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Algeria	592	592	595	595	597	598
Egypt	129	103	106	108	101	115
Gabon	74	74	74	75	75	76
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	796	733	797	715	791	801
Morocco	113	113	113	113	114	114
Nigeria	145	145	147	148	148	149

Source: ECA secretariat.

C. Communications services

1. Telephone, telex and basic derivatives

359. The total number of telephones in use in developing Africa in 1985 is estimated at 5.16 million. Table VIII.7 shows the development by subregion since 1979. The regional total represents a very small proportion of the world total. Telephone density in the region per 100 inhabitants increased from 0.6 to 1.1 over the period 1979-1985, compared with an increase from 0.6 to 3.5 in Asia and the Pacific, 3.1 to 5.2 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 5.7 to 10.8 in the world (average). The subregional distribution of telephones shown in the table may be considered generally promising but it is very uneven. The density increased more slowly in Central Africa and in East and southern Africa than in North Africa and West Africa. The highest density is found in North Africa, where it reached 1.92 in 1985; however, the current world average is 14.7.

Table VIII.7
Number of telephones in use, by subregions, 1979, 1983, and 1985

	Total in thousands			Density per 100 inhabitants
	1979	1983	1985a/	1985a/
North Africa	1326.5	1835.5	2063.3	1.92
West Africa	401.1	1077.4	1616.2	1.0
Central Africa	97.8	196.5	270.6	.4
East and southern Africa	903.5	1142.6	1211.9	.8
Developing Africa	2728.9	4252.1	5162.0	1.10

Sources: ITU, Yearbook of common carrier telecommunications statistics; and AT&T, The world's telecommunications statistics

a/ Estimates.

360. The slow growth of the national telephone networks is attributable to the fact that practically all equipment must be imported and there is an acute shortage of foreign exchange in nearly all countries. Poor management and the lack of well defined policies for telecommunications development as a whole are contributing factors.

361. However, there have been significant improvements in the telegraphic services of a number of countries, reflecting the importance attached to those services by large organizations such as banks, businesses with nation-wide interests and airlines. Traditional high-frequency (HF) links are being replaced in many countries by systems that use super high, ultra and very high frequency links. Continuous efforts have been made during the past decade to implement PANAFTEL, which encompasses the most important intraregional and international telecommunications projects in Africa. PANAFTEL is creating a new structure, comprising both terrestrial and satellite links extending over some 29,700 kilometres, in at least 33 African countries. The network will require 36 international telephone switching centres, 49 earth stations for satellite communications and 44 international telex switching centres. However, the current utilization of the network is very low. Telecommunications traffic which could pass over those links is still being routed through transit centres outside Africa. The PANAFTEL circuits are often out of order or otherwise unreliable in their operation, owing to the lack of

spare parts of adequate maintenance or of agreement on tariff and transit arrangements. The more attractive transit tariffs offered by centres outside Africa, inadequate facilities within the region for international exchanges, insufficient multiplex terminals for transit traffic and poor co-ordination of signalling systems are additional reasons for that state of affairs.

2. Radio and television broadcasting

362. UNTACDA recognized the need to integrate broadcasting with other modes of communication as part of a country's infrastructure. Educational broadcasting, especially to rural communities, has been given due emphasis. The goal is the creation of an informed, motivated and educated public and a greater supply of productive manpower. As can be noted from table VIII.8, there has been a marked increase in recent years in the number of radio broadcasting and television transmitters operating in developing Africa: 1,037 and 342, respectively, in 1985. The number of television sets in use reached some 924,400 in 1985. Usage per 100 inhabitants is estimated to have risen to 8 radio sets and 0.8 TV sets, compared with the UNTACDA targets of 20 and 50, respectively. The level attained is nevertheless of considerable significance, since it offers scope for mass education through the medium of broadcasting.

Table VIII.8
Broadcasting and television services in developing Africa

(Equipment in use)

	Radio transmitters		Television transmitters		Television sets
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1985
North Africa	450	477	175	189	764 785
West Africa	232	251	58	63	84 484
Africa	63	65	22	32	3 598
East and southern Africa	185	244	48	58	71 543
	930	1 037	303	342	924 410

Source: ECA secretariat estimates.

3. Postal services

363. Postal communications play a vital role in promoting economic and social development because they are an important

instrument for securing co-operation in the fields of trade, commerce, industry, transport, etc. However, the great distances within and between African countries and the lack of transport links combine to hamper the development of postal services. Where surface transport is used for mail it is invariably inadequate and often irregular, slow and costly in handling the bulk of domestic traffic. Air transport has the potential to play an extremely important role in transporting mail but at present only a limited number of air connections are used for that purpose and only between neighbouring countries. As a result, the despatch via European countries of mail posted in one African country for delivery in another African country is all too common and must be deplored.

D. Transport problems

364. The transport sector in developing Africa is still plagued with numerous problems, some of which have been mentioned above: the inadequacy of equipment and the need to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure; lack of trained personnel at all levels; and inefficient management and operations. A distinction must however be drawn between specific problems related to particular modes of transport and those with a spatial dimension.

1. Problems of modal dimensions

365. With regard to roads and road transport, the most significant problems, apart from the obsolete and underdeveloped infrastructure and service, are: the lack of reliable information and data on the condition and development of the system in general; policy developments; vehicle fleet age and capacity; and the fuel efficiency of the fleets which operate in the region. Other major problems are the low priority and insufficient attention accorded to human resources development, especially the lack of training policy and programmes for the sub-professional categories, and the lack of effective measures to prevent motor vehicle accidents. In this context, efforts have been or are being made by governments to remove the human resources constraints by, inter alia, imparting and upgrading the knowledge and skills of personnel through seminars and on-the-job-training.

366. At African ports the following problems largely persist, despite serious efforts to resolve them: shortage of skilled manpower; obsolescence and inadequacy of cargo-handling equipment, cumbersome and inappropriate managerial and organizational structures; inadequate infrastructures; lack of unification in procedures, statistics and documentation; and lack of appropriate linkages with other transport modes and among ports. Those problems result in low productivity: for instance, one gang of dockers handles an average of 5-7 tons of general cargo per hour compared with 20-25 tons at European ports. Maritime transport by national operators is relatively small-scale: generally some five vessels at most are involved. Coupled with limited financial resources, adverse conference-line practices and lack of technical expertise and management skills in shipping, that situation causes most operators to incur losses and forces them to depend on national subsidies to remain in business.

367. With the exception of the East and southern subregion and the Maghreb countries in North Africa, the railways in the region are characterized by the lack of connections between national systems, differing gauges and technical incompatibilities. There are nine gauges in all but only three are in widespread use: the normal European gauge of 1.435 m (11,743 km or 14.5 per cent of the regional network); the standard UAR gauge of 1.067 m (49,473 km or 61.3 per cent); and the metre gauge (15,473 km or 19.2 per cent). The European gauge is used in North Africa (Morocco and Egypt), the UAR gauge is used in Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia and the metre gauge in most West African railways (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote

d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Senegal), as well as in the three countries of the former East African Railways (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania). The difficulties in interconnecting different railway systems in such circumstances may be understood. Presumably, the adoption of the median UAR gauge for the inter-African network could facilitate interconnection. It is already widely used also in southern Africa and it is technically feasible to connect it with the railways to the east in Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. At the least, a common gauge could with advantage be adopted in each subregion to facilitate subregional interconnections and trade.

368. The main problem with the air transport mode is its small size and the use of obsolete equipment. The schedules and other operational activities are largely uncoordinated with the result that advantage cannot be taken of economies of scale and cost-sharing arrangements which might reduce operating costs and improve profitability. Another serious problem is that air control and safety are still underdeveloped. There remain large blind areas in which aircraft are out of range from control bases. Very few subregions have any search and rescue services.

369. Weaknesses in planning the development of containerization caused many African countries to be totally unprepared for multimodal transport, which is therefore handled internationally only by operators from developed countries. The situation has been aggravated by a parallel lack of regulations in developing Africa in regard to multimodal transport and a very poor level of information. Another obstacle is the incompatibility of insurance systems in the various countries through which containers may transit. This again calls for co-ordination among the countries involved, such as some integration groupings in Africa now pursue, e.g. the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern States (PTA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

2. Problems of spatial dimensions

370. The major difficulty posed in African transit transport is the lack of adequate facilities. Inter-country road transport arrangements governing vehicle dimensions, axle load specifications, as well as other legal and administrative regulations related to licenses and insurance, may simply be non-existent or their enforcement and surveillance may be weak and ineffective. Storage for transit cargo raises a number of difficult problems between landlocked and transit countries, particularly with regard to the capacity and predictability of the means of inland transport and the length of time required for cargo documentation. The state of the communication links with various ports and commercial centres in landlocked countries continues to be yet another major handicap to the speedy movement of transit cargo and causes enormous delays in getting cargo in and out of ports. Some landlocked countries are known to suffer from the non-availability of "warehouse-to- warehouse" or all-risk cover for highly perishable goods. Complex formalities, procedures and paperwork often constitute a very significant cost factor and hence a serious impediment to the expansion of international trade.

371. The problems of island countries are mainly those of communication with the outside world, particularly sea and air communications. Maritime links with most island countries of the region have been inadequate. Sometimes, as in the case of Sao Tome and Principe, the main harbour is not a deep-water port and large freighters must be loaded and unloaded from their anchorages by barge. Since the use of aircraft for cargo services tends to be expensive, particularly where commodities of low unit value account for most of the trade, expanded use of air-freighting services along present lines may not be a viable solution. It appears that efforts to make regional or sub-regional cargo-pooling arrangements with continental African countries have so far been unsuccessful.

372. Another problem of spatial dimension relates to the development initiated by ECA of trans-African highways to interconnect major parts of the continent. The existing five major highways of this type are the Mombasa-Lagos trans-African highway, the Dakar-N'Djamena trans-Sahelian highway, the Lagos-Nouakchott trans-West Africa highway, the Cairo-Gaborone trans-East Africa Highway and the Algiers-Lagos trans-Sahara road. Those highways comprise some 31,519 km of primary and 43,066 km of secondary network and are of interest to 41 countries. Four additional major highways are planned to complete a primary network covering the entire region: they would constitute the linkages Beira-Lobito, Tripoli-Windhoek, Massawa-N'Djamena and Nouakchott-Cairo. One problem in implementing the project is that only 44 per cent of the total length of the 84 inter-State links (45,600 km out of an estimated 104,300 km) is paved. A further 16 per cent (16,900 km) is gravel and the remaining 40 per cent (41,800 km) consists of partially improved and unimproved earth tracks and trails. Insufficient financial

resources and the limited availability of qualified technicians experienced in road construction are among the barriers to the completion of those major highway interconnections.

E. The United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988

373. UNTACDA aims at ensuring independence, self-reliance and co-operation among African developing countries in all fields and modes of transport and communication. 30/

1. Design and implementation of phase II of the UNTACDA programme

374. The implementation of the UNTACDA programme was planned to take place in two phases, covering the periods 1979-1983 and 1984-1988, 1979-1988, respectively. The outstanding result of the phase I programme was that less than 50 per cent of the finance required for the programme as originally conceived ($7 billion out of $15 billion) was obtained. Consequently only 476 of the original 1,091 projects (or 44 per cent) received total or even partial financing. In those circumstances, emphasis was placed on national rather than regional and subregional projects, so that the latter accounted only 10 per cent of the available financing, compared with the 26 per cent allocated to them in the original planning. Experience proved that it was much more difficult to obtain financing for such projects than for national ones, despite the importance attached to them by UNTACDA.

375. Accordingly, the projects originally formulated for the phase II programme were redesigned with a keener appreciation of the nature of the problems which they would be expected to address. The priorities established were in the following order: maintenance and rehabilitation; training and technical assistance; inter-State links; regional and subregional problems; and other national projects.

376. The progress of the Decade was reviewed by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fifth meeting, held at Cairo, Egypt in March 1986. While it was conceded that some progress had been made towards achieving the basic UNTACDA objectives, the Ministers noted that the region was still far from possessing an integrated transport and communications system. They recognized that the adoption of APPER provided further support for the improvement of transport and communications, as activities which furnished essential ancillary services for food and agricultural development, the centre-piece of the recovery programme. The status of phase II implementation at the end of July 1986 is shown in table VIII.9.

30/For more details of the objectives of UNTACDA see E/ECA/TCD/16, vol.III, chap. I, para.5.

Table VIII.9
Implementation of the UNTACDA phase II programme: status at 31 July 1986*

	Projects programmed		Million dollars finance raised		
	Number	$million dollars	1984	1985	1986
Transport projects					
Road	236	5 098	396	947	954
Rail	84	5 617	885	1 673	2 244
Maritime	38	483	--	--	3
Ports	70	1 850	71	503	565
Air	94	923	74	110	151
Inland water	45	326	26	26	26
Multimodal	11	27	--	--	10
Subtotal	578	14 324	1 452	3 259	3 956
Communications projects					
Telecommunications	216	2 692	157	484	272
Broadcasting	121	716	22	35	31
Postal	135	523	7	15	31
Subtotal	472	3 931	186	534	334
Total	1 050	18 255	1 638	3 793	4 290

Table VIII.9 (continued)
Implementation of the UNTACDA phase II programme: status at 31 July 1986*

	Number of projects completed			Number of projects under implementation		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Transport projects						
Road	2	14	30	27	49	63
Rail	--	2	13	7	19	34
Maritime	--	--	2	--	--	--
Ports	--	--	--	4	14	18
Air	1	5	6	9	12	24
Inland water	--	--	1	3	3	4
Multimodal	1	1	2	--	2	2
Subtotal	4	22	54	50	99	145
Communications projects						
Telecommunications	2	11	11	19	45	33
Broadcasting	6	7	7	7	13	13
Postal	1	2	2	4	14	20
Subtotal	9	20	20	30	72	66
Total	13	42	74	80	171	211

Source: ECA secretariat.

* Including both completely and partially financed projects.

377. As can be seen from the table, 54 of the 578 projects in the transport sector (9 per cent) had been completed and 145 (25 per cent) were under implementation. Twenty of the 472 projects in the communications sector (4 per cent) had been completed and a further 66 (14 per cent) were under implementation. On the financial side, $4.29 billion had been raised at that date, representing 23 per cent of the revised programme cost of $18.255 billion. Of that sum, 42 per cent or $1.814 billion had been obtained from external sources. National projects continued to attract more financing than regional and subregional ones -- and the implementation reflects that bias.

2. Factors that impeded the implementation of the original phase II programme

378. Several factors combined to prevent the full implementation of UNTACDA in the time scheduled. While the tremendous efforts made by African developing countries to mobilize resources for the programme planned for phase I had resulted in their raising domestically three quarters of the total sum obtained, the economic crisis which hit most African economies during the first two years of phase II severely affected the mobilization of domestic resources at a time when external resources were also hard to come by. That proved to be a major obstacle to implementation. Judging that the maximum amount of resources which could be mobilized from all sources was of the order of $15 billion, compared to an originally planned $24 billion, the list of projects was pruned with the aid of the priority rankings shown above (paragraph), which the Cairo Conference endorsed. Furthermore, the major donor governments preferred to finance transport and communication projects on a bilateral basis, favouring mainly national rather than subregional and regional projects, which formed the core of the original phase II programme. In addition, there were other, purely technical factors which slowed down the rate of implementation: lack of skilled expertise, the lengthy period required for feasibility studies, the non-availability of transport and communications equipment and raw materials, etc.

379. Although the Decade ends within two years, development efforts in transport and communications are likely to be essential beyond 1988 and the momentum will need to be maintained.

IX. THE SOCIAL SECTOR: SELECTED ISSUES

A. Introduction

380. Human resources, health and the environment are the three main issues in the social sector addressed in this chapter. The extent to which a nation's human resources are developed and productively engaged is one of the measures of progress in national socio-economic conditions. The structure and quality and the degree of their participation in the economy therefore are parameters of development. Consequently, they need to be constantly reviewed with the aim of highlighting associated issues of concern to policy-makers. In the last few years efforts to integrate human resources planning and programming in overall national socio-economic planning have begun to take on a larger dimension, particularly in North Africa and East and southern Africa. By 1985, full ministries responsible for human resources planning and programming had been established in a number of countries, including Lesotho, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Many other countries embarked upon strengthening human resources planning in ministries responsible for economic planning or for labour affairs. Specific programmes of staff development and other policy measures were initiated in 1985 to strengthen central and sectoral institutions for human resources planning and programming. For example, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda and Zimbabwe collaborated in joint workshops aimed at improving the planning of human resources and undertook research activities to make higher education more relevant to the needs of African economies. Ghana carried out a study on the relevance of non-formal education to the needs of society. Measures to strengthen guidance and counselling programmes were evaluated in Chad, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia and the United Republic of and Tanzania. Training workshops for manpower and employment planners were held in Kenya and Liberia with the objective of strengthening the institutional base and staff capabilities for human resources management. Nevertheless, a continuing problem faced by member States is the poor statistical base for human resources planning and programming.

381. Health services, which in the broadest sense include sanitation and supplies of safe drinking water, are an indispensable adjunct to policies for the development of human resources. The latent talents of the population cannot be fully harnessed to the tasks of raising living standards and the quality of life so long as disease and malnutrition are rife. For that reason they were listed among the priority areas of concern in the LPA. The health situation in developing Africa is one of the poorest in the world and there can be no illusions about the difficulty of bringing about a significant improvement.

382. Environmental protection and management, as a public policy issue, is a challenge for all African governments since, in

recent years, ecological degradation has greatly reduced the carrying capacity of the land for food and agricultural production, causing famine, disease and death in many cases and thus deepening the prevailing economic crisis. It was this realization that led the Heads of State and Government to include environmental questions in the LPA. They listed specifically: (a) drought and desertification; (b) deforestation and soil degradation; (c) environmental aspects of human settlements; (d) marine pollution and conservation of marine resources; (e) the rehabilitation of mined-out sites; (f) education and training, legislation and information relating to environmental questions; and (g) air pollution control. Many of their concerns were re-echoed in APPER and the UNPAAERD.

B. Development of human resources

1. Population

(a) Demographic trends

383. We begin with a brief survey of the demography of Africa. Most African countries have yet to reach the phase of "demographic transition" through which most developed countries, in particular, have passed. In that phase a regime of high mortality and fertility gives way to declining rates followed by stabilization at much lower levels. As table IX.1 shows, birth rates and, to a lesser extent, death rates are still high and population continued to grow at relatively fast rates. In 1980-1985 the annual population growth rate of a selected number of African countries with populations of 10 million and above, constituting three-quarters of the population of developing Africa in 1985, was 2 per cent or more. Indeed, one of the highest annual rates of growth of population in the world has been that of Kenya, which averaged 4 per cent during the past decade.

Table IX.1
Major demographic indicators, by subregion, 1980-1985

Sub-region	Crude birth rate a/	Crude death rate a/	Percentage annual population growth
North Africa	39.3	12.3	2.7
West Africa	49.2	18.3	3.1
Central Africa	44.7	17.7	2.7
East and southern Africa	44.5	16.3	2.8

Source: ECA secretariat.

a/ per 1,000 population.

384. The maintenance of fertility at a high plateau in the face of moderate declines in mortality is the main cause of rapid population growth in Africa. Recent estimates suggest, however, that mortality levels are still high, with life expectancy at birth of 50 years compared to around 40 years in the 1950s. At the same time, given the nature of African society, the influences of cultural patterns, early and almost universal marriages, the relatively large cohort in the child-bearing ages which a young population produces and the slow progress of family planning activities, fertility has been maintained at a persistently high level.

(b) Population growth and development

385. Food scarcity and overly large labour forces are the two most significant contemporary consequences of rapid population growth. Whereas food production increased at about the same pace as population growth during the 1960s, i.e. 2.3 per cent per annum, the position changed markedly in the 1970s. While food production continued to grow at about 2.3 per cent per annum, population growth rose to 2.7 per cent per annum. That led a large number of African countries to depend on food imports to fill the gap between demand and domestic production. It would appear that increasing population put excessive pressure on the land and therefore on food supplies in countries where farming systems are based on shifting cultivation. Fallow periods were shortened, thereby adversely affecting the recuperative capacity of the soil.

386. The age distribution of African population, in which at least 40 per cent of the population is below age 15 and a correspondingly small proportion is of old age, ensures that a sizable cohort enters the labour force each year.. The consequences of the large labour forces which result are indeed already being felt in a number of African countries in the form of high and growing unemployment, especially among young persons, excessive rural-urban migration and the proliferation of low-productivity employment in the urban areas. The steady expansion to be expected in the labour force of the majority of African countries means that increasing resources will have to be devoted to training and equipping the new entrants and that a considerable organizational effort will be required to mobilize and effectively utilize the increased labour force. The opportunity costs involved, in terms of capital expenditure and savings which have to be forgone in other areas of development, may be considerable.

(c) Population policies

387. For a long time, the popular view among African governments seemed to be that the continent was under-populated and that population growth would spur economic development. Rapid population growth was hardly seen as jeopardizing economic growth. All that is changing, according to a survey conducted in 1982 by the Population Division at United Nations Headquarters. Governments were invited to state their perception of the natural increase in

population on development, its acceptability and the desirability of intervention to change rates of population growth. The survey found that 19 out of 51 African countries (i.e. 37 per cent) considered their population growth rates to be too high, as against only 6 countries (11 per cent) which considered theirs to be too low. The 19 countries indicated their intention to achieve a lower rate of natural growth of population and 12 had already launched comprehensive intervention policies with emphasis on mortality and fertility changes. A similar survey in 1983 showed that substantially more African countries reported that their population growth was too high. The changing perception of the problems of population growth is perhaps even more evident in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development, adopted at Arusha, United Republic Tanzania, in January 1984.

388. Among the countries that now see their population growth rates as too high is Cameroon, which has started plans for improving women's employment and shows interest in family planning. Burkina Faso is another country that is facing up to its population problems. A National Population Council was established in 1982 and in 1985 a policy was adopted of integrating family planning into the health services. A few years ago Algeria regarded its population growth rate as satisfactory but currently it considers the rate too high. At its second regular session, held in 1979, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of that country adopted a resolution which stated that activities aimed at health information, education and maternal child protection as well as the institution of a population policy based on individual adherence and general consonance with the country's socio-cultural condition should be taken up, developed and facilitated.

389. There is little doubt that considerable work needs still to be done in Africa to relate activities such as those reviewed above to the socio-economic reality of the countries. The necessity for such an approach perhaps best illustrated by the case of Kenya, which has one of the oldest family planning organizations in Africa and yet has the highest population growth rate in the continent.

1. Employment

(a) Size of the labour force

390. The labour force in developing Africa grew from an estimated 152 million people in 1975 to a little over 200 million in 1985, averaging a growth of 2.3 per cent per annum. Except in southern Africa, the growth was steady and at an increasing rate. The most rapid annual rate of growth occurred in North Africa, estimated at an average of 2.75 per cent, the slowest in Central Africa (around 1.82 per cent). Over the next five years the labour force could rise by at least 20 per cent in many African countries, even if concrete measures are introduced to reduce present population growth rates, in view of the large number of young people of school age who are due to enter the labour force. The task of absorbing those new entrants in the labour market

will impose further strain on the economy of the region, leaving aside the question of employment for those currently seeking work. At a time when economic growth in most of the economies is unimpressive, and the need to provide a basic social infrastructure for the growing dependent population is intensifying the seriousness of that prospect can hardly be exaggerated.

391. In Northern and Southern Africa, the female labour force is growing much faster than the male -- about 60 per cent faster in the former case (see table IX.2). Policies and practices to integrate women in the process of development have contributed to the tremendous growth of the female labour force in those two subregions. The high rate of emigration of males in search of job opportunities in South Africa and elsewhere has increased the supply of and demand for women in the labour markets of Southern African countries.

392. The "crude activity rate", or ratio of the labour force to the total population, is a measure not only of the degree to which the economy can be stimulated, but also of the viability of the economy in utilizing the nation's human resources. Table IX.2 provides estimates of the rate at which the labour force has been growing. Table IX.3 shows the estimated size of the economically active population and the crude activity rate, by subregion in 1985.

Table IX.2
Annual rates of growth of the economically active population by sex and subregion, 1970-1990*
(Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Northern Africa			
1970-1980	2.50	4.69	2.76
1980-1985	2.72	4.47	2.96
1985-1990	2.78	4.28	3.01
Western Africa			
1970-1980	2.75	2.47	2.65
1980-1985	2.71	1.97	2.43
1985-1990	2.83	2.02	2.53
Middle Africa			
1970-1980	2.33	1.14	1.87
1980-1985	2.28	1.40	1.96
1985-1990	2.40	1.49	2.07
Eastern Africa			
1970-1980	2.79	2.59	2.69
1980-1985	2.74	2.00	2.42
1985-1990	2.89	2.07	2.55
Southern Africa a/			
1970-1980	1.28	1.67	1.40
1980-1985	2.55	3.01	2.71
1985-1990	2.60	3.01	2.74
All Africa			
1970-1980	2.56	2.42	2.51
1980-1985	2.67	2.13	2.48
1985-1990	2.78	2.20	2.58

Source: International Labour Office, 1950-2025: Economically Active Population: Estimates and Projections, vol. II, third edition (Geneva, 1986).

* Estimates, 1970-1980; projections, 1985 and 1990.

a/ all geographic area.

Source: ILO Labour Force Projections - Africa, Vol.II,1977.

Table IX. 3
Economically active population of developing Africa, 1985.

	Male	Female	Total	Activity rate a/
	Thousands			
North Africa	30 105	5 055	35 160	28
West Africa	42 673	25 213	67 886	40
Central Africa	16 223	10 120	26 343	42
East and southern Africa	43 121	30 614	73 735	45
Total	132 122	71 001	203 124	39

Source: ECA secretariat.

a/ The crude activity rate, defined as the percentage ratio of the economically active population to the total population.

393. Nearly 40 per cent of the African population was economically active during 1985 (see table IX.3). Males accounted for 65 per cent of the total. For the North Africa subregion, where the crude activity rate was 28 per cent, the proportion of economically active males was as high as 86 per cent. For the whole region the crude activity rate fell slightly from 40.4 per cent in 1960 to 38.8 per cent in 1985. With the exception of East and southern Africa, where the rate increased from 41 to nearly 45 per cent, that decline was felt in all the subregions.

394. The sectoral distribution of the labour force among agriculture, services and industry changed considerably between 1960 and 1980, not at all between 1980 and 1985, as the following percentages show.

	Agriculture	Services	Industry
1960	79	13	8
1980	69	19	12
1985	69	19	12

That distribution was far from identical, however, as between one subregion and another, as table IX.4 shows.

Table IX.4
Labour force distribution by sector and subregion, 1960-1985
(Percentage)

	North Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East and southern Africa	Developing Africa
Agriculture:					
1960	66	79	85	88	79
1980	50	71	78	82	69
1985	45	68	76	79	69
Services:					
1960	23	13	8	7	13
1980	27	19	11	11	19
1985	32	20	15	14	19
Industry:					
1960	11	8	7	5	8
1980	23	10	10	7	12
1985	23	12	9	7	12

Source ECA secretariat.

395. The share of agriculture, while declining everywhere, is still the preponderant one. In North Africa, however, it had already sunk to 50 per cent by 1980. West Africa looks likely to be the first subregion to follow suit, though not in the near future.

396. The service sector, which collected more than half of the share lost by agriculture, held a more prominent position in North Africa than in any other subregion even in 1960. At that time it was one third as important as agriculture in North Africa; the proportion has subsequently climbed to three quarters. Elsewhere, the gains made by the service sector compared with their position in 1960 may perhaps appear more impressive but the comparison is with a really small base except in the case of West Africa -- which is precisely where the advance of the services faltered after 1980.

397. The industrial sector made good gains between 1960 and 1980 but experienced hardly any change almost everywhere except in West Africa in the next five years. Industry is still far from challenging the services for second place, however, in any subregion.

398. An associated issue of immediate concern is the conjunction of two conflicting trends: a declining crude activity rate and a substantial rate of growth of the total population. Between 1960 and 1985, the former declined by about 4 percentage points, while the population almost doubled in absolute numbers. As a result, the labour force expanded by roughly 80 per cent. If those

trends were allowed to persist, the situation could explode into a social crisis within the next decade. Corrective measures need to be taken, which should include: the expansion and diversification of investments; the creation of more job opportunities; rational and effective utilization of existing and potential manpower; and the restructuring of education and training systems and practices.

(b) Employment trends

399. Employment statistics for the majority of African States are poor and make it difficult to assess structural changes in labour markets, sectoral demand for and supply of labour and the extent of unemployment and under-employment. However an examination of available data and information reveals that, on the whole, there has been no significant increase in the level of productive employment since 1979. In fact, some countries experienced an absolute decline over the years in the number of persons employed (See table IX.5).

Table IX.5
Employment in selected African countries, 1979-1984
(Thousands)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Algeria	3 017	3 145	3 268	..	3 633	..
Botswana	76	83	97	100	101	110
Burundi	40	38	47	49	41	44
Kenya	972	1 006	1 024	1 046	1 093	..
Malawi	358	368	328	330	391	..
Mauritius	200	197	195	194	192	196
Seychelles	17	18	18	18	18	18
Swaziland	74	75	80	77	79	..
Zambia	374	379	392	368	364	..
Zimbabwe	985	1 010	1 038	1 050	1 033	..

Source: ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1985 (Geneva, 1986); and Government of Botswana, National Manpower Development Planning (1985).

400. The two major problem areas in African labour markets are first, the deteriorating absorptive capacity of the two largest employing sectors; and, secondly, the rising level of open unemployment. Over the years agriculture has continued to be the largest employer, followed by the public sector. However, their absorptive capacity, particularly that of the latter, has diminished during the last two years, due principally to drought and the growing fiscal deficits of governments, a development which boosted the expansion of the informal sector. There is already a significant proportion of the economically active population in that sector and it may well offer even more

employment opportunities in the years to come despite its low productivity and the marginal income earned. African Governments need urgently to pay greater attention to the development and transformation of the informal sector, in rural and urban areas of their countries, as a viable strategy for minimizing unemployment and under-utilization of labour.

401. A rapidly growing labour force, low national productivity and inappropriate human resources development programmes have combined to create various problems in nearly all African States. One such problem is the disparity between the growth in the level of employment and the much faster growth in the number of job-seekers, giving rise to high levels of unemployment. Manpower underutilization has become a visible and wide-spread reality as shown by the large number of people, particularly in urban cities, looking for work or engaged in relatively unproductive activities. By 1985, it was estimated that roughly 22 million Africans were unemployed, made up to a disproportionate extent of educated yourths and school drop-outs.

402. At the same time, certain types of labour and skilled manpower continue to be sought after by employers with little or no success. In many countries rising general unemployment co-exists with rising vacancy rates for managers and research workers in manufacturing and agriculture. Among the explanations for that state of affairs are the poor organization and dissemination of labour market information, the constant shortage of critical skills necessary to fill the vacancies and the flight of human capital from Africa.

403. Effective employment-creation and exchange programmes will have to be devised and put into effect within the framework of a set of policies in the areas of investment, development and utilization of human resources. Decaying industrial and agricultural establishments in most African countries will have to be revamped, particularly in terms of their production capacities and use labour. Tax measures aimed at promoting employment will have to be instituted in countries where capital has unintentionally been made cheaper to use than labour. Finally, human resources planning and management programmes will have to be designed scientifically with the objective of bringing into equilibrium the supply of and demand for skills, the possession of knowledge and work attitudes.

2. Education

(a) Enrolment levels

404. School enrolment continued to grow at all levels of the formal education system in response to a rapidly growing population, progressive educational policies and increased social awareness. At the first level, where more than three quarters of the school population were to be found (see table IX.6), enrolments nearly trebled between 1970 and 1986, in which year more than 90 million pupils were enrolled. The expansion at the

secondary or second level was even more impressive, from 4.9 million pupils in 1970 to 14.7 million in 1980, 17.5 million in 1982 and an estimated 25.1 million in 1986. Between 1982 and 1986 there was a 44 per cent increase. Enrolment for third-level education saw a four-fold expansion from 0.5 million in 1970 to 1.3 million in 1980, to reach 1.5 million in 1982 and 2 million in 1986.

405. The percentage of pupils enrolled at each of the three educational levels has not varied significantly in recent years (see table IX.6). The percentage enrolment of the first level has declined, but since 1980 at a slow rate, more or less matched by the changes in the opposite direction at the second level. The percentage enrolled at the third level was always below 2 but after a jump between 1970 and 1975 has remained virtually constant over the years. One significant feature of the enrolment structure (which the table does not show) is the low school survival rate throughout of the education system, with its undesirable socio-economic implications for the labour force.

Table IX.6
School enrolment at various levels of education, 1970-1986.

	Thousands enrolled (all levels)	Percentage distribution by level		
		First	Second	Third
1970	38 721	86.2	12.6	1.2
1975	54 293	82.4	15.9	1.6
1980	79 585	79.8	18.5	1.7
1981	84 591	79.3	19.0	1.7
1982	89 525	78.8	19.5	1.7
1983	96 580	78.5	19.8	1.7
1984	104 198	78.2	20.1	1.7
1985	112 424	77.9	20.4	1.7
1986	121 306	77.6	20.7	1.6

Sources: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1984 (Paris, 1984) and projections by ECA secretariat for 1983-1986.

(b) Educational programmes and activities

406. Among the issues arising from the impressive growth in school enrolment and the skewness of the distribution of pupils at the three levels of education, is the imperative necessity to expand educational programmes at the second and third levels. That cannot be achieved without expanding school facilities and teaching staff. Despite the recent slackening of economic growth, governments are increasingly committed to undertaking a series of education programmes under such heads as free basic education, universal primary education, adult literacy education, the indigenization of school activities and teacher training.

407. Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania have all embarked upon strong programmes of adult education to redress illiteracy. The literacy rate was estimated in 1985 at 45 per cent of the total African population, ranging between 36 per cent in West Africa and 59 per cent in East and southern Africa. Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia instituted a campaign in 1985 for the "Arabization" of school life, which also aimed to relate education more closely to the activities of local life and emphasized the provision of better opportunities for girls. Benin and the United Republic of Tanzania took the lead in instituting institutional reforms to make schools more production-oriented by blending learning and doing. In higher education, science and technology have featured more prominently in research work during the last two years.

408. However, such efforts are far from ensuring that the quantity and quality of outputs from the school system are as well matched as possible to the limited job opportunities and the type of labour demanded by African labour markets. Attempts to reduce the pupil/teacher ratio which, on the average, is as high as 50 to 1 in the first and second levels, have been undermined by high turn-over rates of qualified, trained teachers and the shortage of school facilities in the rural areas. The cost of education is continuously rising, not only because of increased school enrolment, but also as a result of rising prices for school materials and other inputs.

409. The rapid expansion in the education system has placed greater demands on its administration and management. In most African countries a greater emphasis on cost-effectiveness has become an urgent necessity. The growing concern about making educational opportunities available equitably and relating education to work should underline the importance of planning and research in this field.

(c) Expenditure on education

410. From what has been said above, it is no surprise to learn that public expenditure on education for the region as a whole was about 4.7 per cent and 4.6 per cent of regional GNP in 1970 and 1980, respectively, but reached 6.3 per cent in 1985. The expenditure per head rose from $6 in 1965 to $41 in 1980, falling to $28 in 1985 under pressure from a rising population and a shrinking economy (see table IX.7). As a percentage of current expenditure by governments, the range is 10-40, with most member States averaging between 20 and 30. The difficulty of financing education in developing Africa is not likely to diminish in the next few years, notwithstanding the financial assistance that is increasingly available for the education sector from such multilateral agencies as the World Bank, IDA and the African Development Bank. There is therefore a pressing need for every country to ensure the effective and judicious management and distribution of the resources available to its education sector.

Table IX.7
Public expenditure on education in developing Africa 1965-1985

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Thousands of dollars	1 737	2 377	6 904	19 076	18 600
Dollars per inhabitant	6	7	18	41	28
Percentage of national income	3.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	6.3

Sources: African Development Bank, Education Sector Policy Paper; and ECA secretariat.

411. The public expnediture figures understate the total sums spent, since they ignore the substantial expenditures on education incurred by parents and the contributions by local and non-local donors towards the development of the private education sector which, in most countries, is also expanding rapidly.

(d) Policies and problems

412. In their vigorous efforts to initiate plans and policies for the development of education, most African countries have been caught between expanding enrolment to meet increasing demand for education and the desire to change the character of education to make it more responsive to the socio-economic needs of society.

413. Most education planning in Africa emphasizes a common concern for (a) social equity, through the attainment of universal basic education; (b) development of science and mathematics teaching to ensure a basis for technology transfer and development; (c) re-orientation of course content, teaching methods and curricula to ensure a greater impact on economic and social development; and (d) creation of a national capacity for management and research activities to ensure an effective development and operation of the education system. The extent to which those policy goals have been achieved naturally differs from country to country. In general, however, most African countries have suffered from a mismatch between the quantitative and qualitative demands on the education system and the limited availability of physical resources such as buildkings, teachers and teaching materials. That situation, the result mainly of the internal and external inefficiencies which exist within African education systems, is made even more serious by the deteriorating quality of education in the region and particulars in rural areas, where those inputs that are crucial to raising quality are far less adequate than in urban areas.

3. Health

1. The serious situation in developing Africa

414. The health situation in developing Africa is characterized by unacceptably high maternal and infant mortality rates. It was aggravated by the drought and famine of the years of 1983-1985, although it is important to recognize that it was generally unsatisfactory even before that crisis erupted. As UNICEF has noted, there was already a prevailing "silent emergency" in Africa since, even in normal times, nearly four million African children died each year from malnutrition or ill-health, a worse situation than in Latin America. The proportion of the population enjoying access to safe water supplies was 31 per cent, compared to almost 100 per cent in the developed countries, and per capita health expenditure per annum was $1.7 compared to an average of $244 in the developed countries. Assessments of the coverage of rural water supply and sanitation have produced figures ranging from 3 per cent in Madagascar and 4 per cent in Mauritania to 100 per cent in Zambia and the Gambia. In 1985, it was estimated that only about 25 per cent of the total population of the region had access to adequate supplies of drinking water. The rate was much lower for rural areas where, in addition, sanitation was for the most part neglected. Recent studies in Botswana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone have made clear the high rates of pregnancy-related morbidity and mortality among young people which are associated with economic conditions of poverty, ignorance and lack of access to such necessary services. Other studies have shown that alcohol and drug abuse is on the increase among adults in many urban centres in Africa. 31/

415. Other fundamental factors which mould and perpetuate the poor health situation in Africa include certain socio-cultural attitudes and practices, maintenance in most countries of the urban and elitist orientation of health care inherited from colonial times, the socially inappropriate and irrelevant health curricula of most higher institutions and universities and the minimal, abysmally low budgetary allocations made by governments to the health sector. The existing urban-oriented, hospital-based health system in African countries is not only rather ineffective in solving the huge health problems of the region, but also costly to Governments, which in general can ill afford wasteful expenditure at a time of grave economic crisis and financial retrenchment. It is significant that to achieve the goal set by the World Health Organization -- health for All Africans by the Year 2000 (HFA AFRO/2000) -- the additional annual expenditure per capita is estimated at $16.20 if a conventional approach is adopted, but only $2.60 on the basis of a participatory, primary health care (PHC) approach.

31/WHO Regional Office for Africa, Final Report of the Thirty-fifth Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa, held in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia, 11-18 September 1985 (Brazzaville, 1985), pp.68,119.

2. Towards a better health balance sheet

416. It is crucial to develop and maintain an intersectoral approach to health and social development. The vertically structured, isolated strategies for promoting health, basic education, literacy, nutrition, women in development, water supply and sanitation have each on its own proved costly, often ineffective and the source of duplicated efforts. That approach has an impact on the already skewed health and related budgets which finance personnel and capital costs that are mainly urban-based. In Senegal 57 per cent of the health budget in 1981 went to pay salaries. In Ghana, 90 per cent of the rural population in 1980 were allocated only 15 per cent of the health budget. The pooling of the resources of health and various other social services is therefore necessary, in order to redirect the limited available facilities and resources towards meeting the needs of the people.

417. In the broadening of the social foundations of health and related socio-economic development, certain basic needs of the population, especially in rural areas, must be given priority and satisfaction. Those needs include literacy, particularly for women; health and family life education; the health needs of female adolescents, pregnant and lactating women; adequate food supplies and nutrition; housing, water and sanitation. Unless such needs are met in a systematic fashion and urgently, a good deal of the gains of future economic development could be nullified -- where, indeed, their achievement is not rendered impossible.

418. It is vitally important to ensure that in the present financial and economic crisis the stabilization and structural adjustment policies adopted by governments do not jeopardize the basic social needs of the population. An assessment should be made of the social impact of such policies prior to their implementation. Social and health components, skillfully designed, should be incorporated in the structural adjustment packages. That will call for urgent co-operation among donors and between them and recipient countries.

419. Despite the daunting magnitude of the problems, many African Governments have made significant strides in implementing programmes in areas such as immunization, PHC, adult literacy and women in development. Health development policies and programmes have increasingly taken into account other social considerations, but a lot remains to be done. A fundamental adjustment in thinking is required to permit the health and social pyramid to be built upon the base where the vast majority of the disadvantaged and afflicted are to be found. Social justice must be made the key to HFA/2000 and the principal channel for conveying it must be effective community participation. Properly utilized, social mobilization and community participation can be effective means of supplementing the government resources made available for the development of health. PHC and HFA AFRO/2000 can be stepped up by focusing on the direct and local levels, using individuals, families and communities as the focal points.

420. Finally, if a holistic approach is adopted to health, as opposed to disease control, and the social target of health for all Africans by the Year 2000 is maintained, appropriate disaggregated socio-economic indicators must be developed and used to monitor progress and to guide adjustments in programmes within the demographic and economic realities of Africa. For example, given the present sharp social inequities and income disparities between urban and rural populations, the ratio of doctors per thousand inhabitants or of population per hospital bed cannot be employed or regarded as satisfactory indices of progress in health status. Health and other social and economic planners are therefore presented with a real challenge to map out a course of genuine integrated development on the continent.

C. Protection and management of the environment

1. Drought and desertification

421. Drought and desertification have been Africa's greatest environmental problems, afflicting more than two-thirds of the continent for more than two decades and severely damaging not only the physical environment but also social and economic conditions. However it was with the gruelling drought in the Sahel in 1968-1973 which ravaged 15 countries, spread from Mauritania to Somalia, that the world became alerted to African drought problems. But the Sahelian drought did not really come to an end: in spite of brief respites of near-normal rainfall in places in 1974-1976, 1979-1982 and 1985, it continued well into 1986.

422. The severest spell of drought was in the period 1982-1985, when as many as 24 African countries, ranging from the sub-humid Sudano-Guinean zone in West Africa to the dry savanna of East and southern Africa, were so badly affected that they required emergency food aid at one time or another. The countries seriously affected were: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe in southern Africa; Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania in East Africa; Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Sudan in the Sudano-Sahelian region, and Burundi and Rwanda, located on the equatorial plateau in Central Africa. Of the 200 million people living in those drought-prone countries, 30-35 million were seriously affected. As many as 10 million became displace persons because they had to abandon their homes in search of food, water and pasture for their livestock. Famine, malnutrition, disease and, in many cases, death were the lot of those people. That lamentable situation brought the cost of the emergency needs of 21 drought-stricken African countries in terms of food and water, essential medicines and survival items, as well as logistical support, to $3,342 million in 1984/1985, of which food-aid requirements alone, including overland transport and handling costs, amounted to $2,395 million. 32/ With the

---

32/Office for Emergency Operations in Africa "Report No. OEOA/3/7" (New York, January 1986).

return of the rains from the end of 1985 to the beginning of 1986, only five countries (Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan) continued to receive emergency food aid, whilst another four countries (Kenya, Malawi, Senegal and Zimbabwe) had a surplus in food production.

423. As a follow-up to the first devastating Sahelian drought mentioned above and to aid countries already under the stress of desertification, the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held in 1977, had acopted a Plan of Action to combat desertification in which an inter-agency, inter-disciplinary approach was developed. Subsequently, on the recommendation of a Scientific Round Table on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa, held in February 1984, ECA adopted at its nineteenth session, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1984, the Regional Plan of Action to Combat the Impact of Drought in Africa. Thereafter, the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with ECA and OAU, convened the African Environment Conference held at Cairo, Egypt, 16-18 December 1985, in which ministers responsible for questions of the environment participated. That conference adopted the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation on Environment and Eco-Development. Finally, measures to control drought and desertification in Africa at the national, subregional ard regional levels were included in APPER and subsequently endorsed in UNPAAERD.

424. The policy initiatives and actions at regional and sub-regional levels notwithstanding, there is very little concrete evidence to suggest that in the majority of African countries environmental management has become the major issue of public policy which it shoulc be. However, there are encouraging indications that many Governments are taking steps to build institutions capable of ensuring co-orcination among countries of the region on questions of the environment. The data available indicate that, by 1986, 48 of the 5C ECA member States had established machinery for such co-ordination under one of the following administrative arrangements: (a) a Ministry of the Environment (10 countries); (b) a Department of the Environment within a Ministry (1C countries); (c) a separate Council Commission/Academy for the Environmert (6 countries); or (d) a caretaker department within a Ministry, the name of which does not make reference to the environment (22 countries).

425. To implement effectively any national plans of action in this field member States must develop, strengthen and/or rehabilitate an infrastructure for the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant data. That would enhance the value of information exchanges, particularly those at intergovernmental level such as the meetings of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment, which take place biennially under ECA auspices for the purpose of adopting policy measures on problems of environmental assessment and management in the region.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

TABLES

GENERAL

Table 1: Basic indicators

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Table 2: Selected Demographic Indicators
Table 3: Growth of total and urban population
Table 4: Economically active population and crude and refined activity rates by sex
Table 5: Economically active population sectoral distribution
Table 6: Students enrolled at first level of education
Table 7: Literacy rates

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Table 8: GDP and GDP per capita at current factor cost
Table 9: Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at current factor cost
Table 10: Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant 1980 factor cost

Table 11: Structure of GDP by main sectors, percent at current factor cost
Table 12: Annual growth rates of GDP and GDP per capita at constant 1980 factor cost
Table 13: Annual growth rates of GDP by main sectors at constant 1980 factor cost
Table 14: Expenditure on gross domestic product at current market prices
Table 15: Structure of demand, percent at current market prices
Table 16: Average annual growth rates of consumption, investment and exports of goods and nonfactor services at constant 1980 factor cost
Table 17: Resources and uses at current market prices
Table 18: Resources and uses at 1980 constant market prices

AGRICULTURE

Table 19: Agricultural indicators
Table 20: Food supply by principal items
Table 21: Livestock and fisheries

ENERGY

Table 22: Production, trade and consumption of certain energy commodities, 1983

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Table 23: Transport and communication indicators
Table 24: Freight by type of transport

FINANCE AND BANKING

Table 25: Central government current revenue
Table 26: Central government expenditure
Table 27: Monetary indicators

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Table 28: Merchandise trade
Table 29: Structure of merchandise exports
Table 30: Destination of merchandise exports
Table 31: Structure of merchandise imports
Table 32: Origin of merchandise imports
Table 33: Balance of payments and reserves
Table 34: External public debt and debt service ratio
Table 35: Terms of public borrowing
Table 36: Total net resource flows

INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Annex is intended to provide a cross section of data required for describing the economic and social conditions in Africa up to the year 1985 with special focus on changes which have taken place in the region between 1981 and 1985. Thus, it provices the background information for some of the estimates given in the text relating to the performance of the African economy in the period 1985 to 1986. The data is limited to the 50 member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa since the report is essentially meant for these countries.

Different data sources have been used in compiling the Annex. Usually these are data published by member States, the United Nations and its specialised agencies, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These are normally provided to ECA in the form of publications, printouts, magnetic tapes and microfiche. These data are supplemented if possible by the ECA Statistics Division. estimates made by the Statistics Division.

ECA as the main UN agency adivsing national statistical offices in the region on the collections, processing and dissemination of statistical data recommenced to these organizations the use of uniform concepts, definitions and classifications in keeping with standards approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission. This has been done through working groups, seminars and workshops organised by ECA for professional staff of national statistical offices. In addition, while checking data for inclusion in the Annex, the ECA Statistics Division has undertaken further standardisation to the extent possible. However, it cannot guarantee that in all cases data are directly comparable.

The tables in the Annex are grouped as follows:: basic indicators which present a summary picture, demographic and social indicators, national accounts, agriculture, transport and communications, finance and banking and the external sector which includes international trade data. An important omission from the tables has been the industry sector. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the information available on that sector on production, number of persons employed and index number of production are both scanty and out of date. As a matter of fact, data available at the ECA Secretariat so far refer to about twenty countries and it appears that important indicators such as industrial output by product, capital formation by type of capital goods, man-days worked by operatives, raw materials consumed by type and origin, changes in stocks by major components and index number of countries industrial production are not compiled by a large number of countries in the region. Moreover, the time-lag between the inquiry period and the publication of the results vary generally from two to four years. The latest year for which information is available at ECA is 1983. Efforts will be made in the coming years by the ECA Secretariat to address this problem

in the region and it is hoped to include a section on the industrial sector in future issues of the Survey.

The division of Africa into sub-regions is based mainly on the grouping of countries under the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC's). There are five MULPOCs - one for North Africa with headquarters at Tangiers (Morocco), a second for West Africa with headquarters at Niamey (Niger), a third for Central Africa with headquarters at Yaounde (Cameroon), a fourth for the Great Lakes area with headquarters at Gisenyi (Rwanda) and the fifth for East and Southern Africa with headquarters at Lusaka (Zambia). For the presentation of tables in the annex, however, the Yaounde and Gisenyi MULPOCs have been combined into one subregion - Central Africa.

Two sections of the annex need further explanation. These are national accounts (Tables 8 - 18) and international trade (Tables 28 - 32).

National accounts data are obtained from country publications, or by ECA staff members on special advisory missions to national statistical offices. However, most of the 1985 estimates are computed by ECA staff members.

The estimation procedures adopted distinguish the following three cases:

1. Countries which have both current and constant price estimates of GDP: For these countries, the official country data will be used. Where necessary minor adjustments have been made to smooth out differences in data coverage in the historical series. Where the official constant series refer to a base year other than 1980, adjustments to the country data would be made to shift them to the 1980 base. To obtain estimates of GDP in constant 1980 U.S. dollars, weighted average exchange rates for converting total value of trade from national currency into the U.S. dollar as published by the UN are being used. However, adjustments to these exchange rates have been made for certain years for Angola, Cape Verde, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique and Uganda. This is thought to give more realistic picture of exchange rates than the UN official rates.

2. Countries for which official estimates in current or constant prices only are available: The procedure adopted in this case involved in the ascertaining of sectoral deflators in respect of production sectors as well as expenditure categories. When official estimates are available in current prices only, constant price estimates would result from the application of these assessed sectoral deflators. On the other hand, if official GDP estimates are available in corstart prices only, the application of sectoral deflators would result in obtaining GDP estimates in current prices. The conversion of national currencies into U.S. dollars follows the same procedures as in (1) above.

3. _Countries_for_which_official_estimates_of_GDP_in_neither current_nor_constant_prices_are_available_for_recent_years: (this is the case for most countries of the African region): The procedures adopted are as follows:

(a) Ascertaining of sectoral growth rates in terms of volume from 1980;
(b) Obtaining of sectoral price deflators, for both the production sectors and the expenditure categories;
(c) The multiplication of sectoral growth rates by their respective sectoral price deflators (or inflators) and then by GDP figures for the base year to arrive at sectoral GDP estimates at current factor (or approximate factor) incomes;
(d) Estimation of indirect taxes net of subsidies by making use of either data from government accounts, or past trends in indirect taxes expressed as a percentage of GDP at factor cost;
(e) Obtaining estimates of GDP at current market prices (or purchases' values) by using the formula, GDP at factor cost + indirect taxes (net) = GDP at market prices;
(f) Estimating the components of GDP by type of expenditure such as exports and imports of goods and services, capital formation, government consumption expenditure etc., in current prices through the use of relevant indicators and then deriving estimates of private consumption expenditure as a residual item by deducting from the GDP at current purchasers' values as obtained in (e) above, the other expenditure components of GDP.

Conversion of values from national currencies into U.S dollars is based on monthly conversion factors for visible imports and exports provided regularly by the United Nations Statistical Office in computer printouts and in the Yearbook_of_International_Trade_Statistics. This conversion is explained in greater detail in the last paragraph of the Introduction. Weighted average currency rates (R) are ther derived as follows:

$$R = \frac{r_i v_i + r_e v_e}{v_i + v_e}$$

where "r" denotes "rate", "v" value and the subscript, "i" and "e" refer to imports and exports respectively. The concepts and definitions used by most countries are in accordance with the United_Nations_System_of_National_Accounts,_Series_F_No._2,_Rev._3.

The international trade data, except terms of trade indices, are largely from magnetic tapes issued by the International Trade Section United Nations Office at Geneva. They are supplemented

by data from national and UN publications, and by ECA estimates whenever possible. The estimation procedure has mainly been based on the interpolation of available developed market partner countries' data.

All 1981 figures were provided directlyby the countries concerned except for Angola, Guinea and Uganda (imports) where they were estimated by ECA. The 1985 figures are ECA estimates except for total trade for Burundi (exports), Egypt, Libya (exports) Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tunisia. The international trade statistics are reported under one of the following systems: general trade system which includes goods kept in customs bond houses and exported without being cleared for domestic consumption and special trade system which excludes them. The The statistics of the following countries are based on the general trade system: Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya,Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. The following countries report their trade their trade statistics urder the special trade system: Algeria Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape, Verde, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar,Mali, Morocco, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mozambique, Reunion, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire and Zambia.

The statistics include merchandise, that is goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources in a country as a result of their movement into or out of the reporting country. All goods ir transit are generally excluded from the statistics. Exports are generally valued free on board (f.o.b.) and imports at cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.).

As explained in the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, published by the UN Statistical Office, "Conversion of values from national currencies irto U.S dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (mainly par values). Values in currencies subject to fluctuation are converted into U.S. dollars using weighted average exchange rates especially calculated for this purpose. The weighted average excharge rate for a given currency for a given year is the component monthly factors mostly furnished by the International Monetary Fund, waighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month. A monthly factor is the exchange rate (or the simple average rate) ir effect during that month. These factors are applicable to total imports and exports respectively, but not necessarily to trade ir incividual commodities or with individual countries."

Table 1. Basic Indicators

Sub-regions, country	Area and Demography				Average annual growth rate (percent)		
	Area (sq. km)	Population (thousand mid-1985)	Life expectancy at birth 1985	GDP per capita in U.S. Dollars 1985	GDP deflators (1980=100) 1981-85	Consumer price index 1981-85	1985-86
NORTH AFRICA	8258703	125414	57	1425	8.8	14	15
Algeria	2381741	22291	60	2481	4.9	6	6
Egypt	1001449	48503	58	1450	14.7	15	26
Libya	1759540	3746	58	7714	-5.1	10	6
Morocco	446550	22028	58	526	7.4	9	9
Sudan	2505813	21691	48	213	21.3	34	31
Tunisia	163610	7155	61	1115	10.0	10	6
WEST AFRICA	6142722	169009	47	551	13.0	20	9
Benin	112622	4000	44	228	9.6	...	...
Burkina Faso	274200	7093	45	130	7.3	8	8
Cape Verde	4033	337	59	319	9.9	15	33
Cote d'Ivoire	322463	10159	51	667	7.6	5	2
Gambia	11295	745	35	267	10.9	15	33
Ghana	238573	12682	52	440	48.8	43	26
Guinea	245857	5781	40	417	7.9	15	33
Guinea Bissau	36125	857	43	180	43.2	15	33
Liberia	111369	2182	49	352	0.5	2	-1
Mali	1240000	8082	42	141	8.1	8	10
Mauritania	1030700	1746	44	386	7.4	5	5
Niger	1267000	6501	43	272	5.9	4	-1
Nigeria	923768	95633	49	707	6.4	18	-2
Senegal	196192	6565	43	404	11.1	13	13
Sierra Leone	71740	3662	34	205	37.7	60	63
Togo	56785	2984	51	240	6.8	4	4
CENTRAL AFRICA	5420689	63112	49	337	16.2	20	1
Burundi	27834	4642	47	240	9.6	8	-3
Cameroon	475442	10165	51	814	12.0	14	14
Central African Republic	622984	2686	43	236	9.1	13	13
Chad	1284000	5059	43	125	10.7	25	...
Congo	342000	1977	47	993	9.8	8	-3
Equatorial Guinea	28051	411	44	181	25.8	...	...
Gabon	267667	1326	49	2871	10.1	10	6
Rwanda	26338	6133	47	294	8.9	7	-1
Sao Tome & Principe	964	108	62	368	9.2	...	...
Zaire	2345409	30605	50	97	55.4	46	58
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	7583602	165846	47	258	12.1	32	44
Angola	1246700	8593	42	617	5.4	...	...
Botswana	600372	1086	55	622	4.0	10	12
Comoros	2171	413	50	233	6.2	...	...
Djibouti	22000	361	45	953	-1.9	0	0
Ethiopia	1221900	43382	41	120	3.9	8	-7
Kenya	582646	20241	53	319	9.0	11	3
Lesotho	30355	1504	49	176	12.8	14	21
Madagascar	587041	9982	50	232	17.0	18	12
Malawi	118484	7021	45	150	10.8	13	12
Mauritius	2045	1023	67	1025	6.8	8	3
Mozambique	801590	13769	45	145	14.9	...	...
Seychelles	280	65	69	2465	1.9	2	1
Somalia	26338	5980	41	253	40.7	45	42
Swaziland	17363	743	49	548	11.0	14	13
Tanzania	945087	21177	51	220	20.4	31	25
Uganda	236036	15680	49	240	23.5	59	109
Zambia	752614	6605	51	433	19.0	22	61
Zimbabwe	390580	8121	56	569	11.8	16	15
TOTAL AFRICA	27403716	523381	50	642	12.4	20	16

Table 2. Selected Demographic Indicators

Sub-regions, country	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude birth Index number 1980=100		Crude death rate per thousand population		Crude death Index number 1980=100		Infant mortality rate		Infant mortality Index number 1980=100	
	1981	1985-86	1981	1985-86	1981	1985-86	1981	1985-86	1981	1985-86	1981	1985-86
NORTH AFRICA	41.6	38.7	99	92	13.9	11.9	97	84	114	86	97	74
Algeria	44.5	42.4	99	94	12.9	10.3	96	77	107	74	96	66
Egypt	40.0	35.8	98	88	13.6	11.2	97	82	116	85	97	71
Libya	47.0	45.3	99	96	12.7	10.5	97	83	105	82	98	77
Morocco	38.8	35.6	98	90	13.0	10.9	97	84	107	82	97	75
Sudan	46.9	45.6	99	97	19.0	17.0	98	91	128	106	98	81
Tunisia	35.0	32.3	98	91	10.8	9.7	98	89	99	71	97	70
WEST AFRICA	49.3	49.2	100	100	19.7	18.0	98	89	131	113	99	85
Benin	51.0	50.7	100	99	23.9	20.8	97	85	128	110	98	85
Burkina Faso	48.0	47.8	100	99	23.2	19.8	97	83	156	148	99	89
Cape Verde	32.5	31.4	99	95	10.0	11.1	104	114	85	63	98	72
Cote d'Ivoire	45.8	45.5	100	99	18.7	15.3	96	78	119	100	98	83
Gambia	48.3	48.4	100	100	30.1	28.9	99	95	183	164	99	89
Ghana	47.1	46.9	100	100	15.8	14.3	100	80	100	90	97	87
Guinea	46.9	46.8	100	100	24.9	23.2	99	92	169	147	99	86
Guinea Bissau	40.9	40.7	100	100	21.9	21.6	100	99	152	132	99	86
Liberia	49.4	48.0	100	97	18.4	16.9	98	90	141	122	99	85
Mali	50.8	50.5	100	99	24.1	22.2	98	90	189	169	99	88
Mauritania	50.0	50.1	100	100	22.2	20.6	99	91	147	127	99	85
Niger	50.9	51.0	100	100	24.6	22.5	98	90	155	135	99	86
Nigeria	50.6	50.4	100	100	18.2	16.8	98	91	122	105	98	85
Senegal	46.4	46.4	100	100	21.9	20.6	99	93	152	131	99	85
Sierra Leone	47.2	47.3	99	99	31.5	29.3	99	92	189	169	99	88
Togo	45.4	45.1	100	99	18.0	15.4	97	83	109	93	98	84
CENTRAL AFRICA	46.4	45.8	100	100	17.7	16.1	100	92	120	113	99	86
Burundi	48.0	46.9	100	97	20.2	18.7	99	91	129	117	99	88
Cameroon	43.1	42.8	100	99	17.1	15.5	98	89	109	94	98	85
Central African Republic	44.8	44.5	100	99	23.2	21.4	99	91	144	132	99	91
Chad	44.1	44.2	100	100	22.8	21.1	99	91	152	132	99	86
Congo	44.7	44.5	100	100	19.8	18.3	99	91	84	73	99	86
Equatorial Guinea	42.5	42.5	100	100	22.4	20.7	99	91	147	127	99	85
Gabon	31.7	34.5	102	112	18.7	17.9	99	95	120	103	98	84
Rwanda	51.3	51.7	100	101	18.3	18.6	101	103	138	122	99	87
Sao Tome & Principe	44.4	44.4	100	100	10.9	9.4	97	82	57	48	98	83
Zaire	45.7	45.0	100	98	16.9	15.5	98	90	115	98	98	84
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	49.6	49.3	100	100	20.2	18.0	98	89	126	121	99	95
Angola	47.5	47.3	100	100	23.3	21.9	99	93	158	137	99	86
Botswana	50.4	49.7	100	98	13.6	12.3	98	88	80	67	98	82
Comoros	46.6	46.2	100	99	16.9	15.6	98	91	95	80	98	82
Djibouti	46.0	45.5	100	99	21.4	20.1	99	98	148	135	99	90
Ethiopia	48.6	49.6	101	103	23.0	23.0	100	100	155	149	100	96
Kenya	55.9	54.9	100	98	15.5	16.7	98	86	86	72	98	82
Lesotho	41.9	41.7	100	99	17.6	16.2	98	91	121	100	98	81
Madagascar	44.6	44.3	100	99	17.5	16.2	99	92	73	59	97	79
Malawi	53.0	53.2	100	100	22.8	21.2	99	92	174	150	98	85
Mauritius	26.2	25.0	98	93	6.2	6.0	99	98	36	23	95	61
Mozambique	43.5	45.1	101	105	25.6	19.4	95	72	163	141	99	85
Seychelles	28.3	27.5	99	100	7.6	7.5	100	97	36	30	97	80
Somalia	48.4	47.9	100	99	22.9	23.2	100	102	155	149	100	96
Swaziland	47.5	47.3	100	99	18.4	16.9	98	90	138	118	99	84
Tanzania	50.8	50.4	100	99	16.5	15.0	98	89	123	106	98	85
Uganda	50.3	50.3	100	100	17.4	16.5	99	94	114	103	100	90
Zambia	48.3	48.1	100	99	16.2	14.8	98	90	93	80	99	85
Zimbabwe	47.3	47.1	100	100	13.2	12.0	98	89	85	72	99	84
TOTAL AFRICA	46.7	45.8	100	98	18.2	16.3	98	89	122	112	98	85

Table 2. Selected Demographic indicators (continued)

Sub-regions, country	Total fertility rate		Total fertility Index number 1980=100		Gross reproduction rate		Gross reproduction Index number 1980=100	
	1981	1985-86	1981	1985-86	1981	1985- 86	1981	1985-86
NORTH AFRICA	5.9	5.5	99	91	2.9	2.7	98	91
Algeria	7.1	6.2	99	86	3.5	3.0	99	86
Egypt	5.2	4.3	98	82	2.5	2.1	99	82
Libya	7.3	4.3	100	93	3.6	3.4	97	93
Morocco	5.8	4.3	97	73	2.8	2.1	97	93
Sudan	6.7	6.4	100	96	3.3	3.1	100	96
Tunisia	5.5	4.1	97	72	2.7	2.0	97	73
WEST AFRICA	6.9	6.9	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Benin	7.0	7.0	100	100	3.4	3.5	100	100
Burkina Faso	6.5	6.5	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Cape Verde	5.1	6.5	98	85	2.5	2.2	98	92
Cote d'Ivoire	6.7	6.6	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	98
Gambia	6.4	6.4	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Ghana	6.5	6.5	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Guinea	6.2	6.2	100	100	3.1	3.1	100	100
Guinea Bissau	6.4	5.4	100	100	2.6	2.7	100	100
Liberia	6.9	6.9	100	100	3.4	3.4	100	100
Mali	6.7	6.7	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	100
Mauritania	6.9	6.9	100	100	3.4	3.4	100	100
Niger	7.1	7.1	100	100	3.5	3.5	100	100
Nigeria	7.1	7.1	100	100	3.5	3.5	100	100
Senegal	6.5	6.5	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Sierra Leone	6.1	6.1	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
Togo	6.1	6.1	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
CENTRAL AFRICA	6.1	6.1	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
Burundi	6.4	6.4	100	100	3.2	3.1	100	98
Cameroon	5.8	5.8	100	100	2.9	2.9	100	100
Central African Republic	5.9	5.9	100	100	2.9	2.9	100	100
Chad	5.9	5.9	100	100	2.9	2.9	100	100
Congo	6.0	6.0	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
Equatorial Guinea	5.7	5.7	100	100	2.8	2.8	100	100
Gabon	4.2	5.1	102	126	2.0	2.5	100	126
Rwanda	7.4	7.3	101	100	3.6	3.7	101	100
Sao Tome & Principe	7.2	7.0	99	95	3.6	3.4	99	95
Zaire	6.1	6.1	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	6.3	6.3	100	100	3.1	3.1	100	100
Angola	6.4	6.4	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Botswana	6.5	6.5	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Comoros	6.3	6.3	100	100	3.1	3.0	100	97
Djibouti	6.6	6.6	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	100
Ethiopia	6.7	6.7	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	100
Kenya	8.2	8.0	100	97	4.0	3.9	100	97
Lesotho	5.8	5.8	100	101	2.8	2.9	100	101
Madagascar	6.1	6.1	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
Malawi	7.0	7.0	100	100	3.5	3.5	100	100
Mauritius	3.0	2.5	98	80	1.5	1.2	98	80
Mozambique	6.1	6.1	100	100	3.0	3.0	100	100
Seychelles	4.3	3.7	97	83	2.1	1.8	96	83
Somalia	6.6	6.6	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	100
Swaziland	6.5	6.5	100	100	3.2	3.2	100	100
Tanzania	7.1	7.1	100	100	3.5	3.5	100	100
Uganda	6.9	6.9	100	100	3.4	3.4	100	100
Zambia	6.8	6.8	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	100
Zimbabwe	6.6	6.6	100	100	3.3	3.3	100	100
TOTAL AFRICA	6.0	6.3	100	96	3.0	3.0	100	100

Table 3. Growth of Total and Urban Population

Sub-regions, country	Total (thousand)				Average annual growth (percent)			Urban: As percentage of total population			Urban: Average annual growth rate (percent)	
	1975	1980	1985	1986	1975 -80	1980 -85	1985 -90	1981	1985	1986	1975 -80	1980 -85
NORTH AFRICA /1	94	109	125	129	3.0	2.8	2.6	40.3	42.1	40.6	4.2	3.7
Algeria	16378	19042	22291	23006	3.5	3.2	3.2	41.5	42.6	43.0	0.4	0.4
Egypt	36997	42289	48503	49609	2.7	2.7	2.3	44.3	46.4	46.9	2.0	3.1
Libya	2664	3247	3746	3885	6.0	2.9	2.3	58.2	64.5	65.6	9.4	7.8
Morocco	17318	19375	22028	22535	2.3	2.6	3.7	42.0	44.8	45.5	4.2	4.0
Sudan	16234	18894	21691	22318	3.4	2.8	2.9	19.9	20.6	20.9	5.7	4.0
Tunisia	5560	6324	7155	7311	2.4	2.5	2.2	53.2	56.8	22.8	4.0	3.6
WEST AFRICA 1/	123	148	169	175	2.9	2.7	3.4	22.7	24.9	25.4	5.8	5.5
Benin	3042	3434	4000	4125	2.4	3.1	3.1	29.6	35.2	36.6	8.2	8.2
Burkina Faso	5568	6269	7093	7281	2.4	2.5	2.7	7.2	7.9	8.1	3.8	4.0
Cape Verde	283	304	337	345	1.4	2.0	2.4	5.1	5.3	5.4	-0.9	0.9
Cote d'Ivoire	6767	8231	10159	10509	4.0	4.3	3.5	38.1	42.0	42.9	7.2	6.6
Gambia	524	627	745	761	3.6	3.5	2.1	18.5	20.1	20.6	4.2	4.0
Ghana	9840	11169	12682	13108	2.6	2.6	3.4	30.4	31.5	31.8	3.2	3.9
Guinea	4852	5109	5781	5924	1.0	2.5	2.5	19.7	22.2	22.9	5.2	5.3
Guinea Bissau	628	776	857	875	4.3	2.0	2.1	24.5	27.1	27.8	6.3	7.7
Liberia	1582	1846	2182	2253	3.1	3.4	3.3	35.8	39.5	40.4	6.0	6.2
Mali	6293	7074	8082	8300	2.4	2.7	2.9	17.4	18.0	18.2	4.5	3.5
Mauritania	1421	1528	1746	1800	1.5	2.7	3.1	28.4	34.6	36.1	9.5	9.1
Niger	4665	5690	6501	6697	3.9	2.7	3.0	13.8	16.2	16.4	6.8	6.9
Nigeria	67672	84526	95633	98971	4.5	2.5	3.5	20.9	23.0	23.6	5.5	5.8
Senegal	4771	5691	6565	6743	3.6	2.9	2.7	35.2	36.4	36.8	3.9	3.9
Sierra Leone	3045	3268	3662	4002	1.4	2.3	1.9	25.3	28.3	29.1	4.6	4.6
Togo	2252	2586	2984	3075	2.8	2.9	3.1	19.5	22.1	22.8	5.8	6.0
CENTRAL AFRICA 1/	47	55	63	65	2.6	2.8	2.9	27.7	31.4	33.1	5.6	5.1
Burundi	3741	4063	4642	4774	1.6	2.7	2.8	5.9	8.2	9.0	10.0	10.9
Cameroon	7582	8684	10165	10450	2.9	3.2	2.8	36.3	42.4	43.8	8.0	7.7
Central African Republic	2057	2374	2686	2751	2.9	2.5	2.4	39.0	42.4	43.2	4.2	4.5
Chad	4030	4493	5059	5182	2.2	2.4	2.4	22.0	27.0	28.3	7.8	8.3
Congo	1352	1665	1977	2031	4.3	3.5	2.7	37.7	39.5	40.0	2.9	3.3
Equatorial Guinea	319	360	411	420	2.4	2.7	2.3	54.9	59.7	60.7	5.4	4.8
Gabon	1003	1201	1326	1353	3.7	2.0	2.0	36.8	40.9	41.9	4.6	4.3
Rwanda	4360	5139	6133	6339	3.3	3.6	3.4	5.2	6.2	6.5	7.7	7.8
Sao Tome & Principe	85	91	102	104	1.4	2.3	2.0	33.4	37.6	38.5	5.2	4.8
Zaire	22399	26788	30605	31535	3.6	2.7	3.0	34.6	36.0	37.2	5.4	5.2
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	122	143	166	171	3.0	3.1	3.2	16.8	19.5	19.7	7.4	7.5
Angola	6500	7499	8693	8925	2.9	3.0	2.7	21.7	24.5	25.3	6.6	6.7
Botswana	761	919	1086	1126	4.0	3.4	3.7	16.1	19.2	20.1	10.9	8.6
Comoros	297	351	413	426	1.7	3.3	3.1	23.6	25.2	25.7	16.1	5.1
Djibouti	269	300	361	372	2.2	3.8	2.9	74.5	77.6	78.3	4.3	3.9
Ethiopia	34309	37787	43382	44597	2.0	2.8	2.8	10.7	11.6	11.9	4.3	4.3
Kenya	13787	16798	20241	21091	4.2	3.8	4.2	16.8	19.7	20.5	8.4	8.4
Lesotho	1191	1342	1504	1543	2.5	2.3	2.6	14.2	16.7	17.4	6.9	7.0
Madagascar	7611	8695	9982	10271	2.7	2.8	2.9	19.5	21.8	22.4	5.1	5.4
Malawi	5167	6027	7021	7254	3.1	3.1	3.3	10.2	12.0	12.6	7.4	7.5
Mauritius	880	967	1023	1040	1.8	1.1	1.7	42.9	42.2	42.2	1.2	1.6
Mozambique	9756	12111	13769	14139	4.5	2.6	2.7	14.4	19.4	20.5	11.9	12.8
Seychelles	58	63	65	66	1.3	0.6	1.4	44.5	51.8	53.3	7.6	7.8
Somalia	3252	5133	5980	6106	9.5	3.1	2.1	31.0	34.1	34.9	6.9	6.8
Swaziland	549	634	743	766	2.8	3.2	3.1	21.1	26.3	27.6	9.9	9.8
Tanzania	15900	18004	21177	21961	2.5	3.3	3.7	17.7	22.3	23.7	10.7	13.3
Uganda	11171	13202	15680	16227	3.4	3.5	3.5	8.9	9.5	9.7	3.8	4.4
Zambia	4847	5642	6605	6889	3.1	3.3	3.4	44.1	49.5	50.7	6.5	6.3
Zimbabwe	5988	7074	8121	8413	2.6	2.8	3.6	22.4	24.6	25.2	5.9	5.8
TOTAL AFRICA 1/	387	455	523	542	3.3	2.8	3.6	25.5	27.8	28.2	4.9	5.2

1/ Total population for subregions is given in millions

Table 4. Economically Active Population and Crude and Refined Activity Rates by Sex

Sub-regions, country	Economically Active Population ('000s)						Crude Activity Rate (%)					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	31191	35160	26902	30105	4237	5055	27.75	28.05	47.60	47.65	7.70	8.15
Algeria	4291	4962	3932	4520	359	442	21.85	22.25	40.30	40.70	3.60	3.95
Egypt	11842	13273	10804	12033	1038	1240	27.25	27.35	49.00	48.90	4.85	5.20
Libya	846	939	782	863	64	76	25.30	25.10	44.30	43.75	4.00	4.30
Morocco	5882	6702	4784	5382	1098	1320	29.60	30.45	48.10	48.85	11.05	12.00
Sudan	6322	7037	5064	5576	1258	1461	32.55	32.45	52.00	51.25	13.30	13.50
Tunisia	1956	2247	1536	1731	420	516	30.20	31.40	47.10	48.10	13.05	14.50
WEST AFRICA	62779	67886	40130	42673	22649	25123	41.25	39.90	53.30	51.05	29.65	29.15
Benin	1780	1940	911	1004	869	936	50.30	48.50	52.45	51.05	48.20	46.00
Burkina Faso	3551	3847	1858	2037	1693	1810	55.25	54.25	58.40	58.05	52.15	50.50
Cape Verde	109	125	79	89	30	36	35.15	37.15	54.65	56.90	17.80	20.00
Cote d'Ivoire	3684	4197	2400	2742	1284	1455	42.90	41.30	54.40	52.80	30.80	29.30
Gambia	320	356	186	209	134	147	49.30	47.80	58.00	57.00	40.75	38.90
Ghana	4284	4632	3591	2752	693	1880	37.40	36.55	44.45	43.80	30.50	29.35
Guinea	2524	2708	1478	1604	1046	1104	48.20	46.85	57.10	56.15	39.50	37.75
Guinea Bissau	392	412	225	240	167	172	49.45	48.00	58.50	57.50	40.70	39.00
Liberia	732	805	499	554	233	251	38.35	36.90	52.85	51.30	24.20	22.75
Mali	2366	2599	1955	2162	411	437	32.55	32.15	55.90	55.25	10.90	10.45
Mauritania	496	546	396	431	100	115	31.60	31.20	50.85	49.80	12.60	13.05
Niger	3132	3405	1632	1791	1500	1614	53.60	52.40	56.40	55.65	50.85	49.20
Nigeria	34229	36735	21748	23602	12481	13133	39.50	38.40	50.75	49.85	28.50	27.20
Senegal	2706	2951	1594	1761	1112	1190	46.20	44.95	55.00	54.20	37.60	35.90
Sierra Leone	1323	1374	867	911	456	463	38.50	37.55	51.50	50.80	26.35	24.80
Togo	1151	1254	711	784	440	470	43.25	42.00	54.20	53.25	32.60	31.10
CENTRAL AFRICA	24224	26343	14742	16223	9482	10120	42.95	41.75	54.60	52.15	32.25	31.60
Burundi	2300	2478	1174	1281	1126	1197	55.10	53.35	57.85	56.50	52.60	50.35
Cameroon	3723	4075	2411	2674	1312	1401	41.55	40.10	54.70	53.40	28.80	27.15
Central African Republic	1257	1337	656	709	601	628	51.65	49.75	55.80	54.50	47.70	45.30
Chad	1672	1805	1300	1413	372	392	36.30	35.65	57.40	56.70	15.90	15.30
Congo	725	807	437	490	288	317	42.10	40.80	51.40	50.20	32.85	31.65
Equatorial Guinea	165	177	97	105	68	72	44.70	43.15	53.40	52.20	35.85	34.45
Gabon	572	597	348	368	224	229	46.70	45.00	58.00	56.40	36.00	33.95
Rwanda	2746	3095	1393	1590	1353	1505	51.60	50.45	53.20	52.60	50.05	48.40
Sao Tome & Principe	45	46	28	29	17	17	46.85	45.15	57.90	56.30	35.85	33.80
Zaire	11019	11926	6898	7564	4121	4362	40.05	38.95	51.05	50.20	29.40	28.05
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	67158	73735	38797	43129	28361	30614	45.70	44.45	52.80	52.50	38.55	36.55
Angola	3385	3693	2017	2228	1368	1465	43.80	42.50	53.15	52.10	34.80	33.15
Botswana	332	374	208	238	124	136	34.95	34.40	45.60	45.45	24.90	24.15
Comoros	171	190	99	111	72	79	47.45	45.95	54.85	54.30	39.20	37.70
Djibouti	144	161	87	98	57	63	46.00	44.45	53.70	52.45	37.95	35.95
Ethiopia	17602	19105	10712	11766	6890	7339	45.30	44.05	55.35	54.55	35.30	33.65
Kenya	7294	8242	4256	4871	3038	3371	41.85	40.70	49.10	48.35	34.65	33.15
Lesotho	675	722	367	400	308	322	49.15	48.05	55.50	55.20	43.20	41.40
Madagascar	4167	4496	2454	2682	1713	1814	46.60	45.05	55.50	54.15	37.90	36.10
Malawi	2806	3108	1582	1782	1224	1326	45.15	44.25	52.35	51.90	38.35	36.95
Mauritius	345	380	265	285	80	95	35.15	37.15	54.65	56.55	16.20	18.15
Mozambique	7020	7565	3540	3884	3480	3681	56.50	54.95	57.70	57.00	55.30	52.95
Seychelles	22	23	17	18	5	5	33.30	35.20	51.80	53.60	14.55	16.30
Somalia	2356	2569	1404	1550	952	1019	44.50	42.95	53.70	52.45	35.55	33.65
Swaziland	285	312	168	187	117	125	43.50	42.05	52.10	51.20	35.15	33.15
Tanzania	9292	10272	4680	5247	4612	5025	49.95	48.50	51.10	50.25	48.80	46.80
Uganda	6380	7147	3063	4149	2717	2998	46.70	45.60	54.15	53.40	39.40	37.90
Zambia	1968	2221	1427	1595	541	626	33.80	33.65	49.35	48.65	18.45	18.85
Zimbabwe	2914	3155	1851	2030	1063	1125	40.05	38.85	51.35	50.35	29.00	27.50
TOTAL AFRICA 1/	185	203	121	132	65	71	39.60	38.80	51.90	50.75	27.45	26.95

1/ Population in millions

Table 4. Economically Active Population and Crude and Refined Activity Rates by Sex (continued)

Sub-regions, country	Refined activity rate (%)					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	40.45	40.15	69.85	68.60	11.10	11.60
Algeria	32.65	32.95	60.95	60.90	5.35	5.80
Egypt	38.10	38.55	68.90	69.05	6.75	7.25
Libya	38.50	37.80	66.05	64.75	6.25	6.60
Morocco	42.00	42.25	68.80	68.30	15.55	16.55
Sudan	48.50	48.45	77.90	76.90	19.25	20.10
Tunisia	42.25	43.20	66.50	66.70	18.10	19.85
WEST AFRICA	63.70	60.95	83.15	78.20	45.00	44.75
Benin	76.25	74.20	80.05	78.90	51.10	69.80
Burkina Faso	81.00	79.45	96.00	85.30	76.15	73.75
Cape Verde	50.50	51.95	80.85	81.90	29.90	27.55
Cote d'Ivoire	64.15	62.20	80.35	78.85	46.60	44.50
Gambia	71.10	69.30	84.15	82.95	58.30	56.20
Ghana	56.65	55.50	67.85	67.10	45.90	44.35
Guinea	69.95	68.35	83.15	82.25	57.15	54.85
Guinea Bissau	70.10	68.45	83.55	82.65	57.30	54.75
Liberia	58.20	56.70	80.60	79.55	36.55	34.85
Mali	49.15	48.70	85.95	85.10	16.20	15.60
Mauritania	58.10	47.45	77.20	76.00	18.90	19.60
Niger	81.20	79.90	81.60	85.20	76.60	74.70
Nigeria	61.15	59.55	79.10	77.85	43.85	41.90
Senegal	68.25	66.40	81.60	80.35	55.25	52.80
Sierra Leone	54.90	53.75	73.75	73.10	36.90	35.35
Togo	57.45	62.50	80.80	79.90	47.85	45.90
CENTRAL AFRICA	64.85	61.85	81.15	77.45	49.40	46.70
Burundi	81.50	79.90	86.55	85.65	76.35	74.50
Cameroon	60.35	58.70	80.15	78.85	41.50	39.40
Central African Republic	74.40	72.30	81.50	80.30	68.05	65.00
Chad	52.20	51.50	83.00	82.30	22.65	21.90
Congo	61.45	59.70	75.65	74.05	47.70	45.95
Equatorial Guinea	63.65	61.70	76.40	75.20	50.40	48.95
Gabon	61.30	59.90	77.40	75.40	48.55	44.90
Rwanda	79.50	78.00	82.75	82.85	76.50	74.20
Sao Tome & Principe	71.45	68.95	90.30	86.70	53.10	51.50
Zaire	59.70	58.05	76.90	75.50	43.40	41.45
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	68.65	67.65	80.75	79.75	57.00	55.70
Angola	64.90	63.00	79.30	77.80	51.25	48.80
Botswana	54.65	54.05	73.50	72.90	37.90	36.90
Comoros	71.40	69.15	82.95	82.05	58.65	56.00
Djibouti	67.00	65.20	78.40	76.70	54.80	52.90
Ethiopia	67.10	65.60	82.40	81.55	52.10	49.95
Kenya	68.60	66.90	80.95	79.85	56.55	54.15
Lesotho	70.70	69.25	81.25	80.85	61.10	59.05
Madagascar	68.45	66.60	82.05	80.85	55.30	52.85
Malawi	68.15	66.55	80.00	79.15	57.15	54.80
Mauritius	45.30	47.85	70.90	73.25	20.65	23.30
Mozambique	82.25	79.90	84.75	83.55	79.85	76.40
Seychelles	46.80	46.20	70.35	70.25	21.75	21.40
Somalia	66.20	64.40	80.25	79.10	52.60	50.20
Swaziland	65.35	63.35	78.70	78.10	37.20	49.55
Tanzania	77.85	75.85	80.25	79.30	75.55	72.50
Uganda	72.05	70.65	84.10	83.30	60.40	58.35
Zambia	51.65	51.55	75.85	74.95	28.05	28.75
Zimbabwe	61.40	59.80	79.20	78.00	44.15	42.05
TOTAL AFRICA	59.65	57.85	78.80	75.65	41.05	40.20

Table 5. Economically active population : Sectoral distribution
(percent)

Sub-regions, country	Both sexes					
	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	46.75	44.25	21.45	23.40	31.80	32.35
Algeria	29.55	24.65	28.85	29.80	41.60	45.55
Egypt	45.10	42.90	20.80	21.70	34.30	35.40
Libya	17.20	20.20	29.15	29.20	53.65	50.60
Morocco	45.00	42.50	26.05	30.25	28.95	27.25
Sudan	70.60	68.45	7.60	8.40	21.80	23.15
Tunisia	34.75	33.80	37.80	43.45	27.45	22.75
WEST AFRICA	69.85	68.30	11.70	12.30	18.45	19.40
Benin	69.70	67.65	6.80	7.55	23.50	24.80
Burkina Faso	86.50	85.85	4.35	4.55	9.15	9.60
Cape Verde	51.10	48.70	22.80	23.20	26.10	28.10
Cote d'Ivoire	64.30	60.45	8.65	10.15	27.05	29.40
Gambia	83.75	82.75	6.80	7.10	9.45	10.15
Ghana	55.60	54.65	17.85	18.20	26.55	27.15
Guinea	80.30	78.60	9.05	9.45	10.65	11.95
Guinea Bissau	82.10	81.40	3.65	3.85	14.25	14.75
Liberia	73.95	72.65	9.15	8.75	16.90	18.60
Mali	85.15	83.75	2.05	2.30	12.80	13.95
Mauritania	68.65	65.95	9.20	10.00	22.15	24.05
Niger	90.80	89.60	1.70	2.00	7.50	8.40
Nigeria	67.90	66.80	11.70	12.10	20.40	21.10
Senegal	80.40	79.60	6.30	6.45	13.30	13.95
Sierra Leone	69.05	66.90	14.30	15.10	16.65	18.00
Togo	72.65	71.20	9.95	10.10	17.40	18.70
CENTRAL AFRICA	75.90	75.60	9.20	9.30	14.90	15.10
Burundi	92.80	92.00	2.45	2.90	4.75	5.10
Cameroon	69.25	66.85	8.60	10.00	22.15	23.15
Central African Republic	71.50	67.80	5.90	4.20	22.60	28.00
Chad	82.85	81.20	4.75	5.20	12.40	13.60
Congo	62.20	61.20	11.95	12.10	25.85	26.70
Equatorial Guinea	65.25	62.80	11.75	13.65	23.00	23.55
Gabon	75.05	73.45	10.90	11.15	14.05	15.40
Rwanda	92.70	92.35	3.00	3.10	4.30	4.55
Sao Tome & Principe	56.00	52.90	13.00	15.20	31.00	31.90
Zaire	70.80	68.05	13.20	14.50	16.00	17.45
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	80.45	79.00	7.20	7.30	12.35	13.70
Angola	73.35	71.85	9.60	9.70	17.05	18.45
Botswana	69.70	67.20	12.85	13.90	17.45	18.90
Comoros	82.60	81.20	5.80	5.85	11.60	12.95
Djibouti	78.90	77.45	7.15	7.30	13.95	15.25
Ethiopia	79.45	78.10	8.00	8.50	12.55	13.40
Kenya	80.60	79.15	6.90	7.05	12.50	13.80
Lesotho	82.70	80.05	7.20	8.35	10.10	11.60
Madagascar	80.60	79.55	6.05	6.30	13.35	14.15
Malawi	83.00	81.45	7.20	6.65	9.80	11.90
Mauritius	29.00	24.45	24.30	33.50	46.70	42.05
Mozambique	84.30	83.55	7.50	7.90	8.20	8.55
Seychelles	10.80	10.80	22.90	26.20	66.30	63.00
Somalia	75.20	73.75	8.50	8.80	16.30	17.45
Swaziland	73.45	71.00	8.90	9.05	17.65	19.95
Tanzania	85.15	83.30	4.50	4.35	10.35	12.35
Uganda	85.50	84.20	4.50	4.55	10.00	11.25
Zambia	72.80	71.45	9.90	10.20	17.30	18.35
Zimbabwe	72.40	70.70	10.60	11.05	17.00	18.25
TOTAL AFRICA	70.65	69.10	11.35	11.95	18.00	18.95

Table 5. Economically active population : Sectoral distribution (continued)
(percent)

Sub-regions, country	Males						Females					
	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	47.1	44.3	21.4	23.0	31.6	32.8	44.7	44.1	22.1	26.1	33.3	29.9
Algeria	31.3	26.3	29.5	32.4	39.3	41.4	10.0	8.0	22.2	23.4	67.9	68.7
Egypt	47.6	45.7	20.9	22.2	31.5	32.2	19.0	16.2	17.2	18.9	63.8	65.0
Libya	15.6	18.4	30.4	30.6	54.1	51.1	38.7	43.7	12.9	12.3	48.4	44.1
Morocco	47.4	44.7	23.2	23.8	29.5	31.5	36.2	40.8	33.3	30.3	30.6	28.9
Sudan	66.6	64.3	8.6	9.4	24.9	26.4	87.0	85.8	3.9	4.1	9.1	10.1
Tunisia	34.1	28.2	35.6	41.3	30.4	30.5	34.9	42.0	43.5	38.1	21.7	20.0
WEST AFRICA	69.5	67.8	12.7	13.3	17.9	19.0	70.4	69.1	10.1	10.8	19.5	20.2
Benin	65.5	63.3	10.3	11.3	24.3	25.5	74.1	72.2	3.4	3.9	22.6	24.0
Burkina Faso	86.8	86.1	5.1	5.3	8.2	8.6	86.3	85.6	3.6	3.7	10.2	10.7
Cape Verde	59.5	57.3	23.2	23.7	17.4	19.0	29.4	27.0	22.1	22.4	48.6	50.7
Cote d'Ivoire	59.2	55.7	10.4	11.7	30.5	32.7	74.0	69.8	5.5	7.3	20.6	22.9
Gambia	76.8	74.3	10.5	12.1	12.8	13.6	92.9	92.3	2.3	2.4	4.9	5.4
Ghana	57.8	55.7	19.5	21.0	22.7	23.3	52.0	51.1	16.1	16.3	32.0	32.7
Guinea	74.8	72.9	12.1	12.7	13.2	14.5	88.0	86.5	4.9	5.0	7.2	8.6
Guinea Bissau	75.0	74.0	5.2	5.4	19.9	20.7	91.8	91.5	1.7	1.8	6.5	6.8
Liberia	68.2	67.1	12.9	12.4	18.9	20.6	86.2	84.7	1.6	1.8	12.3	13.6
Mali	86.7	85.2	1.8	2.1	11.6	12.8	78.1	76.8	3.6	3.7	18.4	19.6
Mauritania	61.9	49.6	11.5	15.2	26.7	35.2	86.4	85.0	3.3	4.3	10.4	10.8
Niger	87.9	86.3	3.1	3.6	9.1	10.2	94.0	93.2	0.2	0.2	5.9	6.7
Nigeria	67.3	66.1	14.7	15.1	18.0	18.9	68.8	68.1	6.7	6.8	24.5	25.1
Senegal	72.8	73.1	9.1	9.3	17.1	17.6	89.7	88.8	2.3	2.3	8.0	8.9
Sierra Leone	62.4	59.9	19.9	20.8	17.8	19.4	81.7	80.3	3.7	4.1	14.7	15.7
Togo	76.1	74.6	11.5	11.6	12.4	13.9	67.1	65.8	7.5	7.9	25.4	26.4
CENTRAL AFRICA	73.8	64.2	10.9	15.1	15.3	20.8	89.9	85.3	1.9	2.8	8.2	12.0
Burundi	87.7	87.2	3.7	3.9	8.6	9.0	97.8	97.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Cameroon	64.8	62.5	11.6	13.2	23.7	24.4	77.4	75.1	3.4	4.9	19.2	20.0
Central African Republic	69.1	65.6	9.5	11.3	21.5	23.2	74.1	70.2	3.8	4.8	22.2	25.0
Chad	81.8	80.1	6.0	7.2	12.2	12.8	86.6	85.2	1.1	1.4	12.4	13.5
Congo	46.2	45.5	18.8	19.0	35.0	35.5	86.4	85.1	1.7	1.9	12.0	13.1
Equatorial Guinea	51.3	48.3	18.1	20.7	30.7	31.1	85.2	83.9	2.8	3.4	12.1	12.8
Gabon	66.9	65.4	16.4	16.8	16.8	17.9	87.6	86.1	2.6	3.3	9.9	10.7
Rwanda	87.6	87.1	5.3	5.5	7.2	7.5	97.9	97.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.6
Sao Tome & Principe	38.6	35.3	20.8	24.[illegible]	40.7	40.3	76.8	73.8	3.8	4.3	19.5	21.9
Zaire	56.8	54.0	20.1	21.2	23.2	24.9	94.4	93.3	1.6	2.2	4.0	4.6
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	75.4	73.6	10.5	11.2	14.2	15.2	87.2	86.4	2.9	2.0	10.0	11.7
Angola	62.8	61.0	15.1	15.3	22.2	23.8	89.0	88.1	1.7	1.8	9.4	10.2
Botswana	60.3	57.2	18.6	16.8	21.2	26.1	85.4	84.0	2.2	2.7	12.5	13.4
Comoros	79.3	77.9	8.3	8.6	12.5	13.6	87.0	85.7	2.7	2.2	10.4	12.2
Djibouti	72.4	70.9	10.7	11.1	17.0	18.0	88.1	87.0	2.2	1.8	9.8	11.2
Ethiopia	76.1	74.6	9.3	10.4	14.6	15.0	84.7	83.6	6.3	7.0	9.1	9.5
Kenya	76.9	75.5	9.9	10.4	13.3	14.2	85.9	84.4	2.7	2.4	11.4	13.2
Lesotho	83.1	81.6	5.9	6.0	11.1	12.4	89.2	88.0	2.0	2.4	8.8	9.7
Madagascar	71.7	70.3	9.2	9.9	19.2	20.0	93.3	92.7	2.5	1.6	4.3	5.8
Malawi	73.5	67.5	12.3	15.3	14.3	17.3	93.9	93.3	2.3	2.8	3.9	4.0
Mauritius	30.4	26.8	15.7	22.6	53.9	50.7	25.7	19.7	44.8	56.1	29.6	24.2
Mozambique	71.7	70.4	14.1	14.9	14.2	14.7	97.0	96.9	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.3
Seychelles	12.8	12.8	31.0	33.8	56.2	53.4	7.1	7.1	7.9	12.2	85.0	80.8
Somalia	65.6	63.9	13.1	13.7	21.3	22.4	89.3	88.3	1.7	1.5	9.1	10.2
Swaziland	67.3	64.7	12.7	13.0	19.8	22.3	82.1	80.4	3.5	4.0	14.5	15.7
Tanzania	78.8	76.5	7.4	7.5	13.8	16.1	91.6	90.3	1.6	1.2	6.9	8.6
Uganda	83.4	82.1	6.4	6.7	10.3	11.3	88.4	87.1	2.0	2.4	9.6	10.6
Zambia	68.6	67.1	12.6	13.0	18.8	20.0	83.8	83.0	2.9	3.3	13.4	13.7
Zimbabwe	67.0	64.9	14.6	15.3	18.4	19.9	81.8	80.9	3.6	3.8	14.7	15.3
TOTAL AFRICA	67.1	64.0	13.6	15.0	19.3	21.1	78.8	77.1	6.6	7.0	14.7	16.0

Table 6. Students enrolled at first level of education
(in thousand)

Sub-regions, country	Males					Females				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	8079	8309	8594	8911	9267	5582	5865	6191	6415	6669
Algeria	1947	1867	1914	1944	1987	1339	1375	1423	1466	1499
Egypt	2893	2949	3103	3248	3402	1984	2088	2247	2353	2463
Libya	360	380	399	417	437	332	342	354	370	385
Morocco	1446	1521	1537	1597	1668	863	922	971	979	1022
Sudan	916	936	967	1004	1042	608	643	672	697	724
Tunisia	624	650	674	731	731	462	495	524	550	576
WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	274	289	300	316	332	131	139	148	156	165
Burkina Faso	141	159	176	183	193	82	92	101	108	113
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	632	673	739	751	795	440	462	493	522	553
Gambia	31	32	38	40	41	17	19	23	24	26
Ghana	945	887	930	972	1020	655	688	725	764	801
Guinea	164	167	166	193	198	76	81	80	91	93
Guinea Bissau	51	50	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...
Liberia	148	155	163	171	180	90	95	100	105	110
Mali	185	187	188	190	302	107	109	110	111	112
Mauritania	62	65	68	72	75	40	42	44	46	48
Niger	150	156	164	173	181	84	88	92	97	102
Nigeria	9083	9673	10472	10996	11545	6030	6649	6981	733	7697
Senegal	253	273	295	320	336	180	180	196	213	234
Sierra Leone	166	175	183	193	203	111	116	122	129	135
Togo	302	297	278	...	...	196	195	179	...	...
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	127	152	180	192	204	79	101	121	128	136
Cameroon	760	837	851	881	919	664	699	713	750	782
Central African Republic	165	176	186	196	209	949	951	105	1111	117
Chad	190	197	204	239	218	70	72	75	79	80
Congo	210	217	224	234	243	197	206	75	79	83
Equatorial Guinea	23	26	32	34	36	22	24	30	32	34
Gabon	81	84	87	91	94	79	82	84	87	90
Rwanda	386	386	393	406	417	357	361	369	356	385
Sao Tome & Principe	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Zaire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	10999	11358	...	...	...	7380	9468	...	...	...
Angola	670	642	...	...	...	589	536	...	...	...
Botswana	82	88	92	99	103	96	99	106	111	115
Comoros	52	55	58	60	63	38	39	41	43	46
Djibouti	11	11	13	13	13	8	9	9	9	9
Ethiopia	1527	1587	1674	1771	1873	847	924	983	1040	1100
Kenya	2079	2179	2250	2269	2435	1903	2006	2074	2111	2268
Lesotho	111	119	125	130	135	147	159	165	172	180
Madagascar	804	854	869	931	978	713	749	786	826	867
Malawi	512	501	521	539	559	371	367	377	391	404
Mauritius	69	69	71	66	66	67	68	68	64	64
Mozambique	734	712	667	...	...	552	535	496	...	...
Seychelles	8	7	7	7	14	7	7	7	7	7
Somalia	154	142	142	143	142	86	77	79	80	83
Swaziland	60	63	66	68	72	60	62	64	67	72
Tanzania	1851	1818	1828	1832	1820	1687	1697	1725	1761	1913
Uganda	907	927	967	1016	1066	600	689	780	766	805
Zambia	576	594	632	673	716	505	528	562	597	635
Zimbabwe	892	990	1060	1100	1269	822	915	984	1030	1172
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 7. Literacy rate (percentage)

Sub-regions, country	Both sexes					Male					Females				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	38	39	41	42	43	50	52	53	55	57	25	27	27	28	29
Algeria	43	45	47	48	50	55	57	59	61	63	30	32	33	35	37
Egypt	42	43	43	44	45	57	57	58	58	59	26	27	28	29	30
Libya	55	58	61	64	67	74	76	78	79	81	31	36	41	45	50
Morocco	28	29	33	32	33	40	41	42	44	45	17	18	19	21	22
Sudan	30	31	31	32	34	33	37	41	46	50	21	21	21	21	20
Tunisia	45	47	49	52	54	59	61	63	66	68	29	32	35	38	41
WEST AFRICA	29	31	33	35	36	40	43	45	47	48	19	21	23	25	28
Benin	29	28	28	27	26	39	39	38	38	37	17	17	16	16	16
Burkina Faso	12	12	13	13	14	19	19	20	20	21	5	5	6	6	6
Cape Verde	47	47	47	47	47	62	62	61	61	61	37	38	38	39	39
Cote d'Ivoire	37	38	40	41	43	47	48	50	51	53	25	27	28	30	31
Gambia	18	20	22	23	25	29	29	31	34	36	11	12	13	14	15
Ghana	46	48	50	51	53	56	59	61	63	64	35	37	39	41	43
Guinea	23	24	25	27	28	32	35	37	38	40	13	14	15	16	17
Guinea Bissau	21	24	26	29	31	29	33	38	42	46	14	15	15	16	17
Liberia	31	32	33	34	35	43	44	45	46	47	19	20	21	22	23
Mali	15	15	16	16	17	20	21	21	22	23	9	9	10	10	11
Mauritania	23	24	26	27	28	31	33	35	36	38	15	15	16	16	17
Niger	9	10	11	13	14	12	14	16	17	19	5	6	7	8	9
Nigeria	31	34	37	39	42	43	46	49	51	54	20	23	26	29	32
Senegal	22	23	25	26	28	29	31	33	35	37	12	14	16	17	19
Sierra Leone	22	24	26	27	29	29	31	33	36	38	16	17	18	20	21
Togo	29	32	35	38	41	43	46	49	51	54	17	20	23	26	29
CENTRAL AFRICA	45	47	49	51	54	62	64	65	66	68	31	33	35	37	41
Burundi	27	32	36	41	45	37	38	40	41	43	20	27	34	41	48
Cameroon	50	52	53	55	56	63	64	66	67	68	38	40	41	43	45
Central African Republic	34	36	37	39	40	49	50	51	52	53	21	23	25	27	29
Chad	22	23	23	24	25	36	37	39	40	41	9	9	10	10	11
Congo	57	59	60	62	63	70	70	71	71	71	46	48	51	53	55
Equatorial Guinea	36	37	38	38	39	46	47	48	49	50	26	27	27	27	28
Gabon	50	53	56	59	62	62	63	65	68	70	41	44	47	50	53
Rwanda	49	49	48	48	47	61	61	61	61	61	38	37	35	34	33
Sao Tome & Principe	57	57	58	60	60	73	74	74	75	76	42	45	46	46	47
Zaire	53	55	57	59	61	72	74	76	77	79	36	37	40	42	45
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	45	48	52	55	59	55	59	63	66	70	34	37	40	43	46
Angola	24	28	32	37	41	32	36	40	45	49	15	19	24	28	33
Botswana	57	61	65	68	72	57	61	65	69	73	61	61	61	62	62
Comoros	22	25	31	36	42	25	29	34	42	49	18	21	25	31	35
Djibouti	22	25	31	36	42	25	29	36	42	49	18	21	26	31	35
Ethiopia	40	45	50	56	61	51	57	64	70	77	25	28	31	35	38
Kenya	48	48	52	55	59	57	60	63	67	70	30	35	40	43	49
Lesotho	69	70	71	73	74	57	58	59	61	62	80	81	82	84	85
Madagascar	59	61	63	66	68	66	68	70	72	74	53	55	57	60	62
Malawi	37	38	39	40	41	49	50	50	51	52	26	27	29	30	31
Mauritius	78	79	80	82	83	85	86	87	88	89	70	72	74	75	77
Mozambique	23	27	31	34	38	40	44	48	51	55	8	12	16	19	23
Seychelles	88	84	80	76	72	92	87	83	79	74	84	80	77	73	69
Somalia	4	6	8	10	12	9	11	13	16	18	2	3	4	6	7
Swaziland	67	64	65	67	68	65	66	68	69	70	60	61	63	65	66
Tanzania	57	62	67	72	77	71	74	76	79	82	49	55	61	67	73
Uganda	50	52	54	55	57	63	65	67	68	70	40	41	42	44	45
Zambia	67	69	71	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	65	58	61	64	67
Zimbabwe	67	69	71	72	74	75	77	79	80	82	59	61	63	65	67
TOTAL AFRICA	38	40	43	45	47	50	53	55	57	59	26	29	31	33	36

Table 8. GDP and GDP per capita
(At current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Total (millions of dollars)					Per Capita (U.S. dollars)				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	118337	124309	130589	136414	146901	1054	1077	1100	1118	1171
Algeria	34903	35823	38090	40391	44103	1770	1766	1820	1870	1981
Egypt	27944	32941	39766	45346	55597	643	737	866	971	1146
Libya	29654	29220	26538	26015	25880	7678	8499	8080	7147	6909
Morocco	12361	12796	11342	10324	10049	647	627	542	461	456
Sudan	9602	6379	5784	6919	4309	494	320	280	328	199
Tunisia	7373	7150	7019	6919	6903	1137	1076	1031	991	980
WEST AFRICA	112797	105533	96370	93319	88084	737	672	597	563	521
Benin	945	931	863	825	834	267	255	229	213	206
Burkina Faso	1037	936	836	756	839	161	142	124	109	118
Cape Verde	90	85	71	81	101	291	267	221	245	294
Cote d'Ivoire	6843	5972	5347	5049	5443	797	667	573	518	536
Gambia	188	186	188	163	190	290	277	271	226	255
Ghana	10721	7096	5503	4807	5331	936	604	462	389	422
Guinea	1568	1700	1747	1798	1999	299	317	316	317	346
Guinea Bissau	143	148	122	133	141	181	183	146	155	165
Liberia	754	756	715	716	672	395	383	350	339	306
Mali	1330	1194	1052	1015	1067	183	160	137	129	132
Mauritania	751	754	761	698	611	478	468	460	411	353
Niger	1930	1712	1623	1462	1500	330	285	263	231	231
Nigeria	82599	80004	73745	72297	65905	953	901	810	775	684
Senegal	2045	2131	2027	1892	2120	349	354	327	297	323
Sierra Leone	1017	1212	1075	1040	726	296	354	307	290	198
Togo	834	717	635	596	606	313	292	225	206	203
CENTRAL AFRICA	19048	18907	18391	17580	18273	338	326	306	287	290
Burundi	915	924	989	921	983	219	216	225	204	212
Cameroon	5771	5742	5948	6382	7160	644	621	623	648	704
Central African Republic	655	600	548	547	593	269	240	214	209	221
Chad	754	637	601	532	583	164	135	125	108	115
Congo	1662	1807	1821	1842	1729	964	1013	986	964	874
Equatorial Guinea	36	36	39	43	52	96	94	100	109	127
Gabon	3000	2851	2728	2748	2932	2449	2281	2139	2114	2211
Rwanda	1237	1327	1402	1569	1661	232	241	245	265	271
Sao Tome & Principe	30	34	32	31	34	326	353	330	315	334
Zaire	4989	4949	4264	2965	2545	181	175	148	100	83
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	38495	38794	38007	38750	38078	262	256	244	241	230
Angola	2996	3324	3494	3924	4391	388	418	426	465	505
Botswana	751	809	802	763	602	791	821	790	727	554
Comoros	95	88	85	80	86	263	235	220	200	209
Djibouti	262	266	271	271	271	841	824	805	778	751
Ethiopia	3913	4013	4381	4346	4691	101	100	107	103	108
Kenya	5653	5781	5700	6340	5611	323	319	303	325	277
Lesotho	339	297	303	276	227	247	212	211	186	151
Madagascar	2648	2620	2611	2120	2059	296	285	276	218	206
Malawi	1049	1025	1049	1095	944	169	160	159	161	134
Mauritius	965	922	907	868	873	983	928	899	858	954
Mozambique	1680	1723	1760	1827	1849	135	135	135	136	134
Seychelles	128	120	119	125	134	1992	1873	1854	1924	2063
Somalia	1369	1426	1262	1927	1434	357	361	324	332	240
Swaziland	510	455	483	429	344	778	673	692	596	463
Tanzania	3472	3483	3834	3913	4197	187	181	193	191	198
Uganda	2721	3068	3203	3456	3662	199	217	219	228	234
Zambia	3569	3496	2795	2469	2642	616	582	451	386	400
Zimbabwe	5857	6077	5009	4528	4060	805	813	652	573	500
TOTAL AFRICA	288678	287543	283418	286070	291336	616	593	572	561	557

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Agriculture					Mining and Quarrying				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	15990	15715	16407	17779	19500	33274	35226	34758	32371	33301
Algeria	2899	2700	2670	3048	3699	12988	12128	12308	12020	11971
Egypt	5391	6400	7784	8741	10376	6257	6154	6900	8137	10311
Libya	648	746	925	966	1003	12188	15346	14056	10790	9710
Morocco	2348	2625	2140	1940	2043	790	647	550	585	520
Sudan	3552	2170	1893	2050	1209	9	5	5	7	6
Tunisia	1152	1074	995	1053	1171	1041	945	939	831	783
WEST AFRICA	29275	28268	28734	27636	26761	23235	20907	15511	15336	14483
Benin	453	446	422	401	400	2	2	2	2	2
Burkina Faso	487	420	376	337	390	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	19	17	13	16	22	1	1	-	-	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2422	2036	1893	1860	2236	59	110	110	100	87
Gambia	48	58	56	39	35	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5023	3738	2832	2492	2667	115	68	53	63	105
Guinea	718	789	785	800	909	237	226	239	240	258
Guinea Bissau	73	75	61	67	70	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	118	113	125	150	151	132	148	112	106	85
Mali	815	727	600	552	517	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	183	176	166	161	150	107	101	107	81	77
Niger	859	738	751	689	710	196	190	149	134	139
Nigeria	17047	17751	19602	19047	17531	22147	19899	14607	14478	13623
Senegal	433	520	447	378	433	57	27	26	30	25
Sierra Leone	325	436	411	419	329	100	75	59	55	43
Togo	254	226	195	198	211	81	60	46	46	44
CENTRAL AFRICA	5497	5585	5073	4447	4768	3732	3447	3850	4317	4112
Burundi	560	534	576	550	586	-	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	1747	1739	1532	1565	1788	724	751	1016	1159	1232
Central African Republic	259	227	208	213	236	45	40	37	39	41
Chad	314	271	271	240	272	5	4	4	3	3
Congo	158	160	139	126	136	605	646	657	700	595
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	17	19	24	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	181	170	160	163	172	1486	1375	1260	1330	1454
Rwanda	554	559	592	668	737	7	6	7	9	7
Sao Tome & Principe	11	10	11	8	9	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	1697	1899	1569	895	807	859	623	870	1077	781
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	13619	13586	14187	14782	15230	2002	1618	1698	1696	1628
Angola	1270	1490	1600	1831	2033	761	721	660	679	764
Botswana	103	81	69	52	34	232	119	256	277	199
Comoros	44	39	37	34	36	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	12	14	15	15	16	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1967	1964	2120	1991	2275	4	5	5	6	6
Kenya	1825	1886	1878	1999	1732	13	13	13	15	14
Lesotho	76	65	58	47	47	18	10	2	2	1
Madagascar	1128	1151	1197	950	901	8	7	7	6	5
Malawi	399	419	429	426	358	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	138	141	125	127	128	2	2	2	1	1
Mozambique	719	749	767	843	881	8	7	7	7	6
Seychelles	10	8	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	730	550	395	716	525	98	69	66	97	66
Swaziland	127	101	111	101	79	18	14	13	11	9
Tanzania	1608	1753	2057	2156	2455	24	18	16	18	11
Uganda	2008	2274	2393	2561	2714	2	2	2	2	2
Zambia	514	428	342	329	374	453	345	370	314	308
Zimbabwe	939	873	584	622	632	362	286	280	262	231
TOTAL AFRICA	64382	63555	64401	64614	66260	62242	61197	55817	53719	53530

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Manufacturing					Electricity, Gas and Water				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	11533	12368	13759	15655	17577	1465	1565	1677	1896	2109
Algeria	2726	2902	3343	4139	4756	517	612	624	673	773
Egypt	3796	4790	5874	6814	8270	227	300	367	479	625
Libya	773	925	993	1216	1375	189	233	270	311	344
Morocco	2485	2352	2162	1916	1789	192	177	162	145	135
Sudan	752	489	461	596	594	214	125	121	156	103
Tunisia	1000	909	923	973	994	126	120	133	133	131
WEST AFRICA	7239	6566	5506	5432	5649	835	873	920	959	938
Benin	58	57	55	54	53	7	6	6	6	6
Burkina Faso	124	120	119	109	116	8	10	11	11	11
Cape Verde	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	2	3
Cote d'Ivoire	769	698	606	614	631	101	87	70	68	74
Gambia	13	13	15	15	20	1	1	1	1	1
Ghana	817	417	341	431	726	123	73	35	24	29
Guinea	50	57	61	64	71	5	6	6	6	7
Guinea Bissau	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	3
Liberia	68	66	63	59	55	23	25	28	29	23
Mali	49	49	49	52	81	9	9	9	11	15
Mauritania	47	48	51	46	38	8	9	9	8	7
Niger	71	64	62	56	60	13	15	14	13	14
Nigeria	4727	4514	3652	3496	3389	468	567	666	720	678
Senegal	352	341	331	338	345	42	41	40	40	47
Sierra Leone	46	81	67	53	30	6	6	7	6	6
Togo	41	33	30	28	29	15	13	12	12	12
CENTRAL AFRICA	1295	1413	1396	1455	1604	154	160	167	165	182
Burundi	75	80	90	78	83	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	485	610	622	692	790	64	68	78	80	88
Central African Republic	49	48	42	42	44	6	5	6	5	6
Chad	67	58	52	46	50	4	3	3	3	3
Congo	110	107	128	121	127	13	12	15	14	15
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	191	190	170	159	175	63	63	61	59	65
Rwanda	175	200	222	279	299	1	4	2	2	4
Sao Tome & Principe	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Zaire	139	115	65	33	32	3	2	1	-	-
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	4930	4877	4636	4586	4290	551	525	544	558	533
Angola	78	90	98	118	127	15	16	16	19	21
Botswana	52	61	70	52	36	22	20	27	22	12
Comoros	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	27	27	27	27	28	6	9	11	11	11
Ethiopia	421	436	475	487	482	28	29	30	31	34
Kenya	716	731	702	800	705	127	130	118	133	121
Lesotho	20	19	17	19	16	2	2	2	2	1
Madagascar	305	311	296	238	230	33	30	30	24	23
Malawi	146	127	136	159	140	18	17	19	21	19
Mauritius	152	143	143	154	160	21	24	21	21	33
Mozambique	148	128	128	124	119	24	24	27	27	25
Seychelles	13	13	14	14	15	2	2	2	3	3
Somalia	156	135	122	150	112	28	21	21	38	27
Swaziland	112	101	111	97	76	6	5	6	5	4
Tanzania	356	289	308	279	219	33	28	32	29	38
Uganda	119	140	141	152	165	11	10	9	11	12
Zambia	635	644	478	467	529	62	63	41	34	35
Zimbabwe	1470	1478	1365	1243	1126	113	96	132	128	114
TOTAL AFRICA	24997	25225	25296	27097	29119	3005	3123	3309	3578	3763

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Construction					Commerce				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	11103	12139	12928	13426	14887	19638	20743	22149	24007	25279
Algeria	4369	5552	6179	6660	7407	4984	5343	5798	6208	7075
Egypt	1326	1687	2094	2313	3010	4941	6154	7580	8553	9781
Libya	3387	3090	2969	2874	3110	3438	3360	3455	3553	3620
Morocco	942	992	852	711	661	2485	2497	2224	2102	2040
Sudan	548	295	331	387	237	2211	1819	1584	2112	1317
Tunisia	531	523	503	481	461	1579	1569	1508	1479	1444
WEST AFRICA	8578	7877	6787	5497	4451	27486	25210	24036	25135	23339
Benin	64	65	64	63	65	202	198	175	162	163
Burkina Faso	21	19	19	17	18	203	184	149	137	147
Cape Verde	16	15	13	16	20	26	24	21	23	28
Cote d'Ivoire	492	379	317	282	272	1343	1201	1027	928	948
Gambia	19	16	17	21	26	53	46	49	40	51
Ghana	306	170	112	134	206	2447	1476	1227	945	909
Guinea	45	47	49	54	58	251	282	297	305	338
Guinea Bissau	3	3	2	3	3	31	33	27	30	32
Liberia	30	30	30	26	25	155	156	162	166	154
Mali	75	63	63	51	66	214	193	181	180	209
Mauritania	57	60	58	52	43	121	123	127	122	103
Niger	86	69	62	52	54	354	319	289	259	263
Nigeria	7143	6735	5791	4550	3416	21337	20195	19560	21129	19322
Senegal	116	123	125	114	122	353	383	380	360	404
Sierra Leone	46	39	24	24	18	221	242	227	225	140
Togo	58	44	42	37	37	175	155	138	124	124
CENTRAL AFRICA	1053	1180	1130	1080	1111	3956	3863	3737	3342	3565
Burundi	48	55	60	46	46	91	92	101	92	100
Cameroon	346	352	354	413	457	1590	1437	1510	1575	1793
Central African Republic	26	26	24	22	24	112	107	99	94	103
Chad	16	12	10	9	10	218	180	164	145	155
Congo	92	128	106	107	84	253	279	289	288	266
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5
Gabon	200	215	232	229	222	411	403	399	380	396
Rwanda	56	62	69	71	74	252	292	299	313	313
Sao Tome & Principe	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4
Zaire	264	324	270	176	188	1022	1066	869	445	430
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	1615	1575	1475	1313	1326	7565	7689	7479	7460	7217
Angola	60	67	73	86	92	177	203	221	261	287
Botswana	44	44	40	48	23	145	146	173	169	189
Comoros	10	10	10	10	11	17	15	15	15	17
Djibouti	22	25	25	25	24	89	85	85	83	82
Ethiopia	155	158	167	186	171	653	669	736	733	750
Kenya	368	333	348	380	308	1390	1415	1504	1672	1534
Lesotho	36	34	38	37	28	85	77	82	76	56
Madagascar	131	94	93	79	75	313	318	320	267	272
Malawi	65	59	63	51	47	213	208	208	222	195
Mauritius	65	57	56	50	49	301	280	286	267	265
Mozambique	99	99	100	97	93	428	443	439	424	406
Seychelles	11	8	6	7	9	35	31	30	32	34
Somalia	89	72	67	89	67	254	184	182	267	204
Swaziland	26	25	25	23	18	105	96	98	85	68
Tanzania	128	123	79	90	81	790	776	842	843	857
Uganda	11	14	15	17	18	321	359	369	422	441
Zambia	104	110	77	64	57	1029	1064	833	732	786
Zimbabwe	192	244	191	172	152	1219	1320	1055	890	774
TOTAL AFRICA	22349	22771	22320	21517	21775	58645	57504	57402	59945	59400

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Transport and Communications					Public Adminstration and Defence				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	7187	7369	8336	9431	10429	13040	13774	14702	15536	16945
Algeria	1532	1544	1861	1963	2215	4485	4627	4824	5164	5692
Egypt	2256	2813	3494	4384	5364	2424	3010	3677	4186	5076
Libya	1304	1324	1307	1327	1398	2303	2607	2867	3097	3283
Morocco	627	623	593	609	587	1929	1914	1755	1498	1484
Sudan	1076	681	671	682	437	992	642	598	744	491
Tunisia	393	384	410	434	427	907	974	982	948	919
WEST AFRICA	5748	5636	5127	4446	3793	8096	7600	7151	6258	6[illegible]
Benin	72	71	64	62	64	83	81	73	72	74
Burkina Faso	73	61	47	41	43	136	133	121	110	117
Cape Verde	12	11	10	10	13	8	8	7	7	9
Cote d'Ivoire	629	538	466	416	422	899	811	763	696	688
Gambia	19	18	17	15	18	30	29	29	26	32
Ghana	451	294	249	188	181	1657	1024	856	641	617
Guinea	41	46	49	51	56	208	233	245	250	284
Guinea Bissau	1	1	1	1	1	22	23	20	21	23
Liberia	57	48	53	51	47	156	156	129	123	121
Mali	47	44	45	55	64	98	89	88	86	95
Mauritania	66	65	67	64	54	139	146	152	141	117
Niger	82	69	62	55	56	137	130	117	105	104
Nigeria	3801	3901	3572	3032	2426	3933	4173	4025	3482	3289
Senegal	153	168	170	164	189	416	398	378	372	413
Sierra Leone	168	232	194	187	104	68	72	62	48	34
Togo	77	68	62	55	55	105	93	87	77	74
CENTRAL AFRICA	846	819	749	729	780	2006	1916	1811	1660	1755
Burundi	18	23	25	29	31	113	127	126	114	125
Cameroon	366	345	319	325	370	408	415	450	489	546
Central African Republic	24	24	22	21	23	110	101	91	91	97
Chad	17	14	12	10	11	102	87	79	71	74
Congo	148	163	168	167	164	202	207	216	216	241
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	13	14	16
Gabon	125	122	121	115	121	307	278	291	281	294
Rwanda	19	22	24	26	26	167	176	181	193	193
Sao Tome & Principe	2	3	3	4	4	8	9	9	9	10
Zaire	125	102	55	31	30	579	506	354	183	159
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	2247	2365	2248	2315	2263	3288	3307	3194	3201	3106
Angola	156	180	199	232	259	381	442	500	579	646
Botswana	18	18	27	22	13	142	133	153	139	112
Comoros	2	2	2	1	2	16	15	15	14	14
Djibouti	31	32	32	33	33	89	91	91	91	92
Ethiopia	178	216	253	262	293	283	298	335	363	374
Kenya	313	385	336	409	359	221	213	195	214	192
Lesotho	5	6	5	4	3	55	47	63	58	53
Madagascar	201	204	202	168	170	331	308	267	222	216
Malawi	72	67	66	65	54	96	92	89	108	93
Mauritius	110	102	105	98	95	121	117	113	100	95
Mozambique	67	67	67	65	62	143	159	173	190	208
Seychelles	25	25	26	30	33	27	28	25	25	25
Somalia	139	110	128	168	148	195	141	139	187	127
Swaziland	31	26	29	26	21	84	84	88	78	65
Tanzania	248	225	220	253	281	206	199	199	178	183
Uganda	52	58	60	63	66	152	158	156	162	174
Zambia	159	168	131	117	126	301	312	221	181	169
Zimbabwe	443	477	359	301	244	444	471	370	311	270
TOTAL AFRICA	16028	16189	16460	16890	17264	26430	26597	26858	26755	27899

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions/ country	Other Services				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	5425	5773	6192	6555	7174
Algeria	403	415	478	515	575
Egypt	1326	1633	1994	2239	2783
Libya	1422	1587	1746	1901	2036
Morocco	1381	1332	1222	1130	1089
Sudan	248	156	122	185	119
Tunisia	644	650	630	585	572
WEST AFRICA	2732	2943	2887	2911	2781
Benin	4	3	3	3	3
Burkina Faso	10	9	13	12	13
Cape Verde	1	1	1	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	128	111	96	85	85
Gambia	5	5	5	5	7
Ghana	160	108	88	68	66
Guinea	14	15	16	17	13
Guinea Bissau	7	8	6	7	7
Liberia	15	14	13	7	7
Mali	22	20	18	18	21
Mauritania	23	25	25	23	23
Niger	164	149	139	119	113
Nigeria	1996	2270	2267	2362	2232
Senegal	124	130	130	125	141
Sierra Leone	30	52	44	39	24
Togo	27	24	22	20	19
CENTRAL AFRICA	645	672	591	682	496
Burundi	11	11	11	10	11
Cameroon	154	155	164	170	189
Central African Republic	24	22	20	20	21
Chad	10	8	7	6	5
Congo	81	104	104	102	101
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	35	34	34	32	33
Rwanda	5	6	7	7	7
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	324	331	246	135	129
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	3211	3417	3173	3200	2931
Angola	99	116	126	149	162
Botswana	31	30	33	30	23
Comoros	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	5	5	5	5	5
Ethiopia	225	239	258	287	305
Kenya	816	841	803	926	823
Lesotho	40	38	36	32	24
Madagascar	197	198	199	167	166
Malawi	39	38	38	43	38
Mauritius	55	55	56	51	49
Mozambique	45	48	52	50	48
Seychelles	4	4	3	4	4
Somalia	200	143	143	215	157
Swaziland	17	16	18	15	13
Tanzania	168	162	163	145	149
Uganda	46	54	58	64	69
Zambia	373	404	337	259	283
Zimbabwe	851	1025	844	756	655
TOTAL AFRICA	12012	12805	12843	13148	13432

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Total					Agriculture				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	113878	123458	129170	130033	134110	15411	15394	15356	15517	16625
Algeria	34021	36185	37772	39583	40889	2609	2394	2345	2565	2987
Egypt	24554	26249	28186	29546	31703	5091	5279	5417	5526	5793
Libya	23989	28717	30550	27589	27139	682	787	1121	952	959
Morocco	14802	15732	16095	16367	17165	2590	2849	2744	2732	3119
Sudan	8442	8526	8134	8052	7916	3122	2900	2512	2384	2218
Tunisia	8071	8049	8433	8896	9298	1316	1185	1217	1358	1549
WEST AFRICA	117343	116725	108826	105489	108448	33768	36559	34553	34930	36337
Benin	1043	1096	1055	1084	1053	500	525	512	527	500
Burkina Faso	1168	1174	1148	1140	1222	535	531	534	529	588
Cape Verde	103	107	107	127	138	21	23	21	28	33
Cote d'Ivoire	8341	8421	7841	7710	8138	3089	3095	2789	2735	3123
Gambia	198	220	251	229	240	58	77	92	71	59
Ghana	14093	13237	12848	13827	14563	7579	7334	6912	7621	7917
Guinea	1525	1601	1617	1651	1635	703	744	732	746	746
Guinea Bissau	144	144	147	157	152	74	74	75	82	79
Liberia	748	739	713	701	666	112	133	127	132	134
Mali	1555	1626	1541	1520	1480	977	1046	926	850	831
Mauritania	603	644	679	666	647	159	146	143	149	159
Niger	2198	2102	2216	2081	2172	960	936	1042	938	960
Nigeria	81186	81122	74220	70228	71905	17901	20608	19421	19379	19993
Senegal	2460	2719	2747	2648	2738	500	669	629	542	593
Sierra Leone	985	882	856	848	794	287	315	314	312	326
Togo	934	889	840	872	905	312	304	284	289	299
CENTRAL AFRICA	21195	21717	22454	23385	24088	6110	6161	6024	6365	6303
Burundi	947	897	905	931	957	623	562	561	551	593
Cameroon	6648	7071	7522	8056	8566	2121	2266	2118	2134	2237
Central African Republic	761	773	745	803	837	298	312	304	334	346
Chad	863	804	752	718	761	361	357	339	324	332
Congo	1762	2077	2229	2273	2064	165	154	143	142	147
Equatorial Guinea	36	37	36	37	40	14	15	14	14	16
Gabon	3363	3384	3425	3627	3699	218	226	226	232	228
Rwanda	1153	1163	1195	1149	1201	515	523	538	477	505
Sao Tome & Principe	33	34	32	30	29	14	12	9	7	7
Zaire	5629	5476	5613	5790	5934	1780	1736	1771	1849	1869
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	37192	37934	38092	39011	40287	12845	13261	13289	13603	14103
Angola	2779	2911	2913	3058	3199	1198	1280	1284	1390	1464
Botswana	854	832	1040	1251	1372	115	106	125	113	104
Comoros	113	119	122	125	129	55	57	58	58	60
Djibouti	246	254	254	251	249	12	12	12	13	13
Ethiopia	3767	3807	4002	3908	3917	1903	1953	1968	1796	1752
Kenya	5361	5585	5764	5810	6050	1798	1814	1895	1827	1895
Lesotho	342	335	328	340	349	78	76	69	65	78
Madagascar	2765	2736	2781	2834	2888	1105	1150	1177	1197	1239
Malawi	974	1100	1146	1193	1215	355	417	435	464	461
Mauritius	1022	1068	1072	1117	1177	145	178	161	164	181
Mozambique	1721	1672	1556	1514	1476	742	735	677	698	703
Seychelles	115	112	111	115	121	9	8	11	12	13
Somalia	1322	1417	1233	1371	1419	506	541	386	504	523
Swaziland	510	525	516	529	544	135	129	131	137	138
Tanzania	3197	3256	3190	3291	3366	1454	1479	1480	1517	1514
Ujanda	2516	2723	2853	3002	3152	1861	2012	2113	2216	2315
Zambia	3829	3722	3644	3679	3760	591	521	567	598	634
Zimbabwe	5759	5761	5565	5623	5905	784	792	741	836	994
TOTAL AFRICA	289608	299834	298541	297918	306933	68134	71375	69221	70116	73362

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Mining and Quarrying					Manufacturing				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	29521	34834	36850	36442	37457	11646	12451	13446	14118	14814
Algeria	12011	13147	13359	13720	13554	2900	3136	3489	3828	3992
Egypt	4867	5004	5716	6123	6853	3333	3677	4009	4224	4529
Libya	10807	14538	15890	14688	15117	740	919	1003	1027	1087
Morocco	809	767	823	873	880	2854	2874	2986	2935	2994
Sudan	8	8	8	10	12	662	654	670	694	722
Tunisia	1019	970	1055	1028	1041	1158	1191	1289	1410	1489
WEST AFRICA	22453	20122	19202	20436	20977	8178	9025	8655	7813	7955
Benin	2	2	2	3	3	65	68	66	68	66
Burkina Faso	-	1	-	-	-	134	138	150	148	154
Cape Verde	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	7	7
Cote d'Ivoire	59	117	137	146	138	943	950	892	902	882
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	13	15	17
Ghana	174	160	143	149	170	1232	980	929	1022	1176
Guinea	236	242	253	259	248	48	52	53	55	54
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	2
Liberia	121	129	105	93	75	70	63	64	61	57
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	58	63	66	84	79
Mauritania	96	94	105	89	81	41	41	45	43	40
Niger	309	301	242	232	246	80	79	85	78	85
Nigeria	21248	18899	18042	19270	19821	4930	6021	5726	4594	4815
Senegal	73	46	57	73	71	430	446	462	453	449
Sierra Leone	50	55	49	56	58	80	62	56	41	31
Togo	83	76	66	66	66	47	41	40	41	43
CENTRAL AFRICA	4337	4422	4759	5186	5297	1492	1723	1827	1983	2098
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	71	72	78	77	80
Cameroon	640	659	956	1062	1129	613	848	915	1078	1167
Central African Republic	66	61	62	69	74	55	56	53	57	58
Chad	6	5	5	4	4	76	71	65	62	65
Congo	603	741	789	824	703	125	128	165	155	155
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	1578	1557	1506	1647	1716	223	234	225	224	229
Rwanda	6	5	9	4	3	158	161	175	183	189
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	3
Zaire	1438	1393	1433	1576	1667	167	149	148	143	150
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	2265	2229	2397	2523	2562	4764	4709	4758	4773	4941
Angola	691	706	684	682	725	72	75	76	81	81
Botswana	328	268	453	621	634	42	50	48	41	40
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	7	7	7
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	26	26	26
Ethiopia	4	4	4	6	7	412	333	452	467	460
Kenya	13	11	12	14	16	694	743	776	810	847
Lesotho	17	9	2	2	2	18	23	17	22	24
Madagascar	9	10	10	10	10	328	282	287	303	291
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	143	157	168	172	180
Mauritius	2	2	2	2	2	159	164	170	187	203
Mozambique	8	7	7	6	6	130	126	116	105	97
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	10	10	10
Somalia	68	68	65	68	68	108	133	119	106	111
Swaziland	19	16	14	13	14	114	120	121	122	124
Tanzania	29	29	26	28	27	315	306	295	291	276
Uganda	1	2	2	2	2	106	121	124	132	141
Zambia	648	648	669	604	570	671	648	601	609	664
Zimbabwe	428	449	447	466	480	1392	1386	1346	1281	1359
TOTAL AFRICA	58577	61607	63208	64587	66293	26080	27908	28687	28687	29809

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Electricity, Gas and Water					Construction				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	1483	1603	1735	1925	1946	11026	11568	11882	11590	12130
Algeria	514	543	572	615	641	4575	5074	5524	5789	6090
Egypt	211	244	266	314	363	1183	1317	1409	1413	1624
Libya	193	250	297	372	297	3134	2985	2790	2249	2280
Morocco	232	250	262	263	268	1068	1194	1135	1078	1079
Sudan	188	164	172	182	186	482	394	422	450	438
Tunisia	144	152	166	180	190	584	603	603	611	619
WEST AFRICA	896	949	920	915	955	9339	7996	6966	5352	5166
Benin	8	8	8	8	8	65	69	65	67	66
Burkina Faso	13	14	14	15	15	23	22	23	22	24
Cape Verde	3	3	3	4	4	19	19	19	23	25
Cote d'Ivoire	124	118	103	100	103	564	488	435	415	402
Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	12	9	7	10	12
Ghana	128	117	72	67	88	462	400	305	319	335
Guinea	5	5	5	5	5	43	42	44	45	43
Guinea Bissau	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Liberia	18	18	18	18	17	30	28	28	27	26
Mali	10	11	12	15	14	83	78	86	72	74
Mauritania	7	7	7	8	8	51	52	51	48	46
Niger	15	18	20	18	20	97	84	85	76	81
Nigeria	482	549	575	573	586	7631	6463	5574	3984	3785
Senegal	51	53	56	58	61	137	156	168	160	164
Sierra Leone	10	5	5	5	4	57	28	21	26	26
Togo	17	16	16	17	18	64	54	52	54	56
CENTRAL AFRICA	186	219	210	225	237	1116	1245	1307	1401	1375
Burundi	1	1	1	1	1	44	48	55	49	47
Cameroon	80	106	95	105	114	384	420	424	509	537
Central African Republic	6	7	7	7	7	29	30	30	30	32
Chad	5	4	4	3	4	18	15	13	12	13
Congo	15	15	15	16	16	103	153	135	139	104
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	73	78	80	83	85	233	264	301	315	300
Rwanda	2	3	4	4	4	56	58	63	63	67
Sao Tome & Principe	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	3
Zaire	4	4	4	4	5	243	250	283	278	269
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	575	590	599	626	642	1555	1532	1432	1475	1437
Angola	14	13	12	13	13	54	54	55	56	56
Botswana	19	19	18	24	18	51	58	38	59	40
Comoros	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	13	14	15
Djibouti	6	8	9	9	9	21	23	23	23	22
Ethiopia	29	32	34	36	38	136	134	140	153	138
Kenya	118	127	133	137	141	366	338	322	309	318
Lesotho	2	2	2	2	2	37	36	38	42	41
Madagascar	38	39	41	43	45	134	108	109	112	107
Malawi	18	20	22	23	24	51	59	55	56	61
Mauritius	27	29	25	28	32	70	69	71	72	74
Mozambique	24	24	25	22	21	101	97	91	82	76
Seychelles	1	2	2	2	2	10	8	6	7	8
Somalia	19	20	20	27	27	75	87	80	77	82
Swaziland	6	7	6	7	7	24	24	22	24	24
Tanzania	38	39	38	41	43	124	130	77	93	93
Uganda	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	14	15
Zambia	94	101	95	93	95	123	131	139	139	120
Zimbabwe	111	100	107	111	115	156	153	141	144	149
TOTAL AFRICA	3139	3361	3464	3691	3780	23037	22341	21587	19817	20107

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Commerce					Transport and Communications				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	19381	20382	21549	21648	21535	7048	7446	7646	7959	8311
Algeria	4941	5138	5450	5712	6004	1641	1774	1854	1947	2038
Egypt	4421	4816	5110	5239	5291	2060	2246	2403	2739	2960
Libya	3404	3053	3479	2985	2428	1196	1239	1233	1040	1027
Morocco	2890	3131	3192	3297	3386	763	825	852	896	923
Sudan	1944	2430	2452	2456	2418	946	910	816	794	802
Tunisia	1780	1814	1866	1959	2007	442	452	488	544	560
WEST AFRICA	26917	25918	23471	21789	22448	5993	6224	5246	4689	4447
Benin	225	237	223	223	223	80	85	82	85	85
Burkina Faso	235	235	204	205	214	85	78	64	61	63
Cape Verde	29	30	31	36	38	13	14	14	16	17
Cote d'Ivoire	1595	1649	1522	1490	1545	747	739	690	668	687
Gambia	48	48	37	50	58	21	22	24	24	26
Ghana	2549	2385	2512	2640	2772	470	475	510	526	552
Guinea	240	253	259	265	262	39	41	43	44	43
Guinea Bissau	31	31	32	34	33	1	1	1	1	1
Liberia	152	147	147	145	135	58	52	53	51	48
Mali	239	229	228	242	228	53	57	63	81	77
Mauritania	106	104	112	115	110	58	55	59	60	58
Niger	370	361	390	369	394	85	78	84	79	84
Nigeria	20259	19372	16926	15162	15625	3889	4068	3094	2322	2263
Senegal	429	479	493	480	494	186	210	220	219	231
Sierra Leone	222	176	163	151	126	126	169	167	173	128
Togo	186	180	170	183	193	82	80	77	81	85
CENTRAL AFRICA	4272	4207	4435	4506	4682	945	965	976	1004	1029
Burundi	81	78	81	84	88	16	19	20	26	27
Cameroon	1858	1792	1941	2019	2162	428	430	410	417	446
Central African Republic	127	129	124	127	135	27	29	27	29	30
Chad	249	220	204	196	204	20	17	15	14	15
Congo	278	328	366	372	323	163	192	212	216	199
Equatorial Guinea	4	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	1
Gabon	486	494	514	530	536	148	150	155	160	163
Rwanda	236	243	238	243	251	18	19	19	20	21
Sao Tome & Principe	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	3
Zaire	950	916	960	927	975	122	106	112	118	123
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	7151	7255	7224	7281	7577	2170	2222	2202	2236	2302
Angola	163	169	170	179	182	144	149	153	159	165
Botswana	151	179	186	218	346	17	21	27	27	23
Comoros	19	20	21	22	23	2	2	2	2	2
Djibouti	83	82	81	78	76	30	31	31	31	31
Ethiopia	617	640	678	686	709	179	184	194	200	247
Kenya	1336	1421	1468	1521	1598	303	317	327	329	336
Lesotho	88	89	89	93	84	5	6	5	4	4
Madagascar	324	321	326	328	339	207	206	206	206	212
Malawi	208	223	233	242	251	65	71	71	71	70
Mauritius	316	309	317	329	341	117	118	120	123	128
Mozambique	437	422	385	349	322	68	64	59	53	49
Seychelles	31	30	30	30	32	24	24	25	28	30
Somalia	176	181	178	188	203	96	108	110	118	122
Swaziland	99	107	101	101	103	28	28	29	29	31
Tanzania	722	738	753	771	754	235	244	213	246	251
Uganda	298	324	341	366	393	48	53	56	57	59
Zambia	843	844	850	819	841	220	222	222	216	224
Zimbabwe	1240	1157	1019	962	980	382	376	352	337	319
TOTAL AFRICA	57722	57763	56680	55225	56242	16156	16856	16069	15687	16089

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Subregions, country	Public Administration and Defence					Other Services				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	13032	14121	14780	14974	15214	5695	6100	6358	6321	6552
Algeria	4398	4524	4703	4910	5072	431	455	475	498	509
Egypt	2130	2311	2433	25**	2694	1257	1354	1424	1453	1596
Libya	2283	2756	2837	25**	2215	1550	1790	1901	1726	1729
Morocco	2348	2621	2838	2992	3171	1614	1661	1693	1763	1817
Sudan	872	858	872	866	902	216	206	210	216	218
Tunisia	1001	1051	1096	1141	1159	625	631	652	666	683
WEST AFRICA	7681	7766	7739	7892	8055	2566	2683	2616	2646	2688
Benin	93	97	93	99	99	4	4	4	4	4
Burkina Faso	158	169	165	165	169	12	11	18	18	19
Cape Verde	9	10	10	12	12	1	1	1	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1068	1113	1130	1118	1121	152	152	142	136	133
Gambia	41	43	50	51	57	5	6	7	8	10
Ghana	1726	1654	1752	1792	1882	167	174	180	191	201
Guinea	199	209	214	217	220	13	14	14	15	14
Guinea Bissau	22	22	23	24	24	7	7	7	8	7
Liberia	157	149	149	147	147	29	19	23	29	28
Mali	109	116	132	147	151	25	26	28	27	27
Mauritania	123	124	135	132	125	21	21	22	22	22
Niger	143	108	113	150	156	172	169	187	169	176
Nigeria	3103	3293	3116	3168	3214	1743	1849	1747	1776	1803
Senegal	505	498	492	496	504	151	163	169	167	172
Sierra Leone	112	53	58	61	59	35	38	41	46	37
Togo	112	109	107	113	115	29	28	26	29	33
CENTRAL AFRICA	2186	2200	2278	2345	2336	703	753	781	804	819
Burundi	101	107	102	104	111	10	10	9	9	10
Cameroon	477	517	579	626	658	180	194	210	218	227
Central African Republic	125	122	114	122	128	27	27	25	26	27
Chad	117	107	99	95	97	11	9	8	8	8
Congo	223	244	274	279	293	89	122	131	131	122
Equatorial Guinea	12	12	12	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	362	341	375	392	397	41	42	43	45	45
Rwanda	157	147	144	150	154	5	5	6	6	6
Sao Tome & Principe	7	8	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	606	596	570	555	526	338	344	348	362	373
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	3306	3401	3425	3605	3723	3071	3299	3382	3528	3665
Angola	352	368	383	397	410	91	97	97	102	103
Botswana	130	136	145	163	187	32	35	41	39	44
Comoros	18	20	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	84	87	87	86	86	5	5	5	5	5
Ethiopia	267	286	290	302	301	220	240	243	262	265
Kenya	212	221	225	226	232	672	753	802	836	873
Lesotho	56	54	69	73	80	41	41	39	39	35
Madagascar	416	419	424	431	438	203	200	203	204	207
Malawi	95	110	115	113	120	38	43	46	47	49
Mauritius	128	134	139	141	143	57	64	68	71	73
Mozambique	145	152	151	157	165	46	46	46	42	38
Seychelles	26	27	23	22	23	4	4	4	3	3
Somalia	135	139	136	132	126	138	141	139	151	156
Swaziland	85	92	90	92	99	17	18	18	19	23
Tanzania	202	218	231	234	292	165	179	189	191	239
Uganda	141	142	144	147	155	42	48	53	58	62
Zambia	282	270	222	291	262	394	378	320	348	366
Zimbabwe	532	525	531	574	585	905	1008	1070	1109	1125
TOTAL AFRICA	26205	27489	28222	28816	29378	12034	12835	13136	13300	13723

Table 11. Structure of GDP by main sectors (percent)
(At current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Agriculture					Services				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	13.51	12.64	12.56	13.03	13.28	38.00	38.05	39.10	40.53	40.52
Algeria	8.31	7.54	7.01	7.55	8.38	32.67	33.30	34.03	34.29	35.23
Egypt	19.29	19.43	19.58	19.07	18.66	39.18	41.32	42.11	42.23	41.38
Libya	2.53	2.55	3.24	3.64	3.88	33.00	30.39	32.79	37.97	39.95
Morocco	18.26	20.51	18.87	18.80	20.33	47.46	46.92	48.28	48.70	48.77
Sudan	36.99	34.01	32.73	29.62	28.05	47.15	51.69	51.41	53.81	54.86
Tunisia	15.62	15.03	14.18	15.22	16.97	47.78	50.04	50.29	49.82	48.71
WEST AFRICA	25.95	26.79	29.82	29.58	30.38	38.68	38.89	40.38	41.28	40.64
Benin	47.97	47.92	48.84	48.65	47.96	38.21	38.07	36.49	36.21	37.01
Burkina Faso	46.90	44.91	44.98	44.54	46.52	38.40	39.17	37.23	37.48	36.16
Cape Verde	20.53	20.59	18.54	20.33	21.64	52.12	52.22	54.06	51.90	50.19
Cote d'Ivoire	35.40	34.10	35.40	36.84	41.09	43.83	44.56	43.98	42.08	39.35
Gambia	25.43	31.00	29.61	23.86	18.50	57.12	52.77	53.12	53.31	56.69
Ghana	46.85	52.69	50.91	51.83	50.02	40.46	37.06	39.38	34.61	30.00
Guinea	45.79	46.41	44.93	44.75	45.51	32.74	33.85	34.76	34.84	34.83
Guinea Bissau	51.00	50.41	49.98	50.18	49.62	42.97	43.79	44.29	43.89	44.55
Liberia	15.69	15.00	17.48	20.94	22.44	50.70	49.43	49.97	48.31	48.91
Mali	61.25	60.87	57.06	54.33	48.41	28.72	29.02	31.52	33.39	36.43
Mauritania	24.33	23.34	21.74	23.06	24.57	46.51	47.72	48.74	50.14	48.34
Niger	44.48	43.10	46.28	47.10	47.34	36.49	37.21	36.03	35.43	34.80
Nigeria	20.64	22.19	26.58	26.35	26.60	37.61	38.17	39.90	41.50	41.38
Senegal	21.15	24.41	22.04	19.98	20.44	51.12	50.64	52.18	54.02	54.14
Sierra Leone	31.94	36.01	38.19	40.34	45.30	48.58	47.34	47.25	46.44	41.58
Togo	30.50	31.59	30.79	33.14	34.83	46.08	47.52	48.72	46.27	44.92
CENTRAL AFRICA	28.86	29.54	27.58	25.29	26.09	38.41	37.66	36.84	34.79	35.55
Burundi	61.14	57.82	58.23	59.73	59.65	25.35	27.43	26.46	26.68	27.17
Cameroon	30.27	30.29	25.76	24.52	24.97	41.69	38.70	39.43	38.73	39.18
Central African Republic	39.59	37.91	37.98	38.87	39.72	41.23	42.28	42.36	41.31	41.04
Chad	41.67	42.53	45.03	45.09	46.69	46.14	45.32	43.48	43.51	42.11
Congo	9.50	8.86	7.61	6.86	7.87	41.19	41.67	42.64	42.01	44.68
Equatorial Guinea	41.51	41.80	42.35	43.04	45.72	46.58	46.39	46.64	45.78	43.70
Gabon	6.05	5.97	5.87	5.92	5.88	29.27	29.35	30.97	29.39	28.80
Rwanda	44.83	42.09	42.22	42.59	44.37	35.81	37.38	36.46	34.42	32.50
Sao Tome & Principe	37.13	29.88	32.79	26.09	27.31	40.86	45.75	46.43	51.29	51.26
Zaire	34.02	38.38	36.62	30.18	31.72	40.63	40.11	35.22	26.44	28.95
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	35.38	36.05	37.27	38.14	40.00	40.99	41.79	40.79	40.31	39.59
Angola	42.40	44.82	45.80	45.90	46.30	27.11	28.31	29.94	31.11	30.83
Botswana	13.76	13.31	8.61	6.84	5.62	39.63	46.76	42.39	40.70	49.44
Comoros	46.32	44.82	43.87	42.37	42.11	37.14	37.46	37.78	38.42	38.41
Djibouti	4.58	5.36	5.38	5.60	5.79	74.36	72.03	71.19	71.10	70.87
Ethiopia	50.27	48.95	48.40	45.80	48.50	34.21	35.43	36.13	37.84	36.71
Kenya	32.40	32.63	32.94	31.53	30.86	45.89	46.49	46.34	47.53	48.69
Lesotho	22.57	21.96	19.02	17.31	20.52	54.74	56.36	61.49	61.60	58.72
Madagascar	42.61	43.91	45.83	44.82	43.75	39.35	39.22	37.84	38.83	40.06
Malawi	38.06	40.83	40.93	38.89	37.90	40.11	39.47	38.36	40.06	40.31
Mauritius	14.34	15.27	13.80	14.65	14.69	60.91	60.16	61.74	59.30	57.80
Mozambique	42.79	43.46	43.55	46.13	47.68	40.62	41.59	41.49	39.94	39.15
Seychelles	7.77	6.96	9.57	8.40	8.44	71.85	73.86	71.34	72.09	71.74
Somalia	38.67	38.59	31.29	37.18	36.58	41.72	40.59	46.90	43.42	44.31
Swaziland	24.85	22.20	22.91	23.54	22.93	43.33	45.65	45.08	44.85	45.81
Tanzania	46.32	50.34	53.64	55.11	58.49	38.11	36.51	35.04	34.24	33.18
Uganda	73.80	74.11	74.72	74.12	74.13	20.96	20.48	20.08	20.60	20.50
Zambia	14.32	12.24	12.25	13.34	14.16	50.78	54.52	53.21	51.12	50.66
Zimbabwe	16.03	14.36	11.65	13.74	15.56	47.49	51.01	49.05	46.38	44.47
TOTAL AFRICA	22.30	22.10	22.72	22.59	22.74	38.70	38.84	39.61	40.39	40.12

Table 11. Structure of GDP by main sectors (Continued)

(At current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Industry, Total					Manufacturing				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	48.48	49.31	48.34	46.44	46.20	9.75	9.95	10.54	11.48	11.97
Algeria	59.02	59.17	58.97	58.16	56.40	7.81	8.10	8.79	10.25	10.77
Egypt	41.53	39.26	38.31	38.70	39.96	13.58	14.54	14.77	14.86	14.86
Libya	64.47	67.06	63.97	58.39	56.18	3.02	3.17	3.47	4.67	5.31
Morocco	34.28	32.57	32.86	32.51	30.90	19.32	18.38	19.07	18.56	17.80
Sudan	15.86	14.30	15.86	16.56	17.09	7.84	7.67	7.97	8.62	9.14
Tunisia	36.60	34.94	35.54	34.96	34.32	13.57	12.72	13.11	14.07	14.39
WEST AFRICA	35.36	34.32	29.81	29.14	28.98	6.42	6.22	5.71	5.79	6.41
Benin	13.82	14.01	14.67	15.14	15.02	6.15	6.12	6.34	6.53	6.36
Burkina Faso	14.70	15.92	17.79	17.98	17.32	11.97	12.83	14.25	14.33	13.78
Cape Verde	27.34	27.19	27.40	28.08	28.17	5.53	5.59	5.73	5.30	5.19
Cote d'Ivoire	20.77	21.34	20.61	21.39	19.56	11.23	11.69	11.33	12.16	11.60
Gambia	17.44	16.23	17.27	22.83	24.80	6.68	7.17	7.90	9.48	10.30
Ghana	12.69	10.26	9.71	13.56	19.99	7.62	5.88	6.12	8.96	13.61
Guinea	21.47	19.74	20.32	20.41	19.67	3.16	3.36	3.47	3.58	3.55
Guinea Bissau	6.03	5.79	5.73	5.93	5.83	1.73	1.62	1.60	1.65	1.60
Liberia	33.61	35.57	32.55	30.75	28.66	9.06	8.71	8.75	8.30	8.15
Mali	10.03	10.11	11.42	12.29	15.16	3.70	4.10	4.61	6.13	7.57
Mauritania	29.16	28.94	29.52	26.80	27.09	6.32	6.42	6.71	6.55	6.21
Niger	19.03	19.69	17.69	17.47	17.87	3.70	3.75	3.83	3.84	4.01
Nigeria	41.75	39.64	33.52	32.15	32.02	5.72	5.64	4.95	4.84	5.14
Senegal	27.73	24.95	25.79	26.00	25.42	17.21	16.00	16.34	16.28	16.27
Sierra Leone	19.49	16.65	14.56	13.22	13.13	4.53	6.70	6.21	5.09	4.11
Togo	23.42	20.89	20.50	20.58	20.25	4.91	4.63	4.67	4.65	4.75
CENTRAL AFRICA	32.73	32.80	35.58	39.92	38.36	6.80	7.48	7.59	8.27	8.78
Burundi	13.51	14.76	15.31	13.39	13.18	8.21	8.67	9.13	8.43	8.40
Cameroon	28.04	31.01	34.81	36.74	35.85	8.40	10.63	10.46	10.85	11.03
Central African Republic	19.19	19.81	19.66	19.82	19.24	7.51	7.93	7.63	7.66	7.40
Chad	12.[illegible]	12.16	11.49	11.40	11.20	8.83	9.11	8.72	8.64	8.53
Congo	4[illegible]	[illegible]7	49.75	51.13	47.46	6.61	5.93	7.03	6.55	7.33
Equatorial Guinea	11.[illegible]	11.84	10.98	11.15	10.58	5.07	5.01	4.70	4.55	4.61
Gabon	64.68	64.68	63.17	64.69	65.31	6.38	6.68	6.24	5.78	5.97
Rwanda	19.36	20.53	21.32	23.00	23.14	14.17	15.05	15.82	17.79	18.00
Sao Tome & Principe	22.01	24.37	20.78	22.66	21.43	8.42	8.83	9.39	9.79	9.34
Zaire	25.35	21.51	28.16	43.38	39.33	2.78	2.33	1.51	1.12	1.25
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	23.63	22.16	21.94	21.55	20.42	12.81	12.57	12.18	11.83	11.27
Angola	30.50	26.87	24.26	22.99	22.87	2.60	2.70	2.80	3.00	2.90
Botswana	40.61	39.93	49.00	52.46	44.94	6.89	9.93	8.73	6.86	6.01
Comoros	16.54	17.72	18.35	19.02	19.49	5.67	5.59	5.67	5.75	5.84
Djibouti	21.06	22.61	23.43	23.31	23.34	10.13	10.03	10.06	10.04	10.21
Ethiopia	15.53	15.63	15.46	16.37	16.80	10.75	10.87	10.85	11.22	10.27
Kenya	21.71	20.88	20.72	20.94	20.45	12.70	12.64	12.31	12.61	12.56
Lesotho	22.69	21.68	19.49	21.40	20.76	6.03	6.54	5.64	6.83	7.18
Madagascar	18.04	16.87	16.33	16.34	16.19	11.53	11.86	11.33	11.22	11.17
Malawi	21.83	19.71	20.72	21.35	21.80	13.94	12.35	12.94	14.49	14.84
Mauritius	24.75	24.57	24.46	26.05	27.51	15.71	15.57	15.81	17.76	18.28
Mozambique	16.59	14.96	14.96	13.93	13.18	8.79	7.45	7.29	6.79	6.43
Seychelles	20.38	19.18	19.09	19.52	19.82	10.49	10.57	11.91	11.36	11.12
Somalia	19.61	20.82	21.80	19.40	19.11	8.25	9.47	9.64	7.81	7.78
Swaziland	31.82	32.16	32.01	31.60	31.26	22.01	22.30	22.97	22.64	22.23
Tanzania	15.57	13.15	11.32	10.65	8.34	10.25	8.30	8.02	7.14	5.23
Uganda	5.24	5.42	5.20	5.27	5.37	4.37	4.55	4.39	4.41	4.50
Zambia	34.91	33.24	34.54	35.54	35.18	17.68	18.42	17.11	18.90	20.01
Zimbabwe	36.48	34.63	39.30	39.88	39.97	25.09	24.32	27.26	27.46	27.74
TOTAL AFRICA	39.00	39.06	37.66	37.02	37.13	8.66	8.77	8.93	9.47	10.00

Table 12. Annual Growth rates of GDP and GDP per capita
(At constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Gross Domestic Product, Total					GDP Per Capita				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
NORTH AFRICA	-5.9	8.4	4.6	0.7	3.1	-3.4	5.4	1.7	-2.0	0.3
Algeria	1.2	6.4	4.6	4.8	3.3	-1.9	3.1	1.2	1.6	0.1
Egypt	7.9	6.9	7.4	4.8	7.3	5.0	4.1	4.4	2.0	4.5
Libya	-29.5	19.7	6.4	-9.7	-1.6	-31.5	16.3	3.4	-12.2	-4.4
Morocco	-1.6	6.3	2.3	1.7	4.9	-4.0	3.5	-0.3	-0.9	2.2
Sudan	5.3	1.0	-4.6	-1.0	-1.7	2.0	-1.8	-7.7	-3.0	-4.5
Tunisia	7.7	-0.3	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.1	-2.7	2.1	3.0	1.9
WEST AFRICA	-8.4	-0.5	-6.8	-3.1	2.8	-11.4	-3.0	-9.2	-5.6	0.8
Benin	3.3	5.0	-3.7	2.7	-2.9	0.3	1.7	-0.7	-3.4	-5.7
Burkina Faso	3.6	0.6	-2.3	-0.7	7.1	1.1	-2.2	-4.5	-2.9	4.2
Cape Verde	6.8	4.0	0.1	18.1	8.9	4.7	1.8	-2.1	15.7	0.8
Cote d'Ivoire	1.1	1.0	-6.9	-1.7	5.6	-3.1	-3.3	-10.6	-5.7	1.1
Gambia	-4.3	11.4	14.1	-8.7	4.6	-7.3	7.5	10.4	-11.9	0.9
Ghana	-3.8	-6.1	-2.9	7.6	5.3	-0.3	-8.4	-5.4	5.0	2.6
Guinea	1.6	5.0	1.0	2.1	-1.0	-1.0	2.4	-1.3	-0.3	-3.4
Guinea Bissau	2.3	0.5	1.8	6.5	-3.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	3.9	-4.8
Liberia	-6.6	-1.3	-3.5	-1.7	-5.0	-9.7	-4.6	-6.7	-4.9	-8.1
Mali	0.6	4.6	-5.3	-1.4	-2.6	-1.8	1.9	-7.8	-4.0	-5.2
Mauritania	3.6	-2.9	5.5	-1.9	-2.9	0.7	-5.5	2.8	-4.4	-5.4
Niger	-8.4	-4.4	5.5	-6.1	4.4	-10.9	-6.9	2.9	-8.6	1.5
Nigeria	-11.1	-0.1	-8.5	-5.4	2.4	-13.2	-2.6	-10.7	-7.7	0.0
Senegal	-2.3	10.5	1.0	-3.6	3.4	-5.0	7.4	-1.8	-6.3	0.5
Sierra Leone	-2.8	-10.4	-3.0	-0.9	-6.3	-7.4	-10.1	-5.0	-3.3	-8.4
Togo	-3.8	-4.8	-5.5	3.8	3.9	-6.4	-7.4	-3.3	1.0	0.7
CENTRAL AFRICA	6.6	2.5	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.9	-0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3
Burundi	10.0	-5.2	0.9	-0.5	6.2	7.1	-7.9	-1.4	-3.6	3.5
Cameroon	14.0	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.3	10.6	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.1
Central African Republic	1.5	1.5	-3.6	7.8	4.3	-0.9	-1.0	-6.1	5.2	2.0
Chad	-9.3	-6.9	-6.4	-4.5	6.0	-11.3	-9.6	-8.2	-7.1	3.4
Congo	22.9	17.9	7.3	2.0	-9.2	18.7	13.9	3.7	-1.5	-12.3
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	3.3	-2.9	2.2	7.3	-1.0	1.0	-6.1	0.0	4.3
Gabon	-1.1	0.6	1.2	5.9	2.0	-3.0	-1.4	-0.8	3.9	0.0
Rwanda	7.9	0.9	2.7	-3.8	4.5	4.3	-2.8	-0.9	-7.2	1.0
Sao Tome & Principe	-11.2	4.3	-8.1	-3.9	-4.3	-13.0	2.0	-9.9	-6.7	-0.3
Zaire	2.1	-2.7	2.5	3.2	2.5	-0.5	-5.4	-0.5	0.5	0.0
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	3.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	3.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.4	-0.8	0.4
Angola	-1.3	4.8	0.1	5.0	4.6	-4.0	1.7	-2.7	1.7	1.7
Botswana	10.7	-2.6	25.0	20.3	9.7	7.0	-5.8	20.9	15.4	6.0
Comoros	3.1	5.4	3.1	2.2	3.0	-0.3	1.9	0.0	-0.9	-0.3
Djibouti	0.6	3.1	0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-2.9	-0.8	-3.7	-4.8	-4.2
Ethiopia	2.3	1.1	5.1	-2.4	0.2	0.0	-2.1	2.1	-4.1	-3.2
Kenya	2.8	4.2	3.2	0.8	4.1	-1.0	0.7	-0.6	-2.9	0.3
Lesotho	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	3.7	2.4	-3.5	-4.0	-4.6	1.8	0.0
Madagascar	-6.5	-1.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	-9.1	-3.6	-1.3	-0.7	-1.0
Malawi	-5.3	13.0	4.1	4.1	1.9	-8.2	9.6	0.6	1.2	-1.1
Mauritius	6.3	4.3	0.4	4.2	5.3	4.7	3.3	-1.2	3.9	4.2
Mozambique	2.3	-2.9	-6.9	-2.7	-2.5	0.0	-5.8	-9.2	-5.0	-5.3
Seychelles	-7.1	-1.9	-1.7	3.9	5.0	-8.5	-2.0	-1.7	2.3	5.0
Somalia	7.2	7.2	-13.0	11.2	3.5	4.2	4.0	-15.8	7.8	0.4
Swaziland	8.3	3.0	-1.8	2.5	3.0	4.8	-0.3	-4.9	-0.7	-0.1
Tanzania	-0.8	1.8	-2.0	3.2	2.3	-3.9	-1.7	-4.7	0.0	-1.2
Uganda	3.9	8.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	0.5	4.9	1.0	1.5	1.5
Zambia	6.2	-2.8	-2.1	0.9	2.2	3.0	-5.9	-5.0	-2.2	-1.0
Zimbabwe	13.0	0.0	-3.4	1.1	5.0	9.8	-2.7	-6.1	-1.7	2.1
TOTAL AFRICA	-5.0	3.5	-0.4	-0.2	3.0	-7.9	0.0	-2.6	-3.0	0.3

Table 13. Annual growth rates of GDP by main sectors
(At constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions/ country	Agriculture					Services				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
NORTH AFRICA	3.8	-C.1	-0.2	1.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	4.8	1.1	1.4
Algeria	0.7	-8.2	-2.1	9.4	16.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.3
Egypt	4.0	3.7	2.6	2.0	4.8	9.0	8.7	6.0	5.1	5.0
Libya	22.4	15.3	42.5	-15.1	0.7	10.9	4.8	6.9	-12.2	-10.9
Morocco	-16.0	10.0	-3.7	-0.4	14.2	3.9	7.6	4.4	4.2	4.0
Sudan	24.3	-7.1	-13.4	-5.1	-7.0	4.5	10.7	-1.3	-3.4	0.2
Tunisia	8.9	-9.9	2.7	11.6	14.1	7.8	2.6	3.9	5.0	2.3
WEST AFRICA	-2.0	8.3	-5.5	1.1	4.0	-3.6	-1.5	-8.4	-5.9	2.2
Benin	1.8	4.9	-2.5	3.0	-5.1	3.5	5.2	-5.0	2.2	0.0
Burkina Faso	7.1	-C.7	0.4	-0.9	11.1	3.8	1.3	-8.8	-0.2	3.6
Cape Verde	13.0	6.0	-7.2	31.5	18.8	4.6	3.5	2.3	15.1	4.8
Cote d'Ivoire	7.8	C.2	-9.9	-1.9	14.2	-1.4	2.6	-4.6	-2.1	2.3
Gambia	-9.5	32.5	19.9	-22.8	-17.0	0.2	2.8	16.1	-4.2	13.8
Ghana	-2.5	-3.2	-5.7	10.3	3.9	0.4	-6.0	5.6	3.7	4.9
Guinea	1.2	5.8	-1.6	1.9	0.0	2.9	5.2	2.6	2.2	-0.4
Guinea Bissau	1.6	C.3	1.5	8.4	-3.6	3.1	1.2	2.4	4.7	-2.0
Liberia	-29.5	18.8	-5.0	4.1	1.5	10.1	-7.4	1.3	-3.4	-3.7
Mali	0.8	7.1	-11.3	-8.2	-2.3	0.8	0.3	5.4	13.6	-3.6
Mauritania	6.4	-8.3	-2.1	4.1	6.6	1.1	-1.3	8.0	3.2	-4.4
Niger	-10.4	-2.5	11.4	-10.0	2.3	-9.7	-7.3	8.8	-3.6	5.8
Nigeria	-3.0	15.1	-5.8	-0.2	3.2	-5.0	-1.4	-12.9	-9.9	2.1
Senegal	-6.0	33.8	-5.9	-13.9	9.4	-3.9	6.3	1.9	-3.9	2.9
Sierra Leone	-14.2	9.7	-0.4	-0.4	4.2	9.7	-16.6	-1.6	-3.5	-14.6
Togo	1.8	-2.8	-6.6	1.8	3.5	-4.5	-3.3	-3.7	6.0	4.6
CENTRAL AFRICA	5.6	C.8	-2.2	0.7	3.9	5.8	-0.1	4.8	2.4	3.0
Burundi	17.2	-9.8	-0.3	-1.7	7.5	-0.6	3.3	-1.2	5.4	5.9
Cameroon	13.1	6.9	-6.5	0.7	4.8	8.3	-1.4	8.7	5.1	6.8
Central African Republic	-0.8	4.8	-2.5	10.0	3.6	2.6	-0.3	-5.5	5.4	5.0
Chad	-6.3	-1.2	-4.9	-4.6	8.9	-10.2	-11.2	-7.4	-4.2	3.3
Congo	-16.1	-6.7	-7.2	-0.1	3.4	25.5	17.9	10.9	1.4	-6.0
Equatorial Guinea	1.2	2.1	-5.8	1.9	10.1	2.2	4.0	0.6	1.8	4.4
Gabon	-1.7	3.5	0.3	2.6	-1.7	6.3	-1.2	6.0	3.5	1.4
Rwanda	1.0	1.4	2.9	-11.3	5.8	22.3	-0.4	-1.6	2.9	3.2
Sao Tome & Principe	-16.5	-15.0	-18.2	-27.6	1.0	-8.7	22.6	3.5	5.8	-4.8
Zaire	2.7	-2.5	2.0	4.4	1.1	-1.4	-2.6	1.5	-1.7	1.8
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	3.2	3.2	0.2	2.4	3.6	4.7	2.8	0.0	2.5	3.7
Angola	-3.0	6.8	0.3	8.2	5.3	0.1	4.5	2.5	4.3	2.8
Botswana	7.5	-7.7	17.4	-9.6	-8.1	2.8	11.1	8.1	13.0	36.4
Comoros	1.5	3.5	1.8	0.1	3.4	5.0	7.2	3.1	3.7	2.0
Djibouti	6.7	5.9	2.0	4.3	3.7	-1.1	1.1	-0.6	-1.6	-1.0
Ethiopia	1.7	2.6	0.7	-8.7	-2.5	3.6	5.2	4.1	3.2	5.0
Kenya	6.1	C.9	4.5	-3.6	3.8	0.4	7.6	2.9	3.3	4.4
Lesotho	-2.7	-3.0	-8.6	-6.3	20.5	4.1	-0.2	5.7	4.1	-2.9
Madagascar	-4.5	4.1	2.3	1.7	3.5	-4.4	-0.3	1.1	0.9	2.3
Malawi	-8.2	17.6	4.3	6.6	-0.6	-4.1	9.8	4.4	2.6	2.5
Mauritius	21.9	23.0	-9.6	1.9	10.4	4.2	1.1	2.9	3.1	3.2
Mozambique	1.6	-C.9	-7.9	3.1	0.8	3.5	-1.9	-6.2	-6.3	-4.4
Seychelles	-7.3	-11.8	34.1	5.6	7.5	-6.1	0.8	-4.7	2.9	4.8
Somalia	19.7	6.9	-28.6	30.7	3.7	1.2	4.2	-0.9	4.6	3.2
Swaziland	11.7	-3.9	0.9	5.2	0.5	4.6	7.5	-3.1	2.0	5.3
Tanzania	1.6	1.7	0.1	2.5	-0.2	-0.7	3.0	-0.1	3.8	6.8
Uganda	5.1	8.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	-0.4	7.2	4.7	5.9	6.5
Zambia	12.6	-11.8	8.7	5.6	9.3	9.5	-1.7	-5.9	3.9	1.3
Zimbabwe	8.3	1.0	-6.4	12.8	18.9	19.9	-0.2	-3.5	3.1	0.8
TOTAL AFRICA	0.9	4.8	-3.0	1.3	4.6	2.2	2.4	-0.8	-1.0	2.1

Table 13. Annual Growth rates of GDP by main sectors (continued)
(At constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Industry, Total					Manufacturing				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
NORTH AFRICA	-16.3	12.6	5.7	0.3	3.5	6.2	6.9	8.0	5.0	4.9
Algeria	-0.4	9.5	4.8	4.4	1.4	11.2	8.2	11.3	9.7	4.3
Egypt	8.9	6.8	11.3	5.9	10.7	8.8	10.3	9.0	5.4	7.2
Libya	-42.5	28.4	4.7	-8.2	2.4	8.4	24.2	9.2	2.4	5.9
Morocco	-0.4	2.5	2.4	-1.1	1.4	-0.2	0.7	3.9	-1.7	2.0
Sudan	-21.1	-9.0	4.3	5.0	1.6	-8.8	-1.2	2.4	3.6	4.0
Tunisia	7.0	0.3	6.7	3.7	3.4	12.8	2.8	8.3	9.4	5.6
WEST AFRICA	-17.3	-6.8	-6.2	-4.0	2.2	0.3	10.4	-4.1	-12.0	4.5
Benin	8.4	5.2	-4.2	3.4	-2.8	3.4	4.3	-3.4	3.5	-3.5
Burkina Faso	-6.4	2.6	7.1	-1.1	4.0	1.1	3.0	8.1	-1.2	3.9
Cape Verde	6.6	3.5	1.6	14.4	8.4	0.9	4.3	2.8	12.8	6.5
Cote d'Ivoire	-4.9	-1.1	-6.2	-0.3	-2.5	1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.2	-2.3
Gambia	-11.1	2.0	-13.3	22.7	16.3	18.3	34.0	-10.1	14.9	16.4
Ghana	-16.0	-17.0	-12.5	7.4	13.6	-19.3	-20.5	-5.2	13.0	15.0
Guinea	0.5	2.9	4.1	2.5	-3.9	3.1	8.0	3.0	2.3	-1.0
Guinea Bissau	3.1	-2.3	0.7	3.9	-4.7	2.0	-5.2	0.8	3.8	-0.0
Liberia	-15.0	-0.6	-10.1	-7.3	-11.8	-9.2	-10.2	1.7	-5.2	-6.9
Mali	-1.0	0.5	7.9	4.0	-1.8	0.0	8.1	5.6	26.3	-5.4
Mauritania	5.3	-1.0	7.2	-9.2	-7.7	2.6	-2.2	10.0	-3.5	-7.6
Niger	-2.4	-3.6	-10.7	-6.2	6.6	-4.0	-1.2	7.5	-2.1	8.3
Nigeria	-18.9	-6.9	-6.3	-5.0	2.1	5.4	22.1	-4.9	-19.8	4.8
Senegal	4.0	1.5	6.0	0.1	0.0	9.6	3.6	3.7	-2.1	-0.8
Sierra Leone	-11.7	-23.9	-12.4	-3.2	-5.9	43.1	-23.1	-8.7	-27.5	-25.0
Togo	-9.9	-10.8	-7.6	2.2	2.7	-4.6	-11.6	-4.3	2.5	5.3
CENTRAL AFRICA	8.4	6.7	6.5	8.5	2.4	13.7	15.5	6.1	8.5	5.8
Burundi	-3.1	4.2	10.2	-4.8	1.2	-8.0	0.8	8.0	-0.7	4.1
Cameroon	26.3	18.5	17.6	15.2	7.0	41.0	38.5	7.9	17.7	8.3
Central African Republic	3.8	-1.0	-1.9	7.9	4.6	2.1	1.6	-5.6	8.5	2.0
Chad	-15.6	-10.0	-8.6	-5.4	5.0	-12.6	-6.8	-7.6	-5.2	5.4
Congo	32.3	22.7	6.4	2.7	-13.6	21.7	2.6	28.8	-5.7	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	5.0	3.9	-7.0	5.2	9.9	3.3	3.8	-6.7	7.2	18.1
Gabon	-4.3	1.2	-1.0	7.5	2.7	-0.8	5.0	-4.0	-0.4	2.1
Rwanda	1.8	2.2	9.9	1.5	4.2	7.5	1.3	8.7	4.7	3.5
Sao Tome & Principe	-8.1	20.6	-15.0	7.1	-8.6	-26.1	13.7	2.1	2.1	-8.8
Zaire	5.6	-3.0	4.0	7.1	4.5	0.8	-10.9	-0.5	-3.5	4.8
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	1.4	-1.1	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	-1.2	1.1	0.3	3.5
Angola	0.0	2.1	-2.5	0.7	5.2	-1.7	4.7	0.2	7.5	0.1
Botswana	17.7	-10.5	41.3	33.6	-1.8	13.5	19.5	-5.1	-14.5	-1.9
Comoros	3.9	6.9	6.6	5.1	4.4	6.6	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.6
Djibouti	5.7	5.8	2.5	-1.8	-0.6	-0.3	3.3	0.9	-1.6	0.9
Ethiopia	1.1	-13.2	25.0	5.1	-2.8	2.8	-19.1	35.5	3.3	-1.3
Kenya	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	4.1	0.6	7.2	4.4	4.4	4.6
Lesotho	-11.7	-5.9	-15.8	14.1	1.4	-3.7	27.8	-25.2	25.8	10.3
Madagascar	-14.6	-13.9	1.6	4.9	-3.3	-11.2	-14.1	1.5	5.7	-4.1
Malawi	-2.5	11.4	3.3	2.5	5.4	3.4	9.8	7.1	2.5	4.1
Mauritius	3.7	2.4	1.2	8.2	7.4	8.7	2.8	3.5	10.5	8.1
Mozambique	1.3	-10.5	-5.9	-9.4	-7.8	3.0	-16.0	-7.9	-9.4	-7.8
Seychelles	-11.1	-8.7	-3.7	7.4	5.3	-20.4	4.9	11.8	3.0	2.5
Somalia	-0.3	13.9	-7.9	-2.2	4.0	1.6	23.0	-10.3	-10.9	4.9
Swaziland	10.6	2.8	-2.2	1.0	1.9	11.1	5.2	1.1	1.0	1.3
Tanzania	-7.4	-0.6	-13.2	3.6	-2.9	-10.7	-3.0	-3.4	-1.4	-5.1
Uganda	5.6	13.3	2.6	7.1	6.6	5.4	14.2	2.8	6.5	6.4
Zambia	0.7	-0.6	-1.6	-3.9	0.3	-1.7	-3.5	-7.2	1.3	9.0
Zimbabwe	6.2	0.0	-2.2	-1.9	5.1	9.9	-0.5	-2.9	-4.8	6.0
TOTAL AFRICA	-14.2	4.0	1.5	-0.3	2.9	3.9	7.0	2.8	-0.7	4.6

Table 14. Expenditure on gross domestic product
(millions of dollars at current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Total					Public Consumption				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	140829	142195	152631	164682	178747	25841	28069	31385	35372	38047
Algeria	43739	44318	47008	50452	55311	5987	6161	6406	6372	7597
Egypt	31837	37877	45843	57516	73349	4493	6130	7796	13574	16533
Libya	31547	29875	31922	29048	28896	9189	10017	12020	9767	9723
Morocco	14863	14943	13289	11990	11588	3249	3191	2627	2187	2086
Sudan	10409	6998	6466	7677	4629	1676	1234	1194	1351	822
Tunisia	8429	8183	8107	8000	7974	1247	1335	1343	1322	1289
WEST AFRICA	122405	111745	101721	98395	93182	15779	13587	12451	11534	10864
Benin	1057	1042	976	393	911	92	90	82	79	82
Burkina Faso	1134	1025	939	829	921	163	160	138	122	135
Cape Verde	97	90	77	86	107	11	11	9	10	12
Cote d'Ivoire	8480	7330	6449	6391	6774	1651	1456	1361	1242	1231
Gambia	215	199	202	171	199	44	47	41	34	40
Ghana	13575	7755	6025	5058	5580	2895	1661	1284	962	925
Guinea	1831	2034	2118	2157	2408	299	336	351	364	411
Guinea Bissau	160	164	134	146	154	35	38	31	34	38
Liberia	871	874	821	819	768	247	283	225	203	155
Mali	1398	1252	1107	1076	1141	135	120	118	114	126
Mauritania	809	820	829	755	674	232	243	239	219	183
Niger	2149	1923	1829	1652	1769	237	225	202	182	180
Nigeria	86093	52553	75910	74216	67558	8973	8176	7686	7337	6683
Senegal	2464	2569	2465	2324	2651	554	515	459	464	522
Sierra Leone	1120	1293	1122	1082	751	78	109	85	71	42
Togo	951	821	748	739	715	134	119	110	97	99
CENTRAL AFRICA	21877	21737	21067	20414	21298	3175	3291	3060	2572	2833
Burundi	990	1032	1084	1037	1114	173	234	217	193	229
Cameroon	6647	6660	6862	7339	8272	589	588	652	704	804
Central African Republic	693	640	586	536	633	162	146	140	136	143
Chad	804	684	649	577	634	198	157	141	126	132
Congo	1993	2165	2098	2136	1962	268	292	315	284	305
Equatorial Guinea	45	46	53	60	75	15	16	17	19	21
Gabon	3863	3618	3533	3607	3807	550	568	572	540	565
Rwanda	1321	1426	1503	1710	1801	240	267	259	276	276
Sao Tome & Principe	38	42	35	35	38	14	16	16	17	18
Zaire	5484	5424	4664	3356	2962	966	1037	731	378	334
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	43608	43690	43331	43861	42804	8754	8353	8215	8257	8066
Angola	3708	4073	4277	4794	5364	823	957	1069	1270	1403
Botswana	889	719	921	876	676	219	213	253	233	173
Comoros	107	99	97	89	96	24	22	21	20	21
Djibouti	320	335	338	339	344	116	122	123	122	124
Ethiopia	4303	4434	4839	5063	5215	676	719	837	892	942
Kenya	6596	6696	6575	7357	5448	1257	1271	1271	1361	1174
Lesotho	406	354	375	334	264	114	89	94	85	74
Madagascar	2892	2849	2837	2372	2318	473	428	384	321	315
Malawi	1169	1137	1163	1220	1055	222	211	198	188	175
Mauritius	1123	1078	1091	1035	1048	156	149	146	133	127
Mozambique	1814	1861	1923	1973	1997	277	296	323	335	345
Seychelles	154	148	145	152	160	49	52	48	46	48
Somalia	2171	1617	1455	2054	1511	613	328	402	428	278
Swaziland	632	539	568	533	407	153	130	137	121	105
Tanzania	3906	3842	4168	4305	4659	470	505	489	521	573
Uganda	3006	3253	3367	3591	3763	476	538	533	591	742
Zambia	3999	3868	3292	2603	2859	1131	1072	787	589	663
Zimbabwe	6413	6789	5895	5190	4620	1104	1283	1100	899	777
TOTAL AFRICA	328719	319368	318750	327352	336030	53150	53301	55111	57535	59807

Table 14. Expenditure on gross domestic product (Continued)
(millions of dollars at current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Private Consumption					Gross Capital Formation				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	75476	79134	83842	90456	97706	41842	39814	42269	44275	47544
Algeria	19536	20398	21202	22745	25486	16413	16795	18243	19329	20647
Egypt	22139	26566	32441	37393	44460	7403	7831	9419	10771	13729
Libya	10561	11429	11054	11145	11087	9899	7808	8311	7512	7575
Morocco	10330	10249	9004	8401	8216	3330	3479	2775	2709	2479
Sudan	7739	5405	5053	5718	3481	2073	1294	1121	1267	771
Tunisia	5171	5088	5088	5055	4976	2725	2607	2394	2386	2343
WEST AFRICA	84317	82702	76926	72737	66355	29738	23864	14899	14430	14514
Benin	977	949	875	823	851	200	236	212	184	187
Burkina Faso	1120	985	914	831	887	118	115	77	54	74
Cape Verde	111	103	89	89	109	26	25	18	24	28
Cote d'Ivoire	5232	4616	4300	3798	3972	2162	1635	1426	976	903
Gambia	147	153	145	122	143	71	39	42	38	40
Ghana	9608	5680	4542	3718	3577	1138	338	375	503	773
Guinea	1251	1403	1462	1499	1688	294	323	346	367	380
Guinea Bissau	195	205	170	184	203	27	29	25	26	29
Liberia	500	426	419	388	299	144	191	190	148	113
Mali	1160	976	890	840	882	342	360	310	332	375
Mauritania	555	573	566	514	446	198	204	198	166	139
Niger	1724	1616	1465	1325	1346	429	333	289	251	275
Nigeria	57962	61531	57765	55536	48913	23729	18988	10567	10577	10442
Senegal	2024	1934	1927	1795	2016	405	404	399	383	414
Sierra Leone	1015	883	788	742	508	214	477	287	277	208
Togo	736	870	639	532	514	243	175	138	125	134
CENTRAL AFRICA	13028	12685	12262	11130	11835	6020	6040	5167	4939	5153
Burundi	776	807	818	830	842	160	182	195	181	178
Cameroon	4523	4715	4499	4612	5147	1807	1651	1783	1904	2155
Central African Republic	598	579	530	531	530	50	50	45	43	48
Chad	635	560	524	461	500	69	52	43	39	42
Congo	812	857	832	753	805	960	1305	747	559	442
Equatorial Guinea	31	31	34	38	43	9	9	9	10	11
Gabon	1033	989	979	966	1027	1404	1267	1246	1186	1175
Rwanda	1062	1132	1195	1378	1452	176	203	187	202	211
Sao Tome & Principe	35	34	25	24	26	9	17	7	9	10
Zaire	3523	2980	2855	1597	1513	1376	1306	906	306	882
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	30781	30963	31345	32435	32482	8777	7913	6605	6769	6355
Angola	1861	2150	2378	2785	3132	319	354	394	446	504
Botswana	467	450	513	431	367	393	323	276	218	145
Comoros	73	66	64	51	67	30	29	31	42	40
Djibouti	215	223	236	250	264	73	84	86	82	80
Ethiopia	3420	3554	3802	4012	4312	445	523	541	541	502
Kenya	4059	4234	3981	4592	4228	1873	1501	1393	1589	1200
Lesotho	655	645	619	535	417	157	131	135	127	99
Madagascar	2216	2285	2261	1833	1808	522	380	373	322	337
Malawi	801	746	773	804	765	217	256	289	196	163
Mauritius	801	763	759	715	717	284	196	190	217	208
Mozambique	1530	1616	1598	1656	1706	161	150	156	162	167
Seychelles	79	83	97	91	91	50	48	31	33	32
Somalia	1432	751	864	1394	981	553	546	242	270	199
Swaziland	432	386	435	382	332	177	163	175	134	116
Tanzania	2894	2959	3311	3525	3962	857	768	699	621	673
Uganda	2941	3077	3294	4267	4585	421	383	353	458	492
Zambia	2596	2489	2063	1614	1762	773	649	481	365	367
Zimbabwe	4308	4483	4239	3459	2986	1471	1431	760	347	731
TOTAL AFRICA	203602	205484	204375	206698	208428	86377	77632	68941	70413	73267

Table 14. Expenditure on gross domestic product (Continued)
(millions of dollars at current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Exports of Goods and Nonfactor Services					Imports of Goods and Nonfactor Services				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	47488	44176	42083	42218	41324	49816	48994	46949	47341	45871
Algeria	15513	14068	13723	13964	14028	13709	13134	12566	12457	12443
Egypt	8207	9626	10093	10234	10330	10404	12276	13909	14557	14403
Libya	16440	13864	11793	11534	11493	14542	13239	11260	11060	10973
Morocco	3156	3072	2973	3056	3001	5198	5047	4086	4364	4193
Sudan	685	533	655	650	355	1764	1469	1556	1318	803
Tunisia	3487	3013	2853	2720	2418	4201	3859	3571	3483	3351
WEST AFRICA	25368	20541	17496	19573	20450	32798	28950	20052	19348	19001
Benin	240	227	229	227	232	451	430	423	420	440
Burkina Faso	198	168	159	172	193	464	403	379	349	369
Cape Verde	10	9	8	8	9	61	57	48	45	50
Cote d'Ivoire	2934	2780	2632	3305	3736	3499	3126	3270	2930	3064
Gambia	117	94	99	96	101	164	134	125	120	126
Ghana	557	245	338	341	455	623	219	513	456	151
Guinea	433	466	489	490	522	446	494	529	563	594
Guinea Bissau	18	18	15	16	18	116	126	106	114	133
Liberia	541	487	465	483	480	561	514	478	407	294
Mali	204	190	206	222	233	443	395	416	431	475
Mauritania	269	258	301	323	337	444	457	476	457	481
Niger	522	426	493	497	551	763	683	626	594	583
Nigeria	17387	13767	10832	12058	12264	22457	19909	10910	11272	10643
Senegal	814	672	822	810	861	1334	1256	1172	1128	1163
Sierra Leone	258	159	165	194	86	445	335	203	202	94
Togo	366	271	267	315	322	527	414	376	360	355
CENTRAL AFRICA	7647	7150	7275	7659	7769	7989	7433	6696	5986	6343
Burundi	78	96	103	112	124	197	257	248	249	259
Cameroon	1439	1333	1435	1485	1576	1710	1628	1506	1366	1410
Central African Republic	176	151	162	156	173	293	286	260	249	260
Chad	165	138	141	137	144	263	223	201	185	184
Congo	1157	1167	1192	1206	1100	1203	1455	987	596	691
Equatorial Guinea	14	15	13	20	26	24	24	25	26	27
Gabon	2533	2350	2218	2238	2402	1658	1557	1482	1324	1362
Rwanda	150	143	152	180	183	307	318	291	326	321
Sao Tome & Principe	9	11	9	13	14	28	36	22	28	33
Zaire	1925	1746	1845	2111	2029	2306	1645	1673	1537	1795
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	10587	10338	10644	12119	11925	14891	13876	13478	15589	15725
Angola	1910	1821	1822	1932	2017	1205	1210	1386	1540	1689
Botswana	454	323	554	530	433	645	589	672	535	447
Comoros	20	22	21	10	18	40	40	40	43	49
Djibouti	139	146	145	142	141	223	240	252	257	265
Ethiopia	554	520	549	580	534	793	882	950	1361	1075
Kenya	1687	1663	1683	1934	1647	2280	1973	1752	2160	1802
Lesotho	66	50	57	52	40	586	561	531	466	363
Madagascar	353	360	325	372	326	673	604	506	475	468
Malawi	317	270	254	337	234	388	345	346	305	281
Mauritius	502	509	539	539	557	620	539	512	538	563
Mozambique	160	164	136	89	61	313	364	290	269	282
Seychelles	88	78	74	98	114	112	112	104	115	125
Somalia	291	276	195	131	189	718	286	249	139	136
Swaziland	429	385	368	313	254	558	524	547	447	399
Tanzania	467	320	362	332	234	782	710	594	594	787
Uganda	391	858	1264	2430	3062	1223	1574	2077	4257	5133
Zambia	1145	1068	1008	951	737	1646	1411	1046	916	675
Zimbabwe	1616	1504	1319	1358	1307	2086	1912	1522	1373	1182
TOTAL AFRICA	91087	82206	77498	81570	81468	105496	99251	87175	88364	86935

Table 15. Structure of demand
(percent)
(At current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Total					Public Consumption				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.35	19.74	20.56	21.30	21.29
Algeria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.69	13.90	13.63	13.62	13.74
Egypt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.11	16.18	17.01	23.60	23.50
Libya	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	29.13	33.53	37.65	33.62	33.64
Morocco	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	21.85	21.36	19.77	18.24	18.00
Sudan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.11	17.64	18.46	17.59	17.76
Tunisia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.79	16.32	16.57	16.52	16.17
WEST AFRICA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.89	12.16	12.24	11.72	11.66
Benin	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.72	8.63	8.38	8.89	9.00
Burkina Faso	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.36	15.61	15.14	14.66	14.72
Cape Verde	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.47	11.65	12.00	11.47	11.13
Cote d'Ivoire	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.40	19.86	21.11	19.43	18.17
Gambia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	20.45	23.58	20.40	20.08	20.26
Ghana	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	21.33	21.41	21.30	18.99	16.59
Guinea	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.35	16.50	16.56	16.88	17.07
Guinea Bissau	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	21.86	22.95	23.42	23.03	24.36
Liberia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.30	32.41	27.44	24.76	20.38
Mali	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.63	9.62	10.64	10.55	11.01
Mauritania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.68	29.61	28.87	28.70	27.10
Niger	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.04	11.71	11.06	10.95	10.18
Nigeria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.42	9.90	10.13	9.89	9.87
Senegal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	22.50	20.03	19.85	19.96	19.70
Sierra Leone	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.97	8.40	7.54	6.56	5.64
Togo	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.06	14.52	14.67	13.69	13.90
CENTRAL AFRICA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.51	15.14	14.53	13.09	13.29
Burundi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.49	19.79	19.98	18.61	20.58
Cameroon	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.86	8.84	9.50	9.59	9.72
Central African Republic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	23.38	22.85	23.85	23.13	22.51
Chad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.61	22.96	21.77	21.85	20.85
Congo	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.45	13.47	15.01	13.48	15.61
Equatorial Guinea	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	34.38	33.48	32.58	31.05	28.72
Gabon	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.24	15.71	16.19	14.98	14.85
Rwanda	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.17	18.69	17.26	16.16	15.35
Sao Tome & Principe	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.54	39.45	45.43	47.81	48.03
Zaire	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.62	19.12	15.67	11.26	11.28
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.16	19.12	18.96	18.83	18.84
Angola	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	22.20	23.50	25.00	26.50	26.10
Botswana	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.68	29.57	27.43	26.64	26.35
Comoros	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	22.46	21.98	21.63	22.09	21.38
Djibouti	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.26	36.38	36.29	36.08	36.11
Ethiopia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.72	16.22	17.30	17.61	18.07
Kenya	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.06	18.98	19.33	18.48	18.22
Lesotho	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.09	25.14	25.07	25.56	27.99
Madagascar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.36	15.01	13.54	13.52	13.57
Malawi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.97	18.54	16.98	15.42	16.56
Mauritius	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.93	13.85	13.36	12.84	12.09
Mozambique	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.24	15.88	16.81	16.98	17.28
Seychelles	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	31.75	34.91	32.95	30.50	30.08
Somalia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.23	20.28	27.66	20.64	18.41
Swaziland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.17	24.12	24.15	23.97	25.72
Tanzania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.04	13.15	11.74	12.11	12.31
Uganda	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.84	15.62	15.83	19.26	19.72
Zambia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.29	27.72	23.89	22.61	23.37
Zimbabwe	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.21	18.90	18.66	17.33	16.82
TOTAL AFRICA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.17	16.69	17.29	17.58	17.80

Table 15. Structure of demand (Continued)
(percent)
(At current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Private Consumption					Gross Capital Formation				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	53.59	55.65	54.93	54.93	54.66	2971.14	2799.93	2769.38	2688.54	2659.86
Algeria	44.67	46.03	45.10	45.08	46.08	37.53	37.90	38.81	38.31	37.33
Egypt	69.54	70.14	70.77	65.01	63.20	23.25	20.68	20.55	19.08	19.52
Libya	33.48	38.26	34.63	38.37	38.37	31.38	26.14	26.06	26.21	26.22
Morocco	69.48	68.58	67.76	70.07	70.90	22.40	23.28	20.88	22.60	21.39
Sudan	74.35	77.24	78.16	74.48	75.20	19.91	18.49	17.33	16.50	16.66
Tunisia	61.35	62.17	62.76	63.19	62.40	32.33	31.85	29.53	29.83	29.38
WEST AFRICA	68.88	74.01	75.62	73.89	71.21	2429.50	2135.61	1464.73	1466.54	1557.57
Benin	92.36	91.04	89.77	92.16	93.34	18.88	19.81	21.69	20.56	20.51
Burkina Faso	98.72	96.08	100.52	100.21	96.37	10.38	11.23	8.51	6.52	8.01
Cape Verde	114.13	113.66	116.04	102.93	100.99	26.65	27.17	23.97	28.10	26.04
Cote d'Ivoire	61.70	62.97	66.67	59.43	58.63	25.50	21.89	22.11	15.27	13.29
Gambia	68.33	76.67	72.09	71.33	71.96	32.84	19.53	20.73	22.14	20.30
Ghana	70.78	73.25	75.37	73.37	64.11	8.39	5.00	6.23	9.93	13.85
Guinea	68.31	69.00	69.02	69.50	70.12	16.04	15.89	16.32	16.99	15.79
Guinea Bissau	122.12	125.03	126.87	125.75	131.70	17.04	17.92	18.90	17.99	18.49
Liberia	57.46	48.71	51.05	47.35	38.97	16.56	21.87	23.11	18.01	15.13
Mali	83.01	77.97	80.35	78.05	77.32	24.46	26.78	27.97	30.82	32.85
Mauritania	68.53	69.81	68.30	67.18	66.19	24.41	24.85	23.94	21.72	20.69
Niger	80.19	84.05	80.09	79.74	76.09	19.96	17.34	15.83	15.11	15.52
Nigeria	67.32	74.54	76.10	74.79	72.30	27.56	23.00	13.92	14.25	15.43
Senegal	82.16	75.29	78.17	77.24	76.06	16.44	15.74	16.19	16.49	15.62
Sierra Leone	90.66	68.31	70.22	68.55	67.60	19.09	36.93	25.58	25.61	27.75
Togo	77.40	81.59	81.43	75.05	71.86	25.51	21.34	18.46	17.59	18.76
CENTRAL AFRICA	59.55	58.36	58.20	54.52	55.80	2751.63	2778.85	2452.74	2419.43	2419.73
Burundi	78.38	78.15	75.44	77.14	75.58	16.14	17.61	17.95	17.44	16.00
Cameroon	68.05	70.81	65.56	62.85	62.22	27.19	24.79	25.98	25.94	26.06
Central African Republic	86.38	90.47	85.21	85.45	83.71	7.23	7.87	7.59	7.35	7.58
Chad	79.02	81.99	80.79	79.81	78.91	8.64	7.58	6.66	6.69	6.64
Conjo	40.73	39.58	39.66	35.76	41.03	48.14	60.25	35.59	26.53	22.51
Equatorial Guinea	69.40	67.69	65.19	62.27	57.71	19.03	18.45	16.51	15.99	14.49
Gabon	26.74	27.35	27.70	26.78	26.98	36.35	35.02	35.27	32.89	30.87
Rwanda	80.40	79.36	79.55	80.56	80.61	13.30	14.20	12.47	11.83	11.71
Sao Tome & Principe	91.37	81.35	71.65	70.24	70.14	24.84	39.76	19.64	26.49	25.63
Zaire	64.23	54.95	61.22	47.60	51.06	25.09	24.08	19.43	24.02	29.77
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	70.59	70.87	72.34	73.88	75.89	20.13	18.11	15.24	15.43	14.15
Angola	50.20	52.79	55.60	58.10	58.39	8.60	8.70	9.20	9.30	9.40
Botswana	52.59	62.56	55.44	49.14	54.31	44.25	44.89	29.93	24.84	21.40
Comoros	67.96	66.45	66.07	68.73	70.04	28.36	29.55	32.44	47.24	41.28
Djibouti	67.24	66.52	69.74	73.61	76.78	22.90	25.03	25.51	24.27	23.21
Ethiopia	79.49	80.15	79.82	79.23	82.69	10.35	11.80	11.17	12.66	9.63
Kenya	61.54	63.24	60.54	62.33	65.58	28.39	22.42	21.18	21.57	18.61
Lesotho	161.52	182.15	165.28	160.17	157.97	38.74	36.87	36.08	38.01	36.35
Madagascar	76.63	80.21	79.72	77.26	78.01	18.06	13.35	13.16	13.58	14.53
Malawi	68.55	65.64	66.20	65.90	72.47	18.60	22.51	24.75	16.08	15.41
Mauritius	71.28	70.80	69.57	69.04	68.41	25.25	18.17	17.44	20.92	19.81
Mozambique	84.33	86.84	83.10	83.95	85.43	8.86	8.06	8.12	8.20	8.35
Seychelles	51.21	56.25	66.28	59.58	56.48	32.63	32.34	21.27	21.55	20.10
Somalia	65.96	66.46	59.42	67.86	64.94	25.46	33.77	16.67	13.13	13.16
Swaziland	68.28	71.62	76.51	75.96	81.44	28.07	30.15	30.84	26.55	28.51
Tanzania	74.10	77.01	79.46	81.88	85.03	21.94	19.99	16.77	14.42	14.54
Uganda	97.83	94.61	97.86	118.85	121.83	13.99	11.77	10.48	12.77	13.08
Zambia	64.91	64.37	62.65	62.01	61.62	19.32	16.77	14.61	14.03	12.84
Zimbabwe	67.18	66.03	71.89	66.65	64.64	22.94	21.07	12.89	16.32	15.83
TOTAL AFRICA	61.94	64.34	64.12	63.14	62.03	26.28	24.31	21.63	21.51	21.80

Table 15. Structure of demand (Continued)
(percent)
(At current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Exports of Goods and Nonfactor Services					Imports of Goods and Nonfactor Services				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH AFRICA	33.72	31.07	27.57	25.64	23.12	35.38	34.46	30.7o	28.75	25.66
Algeria	35.47	31.74	29.19	27.68	25.36	31.34	29.57	26.73	24.69	22.51
Egypt	25.78	25.41	22.02	17.79	14.26	32.68	32.41	30.34	25.48	20.47
Libya	52.11	46.41	3o.93	39.88	39.77	46.10	44.31	35.27	38.08	37.99
Morocco	21.23	20.56	22.35	25.49	25.89	34.96	33.78	30.75	3o.40	3o.19
Sudan	o.58	7.62	10.14	8.60	7.67	16.95	20.99	24.09	17.17	17.28
Tunisia	41.37	36.82	35.19	34.00	30.32	49.84	47.16	44.05	43.55	38.26
WEST AFRICA	20.73	18.38	17.20	19.89	21.95	26.79	25.91	19.71	20.17	20.39
Benin	22.68	21.81	23.50	25.43	25.47	42.64	41.28	43.35	47.04	48.32
Burkina Faso	17.47	16.42	17.51	20.76	20.95	40.92	39.34	41.67	42.14	40.05
Cape Verde	10.74	10.39	10.32	9.10	8.57	62.98	62.86	62.32	51.62	46.73
Cote d'Ivoire	34.60	37.92	40.82	51.72	55.15	41.2o	42.64	50.70	45.85	45.23
Gambia	54.43	47.31	48.96	56.36	50.83	76.05	67.08	62.18	69.91	63.34
Ghana	4.10	3.16	5.61	6.72	8.16	4.59	2.83	8.51	9.01	2.71
Guinea	23.66	22.92	23.07	22.73	21.67	24.3o	24.30	24.98	26.10	24.65
Guinea Bissau	11.54	11.14	11.29	11.20	11.69	72.57	77.03	80.47	77.97	86.24
Liberia	62.09	55.75	56.62	59.60	62.53	64.41	58.74	58.22	49.72	37.00
Mali	14.62	15.21	18.61	20.59	20.42	31.72	31.58	37.57	40.00	41.60
Mauritania	33.18	31.48	36.34	42.24	57.35	54.80	55.75	57.45	59.83	71.32
Niger	24.29	22.24	27.23	29.93	31.14	35.49	35.35	34.20	35.73	32.93
Nigeria	20.78	16.68	14.23	16.26	18.13	26.09	24.12	14.37	15.19	15.73
Senegal	33.06	37.85	33.34	34.86	32.49	54.15	48.92	47.55	48.55	43.88
Sierra Leone	23.02	12.26	14.73	17.95	11.51	39.74	25.90	18.07	18.67	12.49
Togo	38.45	33.01	35.77	44.38	45.05	55.42	50.46	50.33	50.71	49.57
CENTRAL AFRICA	34.94	32.90	34.53	37.52	3o.48	36.52	34.18	31.77	29.32	29.77
Burundi	7.86	9.34	9.54	10.83	11.11	19.86	24.87	22.92	24.03	23.27
Cameroon	21.63	20.01	20.91	20.23	19.05	25.72	24.45	21.95	18.62	17.04
Central African Republic	25.38	23.57	27.66	26.61	27.31	42.36	44.76	44.31	42.54	41.11
Chad	20.48	20.16	21.70	23.74	22.65	32.75	32.69	30.91	32.09	29.05
Congo	58.02	53.90	56.82	57.28	56.05	60.34	67.20	47.07	33.04	35.20
Equatorial Guinea	31.18	33.22	33.81	33.46	35.17	53.96	52.65	48.08	42.74	36.09
Gabon	65.59	64.97	62.77	62.05	63.08	42.92	43.04	41.94	36.69	35.78
Rwanda	11.36	10.06	10.10	10.54	10.14	23.23	22.30	19.78	19.09	17.80
Sao Tome & Principe	21.76	25.83	26.65	36.61	37.08	74.48	86.36	63.37	81.12	80.85
Zaire	35.11	32.18	39.55	62.91	68.50	42.05	30.33	35.87	45.79	60.61
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	24.28	23.66	24.56	27.63	27.86	34.15	31.76	31.11	35.77	36.74
Angola	51.50	44.70	42.60	40.30	37.60	32.50	29.70	32.40	34.20	31.50
Botswana	51.08	44.91	60.18	60.47	64.15	72.60	81.93	72.98	61.08	66.22
Comoros	18.25	22.49	21.57	10.97	18.74	37.03	40.47	41.70	49.04	51.45
Djibouti	43.09	43.63	42.85	41.79	41.05	69.49	71.57	74.39	75.75	77.14
Ethiopia	12.88	11.74	11.34	11.46	10.24	18.44	19.89	19.64	20.95	20.63
Kenya	25.58	24.83	25.60	26.94	25.54	34.57	29.47	26.65	29.32	27.95
Lesotho	16.18	14.12	15.29	15.60	14.99	144.52	158.29	141.72	139.33	137.30
Madagascar	12.22	12.62	11.44	15.67	14.06	23.27	21.19	17.85	20.04	20.17
Malawi	27.08	23.71	21.74	27.58	22.17	33.19	30.41	29.67	24.99	26.60
Mauricius	44.73	47.16	46.61	49.15	53.15	55.19	49.97	46.97	51.95	53.46
Mozambique	8.84	8.80	7.05	4.50	3.05	17.28	19.58	15.08	13.64	14.10
Seychelles	57.02	52.46	50.90	64.19	71.39	72.61	75.97	71.40	75.83	78.06
Somalia	13.40	17.20	13.38	4.93	12.50	33.05	17.71	17.12	6.76	9.02
Swaziland	67.83	71.31	64.70	62.24	62.36	88.36	97.18	96.19	88.72	98.03
Tanzania	11.95	8.33	8.68	7.70	5.01	20.03	18.48	16.65	16.11	16.89
Uganda	13.01	26.39	37.54	67.69	81.91	40.68	48.38	61.71	118.56	136.53
Zambia	28.63	27.62	30.63	36.54	25.78	41.15	36.48	31.78	35.19	23.60
Zimbabwe	25.20	22.16	22.37	26.16	28.30	32.53	28.16	25.82	26.45	25.59
TOTAL AFRICA	27.71	25.74	24.31	24.92	24.24	32.09	31.08	27.35	27.15	25.87

Table 16. Average Annual Growth Rate of Consumption, Investment and Exports of Goods and nonfactor services (percent)

Sub-regions, country	Total		Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods & nonfactor services	
	1981-82	1981-85	1981-82	1981-85	1981-82	1981-85	1981-82	1981-85	1981-82	1981-85
NORTH AFRICA	8.31	4.36	20.60	7.53	9.40	3.73	0.67	1.60	-0.62	1.34
Algeria	6.40	5.22	2.61	3.63	4.11	4.35	1.62	2.99	-0.58	0.47
Egypt	6.17	6.34	22.90	22.18	7.91	4.13	-4.17	3.53	9.50	7.18
Libya	21.30	3.75	45.42	8.20	44.29	7.64	-2.82	-3.31	-9.31	-2.91
Morocco	6.04	3.60	7.67	0.47	1.07	2.41	14.98	3.25	8.99	5.43
Sudan	0.99	-1.57	0.88	1.33	1.42	-0.90	3.52	-0.32	54.84	32.12
Tunisia	0.00	3.70	5.95	4.74	2.78	4.19	-3.20	1.46	-2.90	-1.68
WEST AFRICA	-0.11	-1.71	7.85	0.08	5.80	-1.08	-14.72	-12.26	-5.19	4.58
Benin	3.93	-0.05	4.57	1.58	4.15	1.03	8.70	1.09	2.21	1.63
Burkina Faso	1.13	0.67	8.15	1.31	-3.17	-0.14	-1.40	-4.92	-10.57	1.58
Cape Verde	4.78	8.05	4.12	6.38	2.10	3.82	3.75	5.56	4.84	3.96
Cote d'Ivoire	1.90	-0.20	2.00	0.59	2.00	1.10	-16.72	-13.97	5.46	4.10
Gambia	11.68	5.53	17.77	6.34	14.63	7.96	-32.65	2.35	-1.20	11.11
Ghana	-6.08	0.90	-11.06	-1.43	-8.33	2.44	-23.15	2.68	15.25	-6.19
Guinea	6.28	2.35	5.23	2.71	5.31	2.28	2.04	0.62	8.15	1.53
Guinea Bissau	0.49	1.95	3.45	2.88	0.90	2.06	3.20	2.46	2.84	3.87
Liberia	-3.36	-3.63	36.29	-2.37	-24.33	-11.90	52.51	-2.80	-15.25	-3.26
Mali	5.91	0.03	3.53	6.97	0.19	-1.09	20.28	7.57	-0.19	5.80
Mauritania	-1.85	0.22	0.15	-1.23	-1.21	-0.70	-1.47	-4.64	-0.93	14.20
Niger	-2.72	1.87	2.91	2.18	1.68	2.92	-12.24	-4.98	-7.07	-1.13
Nigeria	0.00	-2.90	18.34	0.76	10.30	-1.95	-16.85	-13.89	-11.70	6.26
Senegal	15.42	4.36	-4.40	-1.31	-1.61	0.09	13.49	2.76	52.85	15.07
Sierra Leone	-8.00	-5.18	13.49	0.26	-28.98	-10.14	61.95	7.44	-25.73	-9.40
Togo	-3.56	-0.64	-2.54	2.17	-0.56	0.50	-15.12	-4.52	-13.60	-4.14
CENTRAL AFRICA	3.15	3.58	-2.20	1.02	1.56	2.33	1.44	-0.17	6.53	4.00
Burundi	-3.22	1.27	11.59	7.18	-4.07	1.50	7.77	5.71	13.86	10.08
Cameroon	7.81	7.30	6.70	9.00	11.26	4.20	-3.99	6.51	6.96	5.90
Central African Republic	1.58	2.17	-4.10	0.49	2.78	0.85	7.03	3.06	-10.15	3.00
Chad	-7.29	-3.01	-15.09	-6.11	-5.60	-2.29	-21.00	-8.28	-2.88	-3.99
Congo	17.00	3.68	16.58	6.53	13.14	2.60	43.97	-10.72	9.60	3.19
Equatorial Guinea	3.84	2.61	4.06	2.87	4.21	2.77	3.61	0.60	10.54	5.89
Gabon	1.00	2.96	7.11	4.15	-0.72	3.30	-4.06	-0.48	3.44	1.99
Rwanda	1.09	1.55	-1.28	-0.36	3.02	2.62	14.19	6.62	-11.33	-5.96
Sao Tome & Principe	5.30	-4.50	15.42	4.60	-4.64	-8.56	74.09	9.34	10.00	4.80
Zaire	-2.41	1.19	-18.96	-9.09	-12.46	1.08	-21.45	-1.74	10.99	6.40
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	1.50	2.22	0.03	2.20	1.82	3.15	-6.11	-4.19	2.76	7.07
Angola	5.29	4.11	4.77	4.02	4.09	3.74	-0.78	1.46	-1.78	1.14
Botswana	-2.53	13.59	17.25	8.26	11.74	6.33	-3.51	-10.25	-14.05	28.78
Comoros	5.86	4.22	4.31	1.68	4.27	3.72	1.41	14.28	25.24	13.51
Djibouti	13.62	3.92	53.27	12.97	6.00	4.99	10.15	0.51	-0.64	-0.29
Ethiopia	1.06	1.03	4.05	0.85	3.31	-0.04	5.25	2.83	6.98	6.58
Kenya	2.54	2.68	7.87	0.98	10.80	4.89	-22.88	-5.27	2.75	0.48
Lesotho	-3.61	0.28	-12.72	8.70	7.56	5.87	-2.05	2.89	-10.01	9.60
Madagascar	-2.47	1.13	-3.02	0.64	2.73	0.95	-18.37	-2.15	2.14	-0.79
Malawi	2.80	3.22	0.47	-0.07	-1.51	4.79	24.45	1.05	-10.06	-0.16
Mauritius	4.50	4.95	3.66	5.32	-3.03	3.43	-22.97	4.01	7.15	8.50
Mozambique	-3.03	-3.80	-0.29	0.07	-1.43	-2.56	0.11	0.61	10.67	-11.37
Seychelles	0.14	1.90	4.84	-1.81	9.99	3.75	25.39	-3.33	-6.10	12.63
Somalia	10.10	2.90	-44.41	0.23	-45.55	5.35	68.16	-0.31	37.30	70.68
Swaziland	3.02	1.68	-1.55	4.56	10.47	9.19	3.64	3.22	5.29	10.68
Tanzania	1.30	1.10	0.79	7.17	8.39	6.98	-4.69	-1.08	-11.16	5.41
Uganda	8.30	5.83	11.81	14.82	9.60	14.75	9.00	14.17	35.00	29.58
Zambia	-2.83	-0.43	-15.09	-0.01	-11.26	-1.28	-26.19	-13.67	11.16	-1.92
Zimbabwe	-0.63	1.77	6.83	-0.08	1.82	-1.16	-14.95	-9.21	2.58	14.48
TOTAL AFRICA	3.81	1.79	12.01	4.15	6.22	1.51	-5.45	-3.72	-0.98	3.19

Table 17. Resources and uses at current market prices
(In hundred million dollars)

Sub-regions, country	RESOURCES				USES									
	G.D.P.		Imports of goods and nonfactor services		Total		Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and nonfactor services	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	1408	1787	498	459	1906	2246	258	380	755	977	418	475	475	413
Algeria	437	553	137	124	575	678	60	76	195	255	164	206	155	140
Egypt	318	703	104	144	422	848	45	165	221	445	74	137	82	100
Libya	315	289	145	110	461	399	92	97	106	111	99	76	164	115
Morocco	149	116	52	42	201	158	32	21	103	82	33	25	32	30
Sudan	104	46	18	8	122	54	17	8	77	35	21	8	7	4
Tunisia	84	80	42	31	126	110	12	13	52	50	27	23	35	24
WEST AFRICA	1224	932	328	190	1552	1122	158	109	943	664	298	145	254	204
Benin	11	9	5	4	15	14	1	1	10	9	2	2	2	2
Burkina Faso	11	9	5	4	16	13	2	1	11	9	1	1	2	2
Cape Verde	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	85	68	35	31	120	10	17	12	52	40	22	9	29	37
Gambia	2	2	2	1	4	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Ghana	136	56	6	2	141	58	29	9	96	36	11	8	6	5
Guinea	18	24	4	6	23	30	3	4	13	17	3	4	4	5
Guinea Bissau	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Liberia	9	8	6	3	14	11	2	2	5	3	1	1	5	5
Mali	14	11	4	5	18	16	1	1	12	9	4	4	2	2
Mauritania	8	7	4	5	13	12	2	2	6	4	2	1	3	4
Niger	21	18	8	6	29	24	2	2	17	13	4	3	5	6
Nigeria	861	677	225	106	1086	783	90	67	580	439	237	104	179	123
Senegal	25	27	13	12	38	38	6	5	20	20	4	4	8	9
Sierra Leone	11	8	4	1	16	9	1	-	10	5	2	2	3	1
Togo	10	7	5	4	15	11	1	1	7	5	2	1	4	3
CENTRAL AFRICA	219	213	80	63	299	276	32	28	130	119	60	52	76	78
Burundi	10	11	2	3	12	14	2	2	8	8	2	2	1	1
Cameroon	66	83	17	14	84	97	6	8	45	51	18	22	14	16
Central African Republic	7	6	3	3	10	9	2	1	6	5	1	-	2	2
Chad	8	6	3	2	11	8	2	1	6	5	1	-	2	1
Congo	20	20	12	7	32	27	3	3	8	8	10	4	12	11
Equatorial Guinea	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	39	38	17	14	55	52	6	6	10	10	14	12	25	24
Rwanda	13	18	3	3	16	21	2	3	11	15	2	2	2	2
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	55	30	23	18	78	48	10	3	35	15	14	9	19	20
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	436	428	149	157	585	585	84	81	308	325	88	61	106	119
Angola	37	54	12	17	49	71	8	14	19	31	3	5	19	20
Botswana	9	7	6	4	15	11	2	2	5	4	4	1	5	4
Comoros	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	3	3	2	3	5	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
Ethiopia	43	52	8	11	51	63	7	9	34	43	4	5	6	5
Kenya	66	64	23	18	89	83	13	12	41	42	19	12	17	16
Lesotho	4	3	6	4	10	6	1	1	7	4	2	1	1	-
Madagascar	29	23	7	5	36	28	5	3	22	18	5	3	4	3
Malawi	12	11	4	3	16	13	2	2	8	8	2	2	3	2
Mauritius	11	10	6	6	17	16	2	1	8	7	3	2	5	6
Mozambique	18	20	3	3	21	23	3	3	15	17	2	2	2	1
Seychelles	2	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Somalia	22	15	7	1	29	17	6	3	14	10	6	2	3	2
Swaziland	6	4	6	4	12	8	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3
Tanzania	39	47	8	8	47	54	5	6	29	40	9	7	5	2
Uganda	30	38	12	51	42	89	5	7	29	46	4	5	4	31
Zambia	40	29	16	7	57	35	11	7	26	18	8	4	11	7
Zimbabwe	64	46	21	12	85	58	11	8	43	30	15	7	16	13
TOTAL AFRICA	3287	3360	1055	869	4342	4230	531	598	2036	2084	864	733	911	815

Table 18. Resources and uses at 1980 constant market prices
(In hundred million dollars)

Sub-regions, country	RESOURCES				USES									
	G.D.P.		Imports of goods and nonfactor services		Total		Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and nonfactor services	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	1323	1567	473	467	1796	2034	240	318	708	818	402	429	445	469
Algeria	431	529	134	105	566	634	59	68	192	227	169	190	146	149
Egypt	285	364	93	127	378	491	40	86	191	224	72	82	76	100
Libya	251	284	140	120	391	404	75	94	90	112	78	68	148	131
Morocco	172	198	52	50	225	249	39	39	116	127	36	40	34	42
Sudan	91	85	N	21	99	106	14	15	62	60	18	18	5	14
Tunisia	92	107	45	43	137	150	14	16	58	68	30	31	36	34
WEST AFRICA	1228	1143	382	337	1610	1480	146	146	875	833	307	169	282	332
Benin	12	12	5	6	17	18	1	1	11	11	2	2	3	3
Burkina Faso	13	14	5	4	18	18	2	2	13	13	1	1	2	2
Cape Verde	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	109	107	36	35	145	143	20	20	62	65	25	13	38	45
Gambia	2	3	2	3	4	5	-	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ghana	142	147	16	15	158	161	30	28	100	109	12	13	16	11
Guinea	18	19	4	4	22	24	3	3	12	13	3	3	4	5
Guinea Bissau	2	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Liberia	9	8	5	3	14	11	2	2	5	3	1	1	6	5
Mali	16	16	5	7	21	23	2	2	13	13	4	5	3	3
Mauritania	7	7	4	5	11	12	2	2	5	5	2	1	2	4
Niger	24	26	9	9	33	35	2	3	18	20	5	4	8	7
Nigeria	822	728	264	221	1086	949	73	73	590	538	241	115	182	223
Senegal	29	36	15	16	45	51	7	6	25	25	4	5	9	15
Sierra Leone	10	8	4	2	15	11	1	1	9	6	2	3	3	2
Togo	11	11	6	5	17	16	1	2	8	8	3	2	4	4
CENTRAL AFRICA	244	281	81	73	325	354	35	36	143	157	63	53	84	98
Burundi	11	11	2	3	13	14	2	2	8	9	1	2	1	2
Cameroon	77	103	18	14	95	117	7	10	53	62	20	26	15	19
Central African Republic	8	9	3	3	12	12	2	2	7	7	1	1	2	2
Chad	9	8	3	2	12	10	2	2	7	7	1	1	2	2
Congo	21	23	14	9	34	32	3	4	9	10	10	5	12	14
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	41	46	19	18	60	65	7	8	12	14	16	16	25	27
Rwanda	13	13	3	3	16	17	2	2	10	11	2	2	2	1
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	64	67	18	19	82	85	10	7	36	36	12	10	24	31
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	420	459	132	156	552	614	80	87	278	315	87	73	107	140
Angola	34	40	11	10	45	50	8	9	17	20	3	3	17	18
Botswana	10	16	6	9	16	25	2	3	4	6	4	2	6	14
Comoros	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Djibouti	3	3	2	2	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ethiopia	42	44	7	7	49	51	6	6	31	31	6	7	6	8
Kenya	63	70	19	16	82	86	12	12	37	44	17	13	16	17
Lesotho	4	4	6	8	10	12	1	2	6	8	2	2	1	1
Madagascar	30	32	6	5	37	37	6	6	22	23	5	5	4	3
Malawi	11	12	4	3	15	16	2	2	8	9	2	2	3	3
Mauritius	12	15	7	9	19	23	2	2	9	10	3	3	6	8
Mozambique	18	16	3	3	21	19	3	3	15	14	2	2	1	1
Seychelles	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Somalia	15	16	6	7	20	23	4	3	9	8	5	4	3	8
Swaziland	6	7	6	9	12	16	2	2	5	6	2	2	4	6
Tanzania	37	38	9	16	45	55	5	6	26	35	9	8	5	6
Uganda	27	34	3	18	30	52	4	7	22	38	3	5	1	2
Zambia	41	41	15	9	56	50	11	11	23	22	8	4	14	12
Zimbabwe	63	67	23	22	86	89	12	12	41	38	15	9	18	30
TOTAL AFRICA	3215	3450	1067	1032	4283	4482	501	587	2004	2123	860	733	918	1038

Table 19. Agricultural indicators

Sub-regions, country	Arable land (Ha per capita)	Value added in agriculture (million of 1980 US$)		Average index of food production per capita (1974-76=100)	Production of cereals roots and plantains (kg of cereal equivalent per capita)	Cereal imports (Kilograms per capita)
	1985	1981	1985	1981-1985	1984	1984
NORTH AFRICA	0.390	15411	16625	...	147.0	147.4
Algeria	0.308	2609	2987	82.6	97.4	195.3
Egypt	0.048	5091	5793	91.4	194.3	187.3
Libya	0.473	682	959	84.2	90.1	289.6
Morocco	0.359	2590	3119	89.6	170.6	114.0
Sudan	0.571	3122	2218	97.6	74.6	22.9
Tunisia	0.444	1316	1549	88.6	156.9	152.1
WEST AFRICA	0.322	33768	36337	...	200.9	32.9
Benin	0.340	500	500	97.2	245.8	16.6
Burkina Faso	0.369	535	588	97.0	167.0	13.1
Cape Verde	0.113	21	33	89.6	19.6	202.6
Cote d'Ivoire	0.276	3089	3123	111.4	286.4	57.6
Gambia	0.215	58	59	78.0	136.3	100.0
Ghana	0.087	7579	7917	73.0	222.0	23.9
Guinea	0.259	703	746	92.8	175.3	35.1
Guinea Bissau	0.330	74	79	90.8	212.6	56.1
Liberia	0.058	112	134	91.0	179.1	51.2
Mali	0.254	977	831	103.0	100.8	46.9
Mauritania	0.110	159	159	98.6	18.9	151.3
Niger	0.548	960	960	116.0	174.4	4.2
Nigeria	0.292	17901	19993	96.0	214.1	25.2
Senegal	0.795	500	593	68.6	113.0	109.8
Sierra Leone	0.444	287	326	93.4	158.7	17.1
Togo	0.455	312	299	92.8	202.1	33.3
CENTRAL AFRICA	0.331	6110	6300	...	197.0	10.9
Burundi	0.239	623	593	104.4	162.9	3.0
Cameroon	0.581	2121	2237	83.8	204.4	12.8
Central African Republic	0.704	298	346	93.8	202.6	12.0
Chad	0.622	361	352	96.8	99.6	15.1
Congo	0.331	165	147	96.2	141.0	66.8
Equatorial Guinea	0.316	14	16	...	74.9	24.3
Gabon	0.219	218	228	102.0	174.5	39.7
Rwanda	0.118	515	505	110.2	168.5	3.4
Sao Tome & Principe	0.010	14	7	78.2	61.7	111.4
Zaire	0.193	1780	1869	91.2	206.2	7.7
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	0.289	12845	14100	...	191.6	24.3
Angola	0.339	1198	1464	80.6	122.0	43.9
Botswana	1.252	115	104	61.8	12.1	56.2
Comoros	0.182	55	60	87.2	125.3	75.2
Djibouti	0.018	12	13	...	0.0	189.6
Ethiopia	0.304	1903	1752	98.6	145.4	14.3
Kenya	0.090	1798	1895	78.8	118.3	28.3
Lesotho	0.198	78	78	80.8	83.7	95.1
Madagascar	0.252	1105	1239	89.6	328.7	17.6
Malawi	0.330	355	461	99.8	245.6	3.3
Mauritius	0.098	145	181	86.8	7.6	181.9
Mozambique	0.207	742	703	73.2	118.9	28.6
Seychelles	0.015	9	13	...	0.0	115.5
Somalia	0.176	506	523	68.4	68.6	60.8
Swaziland	0.178	135	138	114.6	188.1	50.8
Tanzania	0.195	1454	1514	101.6	260.0	16.8
Uganda	0.293	1861	2315	97.0	381.8	1.3
Zambia	0.780	591	654	74.2	151.4	36.6
Zimbabwe	0.320	784	994	76.2	212.8	39.5
TOTAL AFRICA	0.305	68134	73362	...	184.5	55.1

Table 20. Food Supply by principal items
(Thousand of tons)

Sub-regions, country	Production					Net Imports		
	Cereals		Roots and tubers		Other food	Cereals	Roots and tubers	Other food
	1979-1981	1985	1979-1981	1985	1979-1981	1979-1981	1979-1981	1979-1981
NORTH AFRICA	18262	23032	540	3280	47400	13262.6	58.0	1807.0
Algeria	2077	3063	540	650	3454	3216.3	149.0	817.0
Egypt	8152	9315	1330	1475	23776	6259.0	-96.0	536.0
Libya	231	280	97	124	1176	794.0	2.0	236.0
Morocco	3583	4885	502	570	8336	2059.3	-11.0	490.0
Sudan	3073	3365	305	311	7753	43.3	1.0	-331.0
Tunisia	1147	2124	127	150	2905	890.7	13.0	59.0
WEST AFRICA	18002	19525	40881	44483	...	4078.8	...	...
Benin	367	444	1371	1431	601	64.3	...	-15.0
Burkina Faso	1170	1400	118	123	1045	78.7	...	-36.0
Cape Verde	4	5	15	10	54	52.7	1.1	5.5
Cote d'Ivoire	837	1032	3696	4471	3977	473.3	10.0	-215.0
Gambia	82	120	6	6	167	46.7	-	-0.6
Ghana	726	620	3045	3923	2172	217.0	1.0	40.0
Guinea	473	575	740	849	1476	140.7	...	-1.0
Guinea Bissau	84	140	42	41	...	26.7	...	...
Liberia	251	252	351	373	425	102.0	1.0	17.0
Mali	1087	1080	118	140	1193	53.7	...	-60.0
Mauritania	57	59	6	5	375	143.7	5.5	60.8
Niger	1703	1756	212	221	1157	33.7	...	-31.0
Nigeria	6559	10150	30072	31852	11758	2054.3	...	152.0
Senegal	755	1052	35	34	2001	456.0	11.0	31.0
Sierra Leone	541	531	126	144	508	83.0	1.0	5.3
Togo	306	309	928	860	275	52.3	0.8	-11.4
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	20911	23616	...	706.8	...	...
Burundi	408	454	1048	1093	1562	17.7	...	3.0
Cameroon	862	1060	2146	2033	3204	132.0	...	-61.0
Central African Republic	102	124	1163	1177	459	12.0	-	-1.9
Chad	539	670	424	511	...	14.0	...	11.7
Congo	13	9	675	662	512	69.0	-	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	86	90	...	3.0	...	...
Gabon	10	11	369	402	...	31.7	...	...
Rwanda	271	351	1743	1900	2596	11.7	...	3.0
Sao Tome & Principe	1	1	14	15	53	8.0	-	1.2
Zaire	869	1125	13243	15733	4728	407.7	1.0	-13.0
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	2565.1	...	...
Angola	382	332	2070	2170	...	261.7	...	...
Botswana	35	10	7	8	230	66.0	1.9	-3.0
Comoros	19	22	101	110	105	23.7	...	1.2
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	32.0	...	...
Ethiopia	5800	5299	1414	1222	...	283.3	...	...
Kenya	2277	2878	1251	1330	7631	272.3	...	-18.0
Lesotho	198	182	6	6	93	88.3	3.0	31.8
Madagascar	2178	2397	2207	2969	3122	205.3	...	-9.0
Malawi	1327	1616	201	224	2544	-9.3	...	-88.0
Mauritius	1	4	12	23	6087	168.7	...	-515.8
Mozambique	642	575	3212	3290	3781	370.7	...	-86.0
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	...
Somalia	302	454	35	41	1766	315.7	1.0	-23.0
Swaziland	92	121	13	11	3280	18.3	...	-340.7
Tanzania	3001	3632	6365	6239	6453	207.7	-3.0	-66.0
Uganda	1171	1646	3654	6175	5435	33.0	...	1.0
Zambia	1020	1108	206	235	1573	339.3	1.0	16.0
Zimbabwe	2696	3456	76	106	4328	-119.3	-1.0	-185.0
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	20613.3	...	...

Table 21. Livestock and fishing indicators

Sub-regions/ country	Cattle (Thousand heads)		Sheep (Thousand heads)		Goat (Thousand heads)		Chickens (Thousand heads)		Fish catch (Thousand tons)	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1984
NORTH AFRICA	26721	27071	52222	43683	24981	25172	124000	137000	680	793
Algeria	1376	1776	13739	19033	2749	3082	19000	22000	56	75
Egypt	1852	1850	1498	1500	1475	1650	28000	30000	142	138
Libya	185	205	4294	4850	1237	1500	9000	8000	6	8
Morocco	3248	2600	14840	12000	5462	4500	26000	33000	391	467
Sudan	19474	20000	18117	19000	13270	13500	28000	28000	29	30
Tunisia	586	640	4734	5300	788	940	14000	16000	57	75
WEST AFRICA	34013	32610	35589	38839	50034	53067	...	...	1241	1188
Benin	746	900	1001	1080	959	1050	4000	5000	24	20
Burkina Faso	2815	2800	1904	2000	2376	2600	12000	16000	8	7
Cape Verde	12	13	1	1	70	78	...	...	11	9
Cote d'Ivoire	720	770	1250	1450	1300	1450	13000	23000	80	84
Gambia	295	290	165	185	177	194	...	...	13	13
Ghana	828	820	2004	2000	1973	2000	13000	14000	230	238
Guinea	1800	1800	440	460	415	460	8000	11000	18	18
Guinea Bissau	210	225	55	65	130	150	...	...	3	3
Liberia	40	42	210	238	210	235	3000	4000	13	15
Mali	6396	5800	6350	6460	6033	6080	13000	14000	76	54
Mauritania	1397	1350	4020	5200	2400	3250	3000	4000	62	55
Niger	3419	3530	3188	3530	7118	7530	11000	14000	8	7
Nigeria	12500	11500	12000	12850	25000	26000	130000	160000	496	374
Senegal	2238	2200	2069	2150	973	1080	8000	11000	207	223
Sierra Leone	360	330	282	320	150	170	4000	5000	51	53
Togo	237	240	650	850	750	740	3000	4000	10	15
CENTRAL AFRICA	11396	11387	6044	5825	9799	10105	...	...	401	381
Burundi	600	450	330	319	731	719	3000	4000	12	12
Cameroon	3782	3642	2170	1900	2028	1930	8000	9000	59	52
Central African Republic	1300	1800	83	83	940	970	2000	2000	13	13
Chad	3800	3400	2200	2250	2100	2000	3000	3000	115	110
Congo	65	69	60	61	165	195	1000	1000	29	31
Equatorial Guinea	4	4	34	35	7	7	...	...	3	4
Gabon	5	6	80	80	65	60	2000	2000	44	53
Rwanda	611	660	336	330	943	1300	1000	2000	1	1
Sao Tome & Principe	3	3	2	2	4	4	...	...	2	4
Zaire	1226	1350	749	765	2816	2920	16000	18000	103	101
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	85178	87358	...	...	57062	59879	...	...	808	919
Angola	3200	3360	230	250	940	960	6000	6000	131	71
Botswana	2967	2802	140	165	621	827	1000	1000	1	2
Comoros	79	85	8	9	87	94	50	...	4	4
Djibouti	42	45	370	420	530	545	...	...	-	-
Ethiopia	26100	26074	23300	23496	17200	17267	54000	56000	4	4
Kenya	9800	10000	6000	7000	7000	9000	17000	20000	57	90
Lesotho	562	594	1337	1420	930	1070	1000	1000	-	-
Madagascar	10241	10631	802	726	1709	1895	17000	19000	50	56
Malawi	871	920	85	175	718	680	8000	8000	51	65
Mauritius	37	60	4	4	70	71	2000	2000	7	10
Mozambique	1420	1330	108	115	340	360	18000	20000	42	42
Seychelles	3	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	5	4
Somalia	3950	3600	10200	9700	16500	15700	3000	3000	15	15
Swaziland	656	614	33	36	309	309	1000	1000	-	-
Tanzania	12881	13000	3772	4100	5906	6450	20000	27000	231	263
Uganda	4745	4900	1384	1674	2671	3187	13000	16000	167	212
Zambia	2318	2540	27	32	287	360	16000	20000	39	65
Zimbabwe	5286	5800	469	470	1240	1100	9000	9000	16	16
TOTAL AFRICA	157308	158426	...	...	141876	148223	...	...	3130	3281

Table 22. Production, Trade and Consumption of Certain Energy Commodities, 1983

Sub-regions, country	Electricity, Total (Million Kwh)				Crude Petroleum (000' Metric Tons)				
	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Production	Imports	Exports	Change in Stocks	Consumption
NORTH AFRICA	49741	-	-	49741	125645	5904	70659	9320	51573
Algeria	8520	-	-	8520	31588	-	10588	1030	20000
Egypt	23520	-	-	23520	35957	-	9237	8030	18720
Libya	7150	-	-	7150	52506	-	46606	130	5800
Morocco	6010	-	-	6010	1o	4384	-	10	4393
Sudan	1010	-	-	1010	-	1140	-	20	1120
Tunisia	3531	-	-	3531	5578	380	4228	190	1540
WEST AFRICA	16357	398	528	16227	62378	...	...	...	...
Benin	5	110	-	115	-	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	115	-	-	115	-	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde	12	-	-	12	-	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1932	-	-	1932	1158	1410	350	538	1710
Gambia	40	-	-	40	-	...	...	...	...
Ghana	2580	-	400	2180	70	1050	-	30	1090
Guinea	499	-	-	499	-	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	13	-	-	13	-	...	...	...	...
Liberia	1100	-	-	1100	-	655	-	10	645
Mali	110	-	-	110	-	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	103	-	-	103	-	...	...	...	...
Niger	252	128	-	380	-	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	8500	-	126	8372	61150	-	53650	-.	7500
Senegal	631	-	-	631	-	292	-	-	292
Sierra Leone	292	-	-	292	-	290	-	-.	293
Togo	173	160	-	333	-	320	-	-	320
CENTRAL AFRICA	7055	198	70	7183	20041	...	...	...	...
Burundi	2	140	-	142	-	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1804	-	-	1804	5608	-	1950	458	3200
Central African Republic	68	-	-	68	-	...	...	...	...
Chad	65	-	-	65	-	...	...	...	...
Congo	185	27	-	212	5365	-	5160	200	5
Equatorial Guinea	15	-	-	15	-	...	...	...	...
Gabon	535	-	-	535	7920	-	6720	-	1200
Rwanda	157	31	-	188	-	...	...	...	...
São Tome & Principe	11	-	-	11	-	...	...	...	...
Zaire	4213	-	70	4143	1148	110	800	8	450
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	8304	...	...	...	...
Angola	1740	-	-	1740	8304	-	6800	...	1504
Botswana	622	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
Comoros	10	-	-	10	-	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	126	-	-	126	-	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	753	-	-	753	-	755	-	17	738
Kenya	2166	179	-	2345	-	1940	-	-	1940
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	450	-	-	450	-	400	-	90	310
Malawi	486	-	...	485	-	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	371	-	-	371	-	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	6426	100	5026	1500	-	580	-	-.	580
Seychelles	53	-	-	53	-	...	...	...	...
Somalia	75	-	-	75	-	395	-	35	360
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	705	-	-	705	-	560	-	-.	560
Uganda	650	-	210	440	-	...	...	...	...
Zambia	10071	20	3200	6891	-	700	-	-.	700
Zimbabwe	4426	3022	10	7438	-	...	...	...	...
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	216368	...	...	...	...

Table 22. Production, Trade and Consumption of Certain Energy Commodities, 1983 (Continued)
(In thousand metric tons)

Sub-regions, country	Motor Gasolene					Gas-Diesel Oils					
	Production	Imports	Exports	Change in Stocks	Consumption	Production	Imports	Exports	Bunkers	Change in Stocks	Consumption
NORTH AFRICA	4963	576	929	27	4583	13370	2490	4004	455	515	10766
Algeria	1400	-	200	6	1194	7090	-	4000	110	500	2380
Egypt	2329	-	729	-	1600	2920	775	-	330	-	3365
Libya	520	530	-	-	1050	1170	1030	-	-	-	2200
Morocco	375	6	-	5	376	1290	45	-	10	5	1320
Sudan	147	40	-	-	187	490	30	-	-	-	520
Tunisia	192	-	-	16	176	410	610	4	5	10	1001
WEST AFRICA	3227	478	191	45	3469	3223	1304	338	297	10	3642
Benin	-	28	1	-	27	-	50	-	-	-	50
Burkina Faso	-	57	-	-	57	-	52	-	-	-	52
Cape Verde	-	2	-	-	2	-	75	-	55	-	20
Cote d'Ivoire	250	65	70	45	220	612	45	158	6	10	483
Gambia	-	22	-	-	22	-	27	2	-	-	25
Ghana	153	-	-	-	253	204	-	10	15	-	239
Guinea	-	47	-	-	47	-	48	-	-	-	48
Guinea Bissau	-	6	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	-	16
Liberia	73	-	1	-	72	137	-	-	12	-	125
Mali	-	54	-	-	54	-	46	-	-	-	46
Mauritania	-	32	-	-	32	-	122	-	-	-	122
Niger	-	40	-	-	40	-	130	-	-	-	130
Nigeria	2600	-	50	-	2550	1950	-	100	50	-	1800
Senegal	56	95	29	-	122	10	390	47	101	-	252
Sierra Leone	20	-	-	-	20	70	28	1	58	-	39
Togo	75	10	40	-	45	180	35	20	-	-	195
CENTRAL AFRICA	597	280	35	-	842	1097	423	35	21	1	1463
Burundi	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	1	14
Cameroon	430	-	-	-	430	610	7	-	-	-	617
Central African Republic	-	23	-	-	23	-	26	-	-	-	26
Chad	-	25	-	-	25	-	34	-	-	-	34
Congo	-	41	-	-	41	-	33	-	-	-	33
Equatorial Guinea	-	5	-	-	5	-	14	-	-	-	14
Gabon	110	5	35	-	80	350	12	35	21	-	306
Rwanda	-	28	-	-	28	-	17	-	-	-	17
Sao Tome & Principe	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5
Zaire	57	133	-	-	190	137	260	-	-	-	397
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	70	15	5	-	80	250	30	20	80	-	180
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	-	3	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	6
Djibouti	-	15	-	-	15	-	70	-	65	-	5
Ethiopia	102	20	-	-	122	209	76	35	5	-	245
Kenya	301	32	93	-	240	448	69	126	13	-	378
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	29	110	-	15	123	56	28	1	1	-62	144
Malawi	-	48	-	-	48	-	79	-	-	-	79
Mauritius	-	33	-	-	33	-	80	-	28	-	52
Mozambique	90	-	-	-	90	150	-	-	25	-	125
Seychelles	-	5	-	-	5	-	38	-	23	-	15
Somalia	80	15	25	-	70	175	80	10	25	-	220
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	80	5	3	-	82	140	95	15	-	-	220
Uganda	-	80	1	-	79	-	58	-	-	-	58
Zambia	160	-	10	-	150	320	10	20	-	-	310
Zimbabwe	-	175	-	-	...	-	340	-	-	-	340
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 23: Transport and communication indicators

Sub-regions/ country	Length of railway net-work (km)		Road density (kilometers per square km)		Private motor vehicles per 1000 inhabitants		Number of telephones per 100 inhabitants	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	16808	18109	0.027	0.028	18.86	19.01	1.51	1.45
Algeria	3907	4003	0.031	0.031	29.40	27.81	2.86	2.64
Egypt	4385	5110	0.029	0.031	9.96	13.19	1.29	1.16
Libya	-	-	0.017	0.017	125.79	116.67	2.43	2.20
Morocco	1779	1768	0.131	0.135	21.27	25.07	1.17	1.29
Sudan	4784	4756	0.004	0.004	7.43	8.11	0.34	0.34
Tunisia	2013	2475	0.145	0.161	20.24	22.04	3.03	3.42
WEST AFRICA	10624	11124	0.044	0.053	...	...	0.34	0.37
Benin	579	579	0.076	0.080	5.76	6.80	0.54	0.54
Burkina Faso	504	504	0.028	0.032	2.32	2.01	0.18	0.22
Cape Verde	-	-	0.300	0.303	...	...	1.00	1.22
Cote d'Ivoire	1171	1171	0.038	0.167	18.39	20.10	1.09	1.07
Gambia	-	-	0.273	0.275	6.45	6.90	0.65	0.94
Ghana	925	925	0.134	0.148	4.53	5.30	0.59	0.56
Guinea	662	940	0.098	0.116	17.86	17.93	0.24	0.25
Guinea Bissau	-	-	0.111	0.111	4.92	4.20	0.61	0.79
Liberia	493	493	0.048	0.048	6.78	7.80	0.74	0.87
Mali	641	642	0.010	0.011	0.23	0.30	0.14	0.16
Mauritania	650	650	0.007	0.007	4.75	5.70	0.60	0.64
Niger	-	-	0.013	0.015	5.18	6.10	0.19	0.20
Nigeria	3523	3523	0.117	0.118	4.47	4.20	0.21	0.25
Senegal	1034	1183	0.071	0.072	10.18	11.05	0.77	0.83
Sierra Leone	-	-	0.109	0.113	8.35	8.15	0.51	0.73
Togo	442	514	0.123	0.126	1.51	1.72	0.42	0.44
CENTRAL AFRICA	6654	7386	0.054	0.055	...	...	...	...
Burundi	-	-	0.185	0.185	1.43	2.02	0.17	0.20
Cameroon	1168	1168	0.134	0.140	6.30	8.40	...	...
Central African Republic	-	-	0.036	0.038	10.42	18.14	0.47	0.46
Chad	-	-	0.021	0.021	2.18	2.19	0.16	0.18
Congo	795	800	0.025	0.026	15.29	14.37	1.09	1.27
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	0.096	0.097	...	...	...	...
Gabon	183	330	0.028	0.029	14.65	18.90	1.39	1.66
Rwanda	-	-	0.407	0.456	1.12	1.80	0.12	0.14
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	0.208	0.239	22.22	18.18	...	...
Zaire	4508	5086	0.061	0.062	3.42	3.03	0.11	0.11
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	20411	20937	0.061	0.077	...	...	...	...
Angola	2952	2523	0.058	0.058	...	7.80	6.93	7.66
Botswana	714	714	0.014	0.014	8.85	13.70	1.60	1.67
Comoros	-	-	0.410	0.415	...	...	0.77	0.69
Djibouti	100	100	0.127	0.148	19.64	19.40	1.57	1.63
Ethiopia	681	681	0.029	0.031	1.06	0.90	0.24	0.27
Kenya	2668	2652	0.094	0.112	7.10	6.90	1.15	1.08
Lesotho	16	16	0.132	0.135	4.37	5.30	0.59	0.72
Madagascar	883	1030	0.084	0.085	5.40	5.70	0.47	0.52
Malawi	786	786	0.091	0.107	2.11	2.50	0.57	0.59
Mauritius	...	...	0.955	0.958	25.35	28.20	4.47	5.16
Mozambique	2547	3150	0.044	0.044	...	...	0.42	0.38
Seychelles	-	-	0.793	0.964	58.82	87.40	11.67	11.43
Somalia	-	-	0.027	0.034	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	295	316	0.157	0.167	24.82	28.10	1.93	2.47
Tanzania	2600	2580	0.057	0.087	2.24	2.70	0.51	0.51
Uganda	1145	1050	0.117	0.118	0.83	0.90	0.38	0.37
Zambia	1609	1924	0.050	0.050	11.63	12.40	1.03	0.99
Zimbabwe	3415	3415	0.220	0.200	23.70	26.90	3.05	3.20
TOTAL AFRICA	54557	57556	0.053	0.046	...	...	...	...

Table 24. Freight by type of transport

Sub-regions, country	Railway net ton-Km			Maritime total freight			Total air freigth		
	millions		Average annual growth rate (%)	thousand metric tons		Average annual growth rate (%)	metric tons		Average annual growth rate (%)
	1981	1985	1981-85	1981	1985	1981-85	1981	1985	1981-85
NORTH AFRICA	14087	16605	4.23	362701	414884	2.73	...	...	...
Algeria	4700	5797	5.60	61732	78937	6.40	48400	45000	10.30
Egypt	2165	2594	4.60	194744	214461	2.40	56800	166500	31.90
Libya	-	-	0.00	63497	65456	8.30	45500	22400	-11.40
Morocco	3972	4650	4.20	31380	31908	4.50	26700	29800	4.40
Sudan	1530	1860	5.00	3852	4480	3.80	...	...	...
Tunisia	1720	1704	0.40	17496	19642	4.70	15500	18700	4.80
WEST AFRICA	9727	10054	1.35	146397	145560	0.18	...	...	...
Benin	176	179	1.20	1166	984	-2.60	...	...	-1.80
Burkina Faso	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	5100	7200	11.40
Cape Verde	-	-	0.00	257	375	18.50	1200	1400	4.10
Cote d'Ivoire	624	544	-2.40	9244	10606	7.00	28800	41500	9.70
Gambia	-	-	0.00	315	288	-12.80	700	1400	19.80
Ghana	92	80	-11.70	3806	3766	-2.50	...	...	...
Guinea	521	534	7.30	12127	12113	5.80	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	-	-	0.00	170	186	9.90	...	...	...
Liberia	-	-	0.00	22646	20793	-12.50	3400	4500	7.30
Mali	140	165	4.20	-	-	0.00	5900	7400	5.90
Mauritania	6208	6365	0.60	8290	8918	1.90	2300	1600	-7.70
Niger	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	12000	5000	-12.20
Nigeria	1698	1709	0.20	81928	80484	2.50	7700	6300	4.10
Senegal	255	468	13.10	3645	3503	-9.00	16800	29600	16.30
Sierra Leone	-	-	0.00	1475	2625	17.20	1700	1600	14.80
Togo	13	10	-3.80	1328	919	-1.10	5800	4500	-4.90
CENTRAL AFRICA	2762	3065	2.83	23959	26041	2.15	...	...	...
Burundi	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	7300	8900	5.10
Cameroon	702	972	8.40	7352	6820	-1.50	26700	31200	4.00
Central African Republic	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	6900	16800	26.60
Chad	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	1100	5400	49.20
Congo	540	494	-1.80	7019	8725	5.70	15100	17300	3.40
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	0.00	99	148	12.30	...	...	...
Gabon	-	-	0.00	6486	7046	2.20	37500	28700	-6.30
Rwanda	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	27900	26200	-1.10
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	0.00	29	36	5.90	...	...	...
Zaire	1520	1599	1.70	2974	3266	2.30	27800	84100	70.60
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	19531	17822	-1.25	35162	36881	1.32	...	...	...
Angola	2000	1615	-6.30	7297	9560	8.00	54800	72200	7.90
Botswana	1153	1323	3.80	-	-	0.00	...	...	...
Comoros	-	-	0.00	69	122	15.40	...	...	...
Djibouti	-	-	0.00	1342	1609	4.70	9200	6100	-10.20
Ethiopia	131	128	8.90	2220	2523	3.30	14800	31700	21.90
Kenya	2241	1858	3.70	8432	6315	-9.80	54700	50900	-1.70
Lesotho	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	400	400	2.00
Madagascar	177	108	11.30	1353	1570	5.30	12100	10100	-3.90
Malawi	238	100	-17.50	-	-	0.00	6200	12100	22.70
Mauritius	-	-	0.00	1455	1903	7.00	7300	8100	2.60
Mozambique	1509	1000	-1.20	9035	9003	3.90	9200	15100	15.90
Seychelles	-	-	0.00	179	196	2.40	1400	1400	0.90
Somalia	-	-	0.00	757	799	1.50	...	...	...
Swaziland	2573	2624	0.50	-	-	0.00	200	200	0.10
Tanzania	1324	1288	4.80	3023	3281	2.00	2000	6400	17.50
Uganda	162	167	0.10	-	-	0.00	14000	12500	-0.10
Zambia	1409	1407	-1.00	-	-	0.00	15800	10900	-1.80
Zimbabwe	6612	6204	-1.60	-	-	0.00	27500	20900	-6.90
TOTAL AFRICA	46107	47546	1.17	568219	623366	0.80	...	...	...

Table 25. Central Government Current Revenue

Sub-regions, country	Current revenue (millions of dollars)						Total revenue (as percent of GDP)	
	Taxes		Non-taxes		Total			
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	19321	...	21177	...	40499	...	29.95	...
Algeria	5969	...	12356	...	18325	...	41.90	...
Egypt	6141	...	5121	...	11263	...	36.26	26.15
Libya	1691	2602	1854	1452	3546	4053	11.24	33.89
Morocco	2964	...	588	...	3551	...	23.88	...
Sudan	1102	...	5881	...	1690	...	19.09	...
Tunisia	1454	...	670	...	2124	...	26.41	...
WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	115	100	42	13	157	113	14.85	12.26
Burkina Faso	144	120	36	35	181	155	16.84	16.71
Cape Verde	17	17	4	6	21	23	21.65	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1326	969	58	43	1384	1012	27.82	16.50
Gambia	36	37	6	7	42	45	24.65	22.51
Ghana	1096	705	96	157	1192	862	5.22	10.82
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	3	...	...	...	15.86	...
Liberia	195	149	76	40	271	189	31.57	24.62
Mali	299	114	23	11	322	125	37.91	10.82
Mauritania	106	...	27	...	134	...	...	22.55
Niger	219	139	77	53	296	191	18.24	18.60
Nigeria	14971	7769	4545	9404	19516	17172	22.67	18.03
Senegal	425	396	19	23	444	419	20.54	18.08
Sierra Leone	169	...	19	...	187	...	17.95	7.33
Togo	203	160	20	23	248	182	27.44	25.18
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	100	144	6	7	105	151	16.36	...
Cameroon	697	986	203	394	900	1380	13.54	16.56
Central African Republic	81	...	32	...	113	...	16.33	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	369	...	145	...	514	...	26.29	34.51
Equatorial Guinea	9	...	1	...	10	...	22.22	...
Gabon	1077	...	357	...	1433	...	37.10	35.89
Rwanda	133	...	17	...	150	...	13.47	...
Sao Tome & Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	1048	...	350	...	1399	...	25.49	...
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.15	...
Angola	1800	...	291	...	2091	...	31.04	...
Botswana	232	...	137	...	369	416	41.51	52.72
Comoros	6	...	3	...	10	...	9.35	...
Djibouti	87	...	16	...	104	...	32.50	...
Ethiopia	653	...	251	...	904	...	21.12	...
Kenya	1345	1080	319	113	1551	1256	26.66	25.02
Lesotho	99	88	21	12	120	99	35.47	40.53
Madagascar	428	...	47	...	476	...	16.49	...
Malawi	186	202	15	23	201	225	23.18	23.90
Mauritius	204	197	41	25	245	222	22.26	21.60
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.13	...
Seychelles	45	44	16	19	60	63	38.96	39.68
Somalia	33	...	35	...	358	...	16.49	...
Swaziland	160	87	22	11	182	98	28.80	24.08
Tanzania	955	...	104	...	1059	1030	25.68	19.89
Uganda	58	...	9	...	68	...	3.05	...
Zambia	846	626	90	44	936	670	24.76	26.50
Zimbabwe	1111	1180	264	142	1375	1322	21.80	29.96
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 26. Central Government Expenditure

Sub-regions, country	Expenditures (millions of dollars)						Total expenditures (as percent of GDP)		Overall surplus/deficit (as percent of GDP)	
	Current		Capital		Total					
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	27964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-6.62	...
Algeria	8387	12368	7320	10899	15707	23268	35.91	42.07	5.98	0.01
Egypt	9047	16221	4063	9890	13110	26111	41.18	37.12	-4.92	-10.97
Libya	3577	4C53	9699	5741	13276	9794	42.08	33.89	1.25	0.00
Morocco	3963	2115	1859	1221	5822	3336	39.24	28.60	-15.31	...
Sudan	1628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.37	...
Tunisia	1362	...	1134	...	3152	...	37.39	...	8.84	...
WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	157	113	...	...	157	113	14.85	12.40	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	146	150	33	21	179	171	15.78	18.41	1.14	0.00
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1384	931	1400	334	2784	1265	32.83	18.67	-4.99	0.00
Gambia	45	47	37	40	82	87	38.14	43.78	-13.50	-21.27
Ghana	2301	676	505	148	2807	824	9.17	10.34	-3.95	0.48
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	...	...	47	...	29.38	...	-13.73	...
Liberia	236	252	155	59	391	310	44.89	40.42	-13.34	-15.79
Mali	339	125	23	5	362	130	25.89	11.28	12.07	0.00
Mauritania	172	...	41	...	213	...	26.33	...	-9.85	...
Niger	297	191	96	13	392	191	18.24	10.80	-0.02	0.00
Nigeria	8273	6132	9285	6831	17558	12964	20.39	19.16	2.28	-11.16
Senegal	426	404	81	36	507	439	20.58	16.56	-3.28	0.00
Sierra Leone	153	60	197	25	350	86	31.25	11.98	-13.29	-3.97
Togo	228	174	85	8	350	182	36.80	25.45	-9.42	0.00
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	112	155	61	30	173	185	17.47	16.61	-3.49	-3.05
Cameroon	601	890	305	490	905	1380	13.62	16.56	-0.08	0.00
Central African Republic	110	...	16	...	125	...	18.06	...	-1.74	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	428	721	370	278	799	999	40.09	50.92	-13.79	-15.83
Equatorial Guinea	11	...	...	...	11	...	24.44	...	-1.24	...
Gabon	992	...	497	...	1489	1467	38.55	38.53	-1.43	-2.20
Rwanda	168	...	27	...	195	...	14.76	...	-1.31	...
Sao Tome & Principe	15	...	4	...	19	...	50.00	...	...	...
Zaire	1243	...	518	...	1762	712	32.13	24.04	-0.67	...
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	16098	...	36.92	...	...	...
Angola	...	3C10	...	...	3156	...	46.85	...	-15.80	...
Botswana	254	182	146	132	400	298	44.99	39.70	2.17	13.01
Comoros	12	...	4	...	15	...	14.02	...	-0.52	...
Djibouti	73	...	12	...	85	...	26.56	...	5.82	...
Ethiopia	801	...	257	...	1059	...	24.61	...	-3.47	...
Kenya	1514	1352	634	548	2149	1900	36.94	37.85	...	...
Lesotho	119	74	71	42	191	116	47.04	43.94	-11.40	-3.27
Madagascar	784	557	202	106	987	663	34.13	28.60	-17.55	...
Malawi	242	218	171	101	414	319	35.41	30.50	-14.82	-6.60
Mauritius	277	229	114	60	391	289	34.82	27.78	0.47	-6.18
Mozambique	487	...	395	...	882	...	19.09	...	-7.95	...
Seychelles	60	69	26	...	86	...	55.84	...	-1.67	...
Somalia	419	...	48	...	468	...	21.56	...	-5.07	...
Swaziland	99	69	76	28	175	97	27.69	23.83	1.14	0.29
Tanzania	45389	1037	580	376	1716	1413	28.80	22.43	-3.11	-6.15
Uganda	224	...	60	...	284	...	12.74	...	-9.66	...
Zambia	1417	591	182	31	1599	622	39.98	24.59	-15.16	1.91
Zimbabwe	1650	1324	394	115	2044	1640	31.87	35.80	-2.13	-5.84
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 27. Monetary Indicators
(Millions of dollars)

Sub-regions, country	Foreign assets (net)		Domestic credit		Claims on Government (net)		Money		Quasi-Money	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	11723	9874	74942	131593	26408	50792	54549	82801	17430	35315
Algeria	4298	3118	25968	52039	5744	16056	22367	42370	2566	4532
Egypt	-1730	916	25533	53820	12181	24361	10923	20994	8457	22629
Libya	10074	6788	9926	11534	2590	4556	11861	11793	3533	5272
Morocco	-177	-811	6926	5941	4216	3893	5441	3823	1101	936
Sudan	-1201	-403	2639	2094	1183	1194	1699	1101	293	289
Tunisia	459	266	3953	5515	494	732	2258	2720	1180	1457
WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	47	...	238	399	-65	15	210	230	52	65
Burkina Faso	17	82	225	191	5	-49	170	184	52	63
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	-1277	-870	3577	3436	214	587	1616	1641	810	945
Gambia	-41	-97	113	152	17	43	37	47	16	27
Ghana	-80	-554	5630	1297	3872	801	3423	639	951	140
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	-180	-289	324	530	192	402	50	114	51	57
Mali	-225	-111	518	488	214	236	210	301	15	37
Mauritania	-27	-119	280	262	50	46	156	158	36	22
Niger	65	5	344	334	-10	70	260	213	67	73
Nigeria	4013	1816	24719	31900	9889	18297	15293	13227	8525	9926
Senegal	-404	-685	1284	1404	180	399	568	512	187	282
Sierra Leone	-214	-305	490	336	382	307	129	173	99	60
Togo	117	209	268	164	50	-13	278	219	72	160
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	28	13	203	247	81	135	136	162	58	51
Cameroon	150	415	1462	2210	-465	-196	901	1129	510	1158
Central African Republic	29	...	148	136	63	43	147	135	10	13
Chad	-12	42	152	176	44	5	110	181	5	1
Congo	83	-59	344	604	16	71	261	296	59	94
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	112	129	588	829	-7	-27	398	466	215	342
Rwanda	151	98	58	178	-30	20	127	157	45	93
Sao Tome & Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	-140	-648	975	950	736	844	769	410	117	33
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	247	79	9	-20	-8	-31	130	90	127	179
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	92	...	69	...	...	...	33	...	63	122
Ethiopia	134	86	1487	2367	545	1330	831	1305	347	624
Kenya	27	-234	39401	39515	13169	12728	18295	15872	17251	17165
Lesotho	52	82	108	73	58	34	61	52	89	69
Madagascar	-221	-285	1443	1277	837	655	674	375	57	85
Malawi	-132	-144	474	438	194	216	127	99	140	130
Mauritius	-124	-111	571	733	353	430	149	166	238	351
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	18	9	38	57	7	37	25	24	24	32
Somalia	10	-129	722	27	357	128	584	230	119	66
Swaziland	87	72	89	66	-49	3	53	30	94	85
Tanzania	-42	...	2738	...	1711	...	1851	...	636	...
Uganda	-200	-91	505	95	371	56	332	130	73	21
Zambia	-1310	-1161	2569	1300	1693	1063	638	216	470	153
Zimbabwe	7	-122	1989	1390	395	224	947	619	1005	797
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 28. Merchandise Trade: Values, Average Growth Rates, and Terms of Trade

Sub-regions, country	Total trade (Million US dollars)						Average annual Growth rate (Percent)		Terms of Trade 1980 = 100	
	Exports		Imports		Balance		Exports	Imports		
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981-85	1981-85	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	37446	30784	38294	34193	-848	-3409	-4.6	-2.2	97	94
Algeria	12296	10282	11270	10153	2027	1929	-1.6	-2.5	93	96
Egypt	3233	3714	3839	9962	-6606	-6248	3.1	4.3	112	100
Libya	15576	10841	8382	6665	7194	4176	-9.1	-5.1	99	97
Morocco	2320	2014	6353	3719	-2032	-1705	-2.6	-4.2	96	82
Sudan	525	515	1672	1274	-1146	-759	-1.3	-7.1	113	90
Tunisia	2497	1618	3779	2423	-1282	-802	-9.2	-9.2	104	99
WEST AFRICA	24350	15448	28972	18316	-4622	-2868	-4.6	-14.5	92	74
Benin	40	109	542	250	-502	-141	27.3	-21.2	170	66
Burkina Faso	75	44	338	267	-263	-223	-11.3	-6.4	91	82
Cape Verde	3	2	68	64	-65	-62	-13.8	-1.6	118	93
Cote d'Ivoire	2535	2569	2383	1279	152	1290	2.2	-14.5	73	60
Gambia	27	54	126	87	-99	-33	15.4	-7.6	117	63
Ghana	977	547	1267	557	-290	-10	-14.3	-19.6	69	55
Guinea	429	336	293	237	136	99	-7.6	-6.2	120	124
Guinea Bissau	14	37	50	173	-36	-136	31.8	41.4	111	76
Liberia	531	418	477	331	54	87	-5.1	-8.6	91	94
Mali	155	160	380	361	-225	-201	1.9	.2	104	114
Mauritania	195	324	265	177	-70	157	17.0	-10.9	95	98
Niger	455	228	510	146	-55	82	-14.4	-28.2	86	86
Nigeria	18049	9782	20453	12975	-2404	-3194	-13.0	-16.7	155	94
Senegal	500	580	1076	1077	-576	-497	3.1	.7	121	69
Sierra Leone	154	132	312	131	-158	1	2.1	-18.9	75	62
Togo	212	117	436	203	-224	-86	-10.5	-17.3	92	58
CENTRAL AFRICA	5140	5437	4477	4501	663	936	-4.6	1.2	83	69
Burundi	72	124	161	192	-89	-68	12.6	2.1	97	72
Cameroon	1122	792	1429	1011	-306	-219	-8.8	-7.5	113	70
Central African Republic	79	141	95	157	-16	-16	14.5	11.6	93	62
Chad	83	40	108	204	-25	-164	-15.6	18.6	105	64
Congo	514	1342	531	1150	-17	192	13.0	9.3	100	73
Equatorial Guinea	17	9	40	33	-24	-22	-10.6	-10.8	95	96
Gabon	2200	1934	841	819	1359	1115	-3.2	1.5	114	83
Rwanda	82	84	283	292	-201	-208	-.3	.9	65	57
Sao Tome & Principe	7	11	17	11	-10	0	11.0	-18.9	67	90
Zaire	662	960	672	635	-10	325	14.0	2.4	84	68
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	8436	7492	13189	10017	-4753	-2525	-4.6	-7.7	62	57
Angola	1401	1676	1002	1375	399	301	7.7	.4	116	98
Botswana	398	750	791	682	-393	68	17.8	-2.7	84	81
Comoros	16	24	32	33	-16	-9	-3.5	3.2	102	62
Djibouti	9	10	225	235	-216	-225	.3	1.1	100	99
Ethiopia	389	416	739	1011	-350	-596	1.7	8.3	83	82
Kenya	1199	1041	2085	1317	-886	-276	-1.8	-9.2	86	75
Lesotho	49	13	511	681	-462	-669	-29.0	.4	111	93
Madagascar	317	250	540	291	-223	-41	-3.9	-12.8	73	92
Malawi	285	252	360	284	-75	-32	-1.2	-5.7	122	92
Mauritius	356	459	556	524	-200	-65	5.2	-.9	93	50
Mozambique	281	63	801	431	-520	-368	-32.7	-16.3	96	94
Seychelles	17	28	93	102	-76	-74	16.2	.6	96	108
Somalia	153	44	512	77	-359	-33	-32.9	-38.7	111	30
Swaziland	377	210	591	400	-214	-190	-13.3	-9.0	88	94
Tanzania	579	309	1175	658	-596	-349	-13.6	-14.2	127	26
Uganda	242	400	644	527	-402	-127	12.1	-3.4	68	21
Zambia	1074	604	1062	513	12	91	-14.8	-17.8	82	41
Zimbabwe	1295	944	1472	875	-177	69	-6.8	-13.4	112	99
TOTAL AFRICA	75372	59161	84933	67027	-9561	-7866	-4.6	-6.4	95	80

Table 29. Structure of Merchandise Exports
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Primary Commodities							
	Total		Food, Beverages, and Tobacco		Raw Materials, Excluding Fuels		Fuels	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	35323	28139	1203	944	2008	1584	32112	25611
Algeria	13210	11944	123	55	57	55	13030	11834
Egypt	2818	2778	225	178	505	397	2088	2203
Libya	15513	10798	-	-	-	-	15513	10798
Morocco	1627	1212	593	503	928	693	106	16
Sudan	500	477	133	125	341	325	26	27
Tunisia	1655	930	129	83	177	114	1349	733
WEST AFRICA	23210	14211	2770	2676	2523.	1946	17917	9589
Benin	33	85	14	36	18	48	1	1
Burkina Faso	64	39	18	9	46	30	-	-
Cape Verde	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2269	2344	1597	1627	491	527	191	190
Gambia	26	...	5	...	21	...	-	...
Ghana	553	384	432	335	69	35	52	14
Guinea	426	...	8	...	418	...	-	...
Liberia	511	409	34	32	476	377	1	-
Mali	121	128	26	28	95	100	-	-
Mauritania	193	330	10	17	181	310	2	3
Niger	446	220	74	28	368	184	4	8
Nigeria	17940	9627	352	332	68	60	17520	9235
Senegal	391	471	132	162	118	185	141	124
Sierra Leone	61	72	28	38	30	29	3	5
Togo	174	100	48	30	124	67	2	9
CENTRAL AFRICA	3992	3971	898	814	567	533	2527	2624
Burundi	69	103	67	100	2	3	-	-
Cameroon	1029	707	494	286	155	98	380	323
Central African Republic	58	102	28	47	30	55	-	-
Chad	80	38	16	8	57	27	7	3
Congo	757	1155	8	12	22	34	727	1109
Equatorial Guinea	16	8	13	6	3	2	-	-
Gabon	1619	1363	11	6	205	182	1403	1175
Rwanda	81	84	70	71	11	13	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	7	11	6	10	1	1	-	-
Zaire	276	400	185	268	81	118	10	14
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	5597	5230	3464	3148	1028	852	1105	1230
Angola	1251	1497	432	517	190	228	629	752
Botswana	96	165	87	147	9	12	-	6
Comoros	8	10	8	10	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	373	413	261	290	82	88	30	35
Kenya	1016	911	522	437	127	131	367	373
Lesotho	14	3	5	1	9	2	-	-
Madagascar	300	231	242	202	33	13	25	16
Malawi	241	226	224	208	16	18	1	-
Mauritius	202	297	201	295	1	2	-	-
Mozambique	156	47	99	30	47	14	10	3
Seychelles	13	19	1	2	3	4	9	13
Somalia	151	42	148	40	3	2	-	-
Swaziland	270	161	181	104	86	55	3	2
Tanzania	471	257	322	180	148	68	1	9
Uganda	235	387	210	350	24	35	1	2
Zambia	27	17	6	5	8	6	13	6
Zimbabwe	772	546	514	359	242	174	16	13
TOTAL AFRICA	68122	51551	8335	7582	6126	4915	53661	39054

Table 29. Structure of Merchandise Exports (Contd.)
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Manufactured Goods					
	Total		Textiles, Articles of Apparel and Clothing		Other Manufactures	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	2102	2140	870	866	1232	1274
Algeria	86	137	-	-	86	137
Egypt	415	455	227	272	188	183
Libya	58	43	-	-	58	43
Morocco	693	802	243	282	450	520
Sudan	8	15	8	8	-	8
Tunisia	842	688	392	304	450	384
WEST AFRICA	973	575	112	81	861	494
Benin	6	24	-	-	6	24
Burkina Faso	11	4	1	1	10	3
Cape Verde	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	251	219	68	55	183	164
Gambia	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	424	125	-	-	424	125
Guinea	2	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	8	7	-	-	8	7
Mali	10	9	8	7	2	2
Mauritania	2	4	...	...	...	...
Niger	8	8	5	3	3	5
Nigeria	44	26	2	-	42	26
Senegal	109	86	25	13	84	73
Sierra Leone	63	47	...	...	...	...
Togo	32	16	3	2	29	14
CENTRAL AFRICA	657	822	20	16	637	806
Burundi	1	2	-	-	1	2
Cameroon	125	74	18	10	107	64
Central African Republic	20	39	-	-	20	39
Chad	2	2	...	...	...	...
Congo	54	83	2	5	52	78
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	81	79	-	-	81	79
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	374	543	-	-	374	543
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	2428	2095	245	182	2183	1913
Angola	150	179	...	...	...	...
Botswana	285	566	...	...	...	...
Comoros	8	13	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	-	-	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	2	3	-	-	2	3
Kenya	130	125	6	4	124	121
Lesotho	34	9	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	17	19	15	14	2	5
Malawi	20	14	16	10	4	4
Mauritius	115	162	95	97	20	65
Mozambique	6	2	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	1	3	...	...	...	...
Somalia	1	-	-	-	1	-
Swaziland	98	44	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	76	35	45	14	31	21
Uganda	7	11	...	...	...	...
Zambia	1045	587	37	21	1008	566
Zimbabwe	433	323	31	22	402	301
TOTAL AFRICA	6161	5632	1248	1145	4912	4487

Table 30. Destination of Merchandise Exports
(Millions of US dollars)

Subregion, Country	Total Exports (Dir. of Trade)		Developed Market Economies		Developing Market Economies		Centrally Planned Economies	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	37407	30784	32004	26677	3529	2787	1595	1320
Algeria	13296	12082	12333	11526	806	459	110	97
Egypt	3233	3714	2422	2797	290	375	392	542
Libya	15576	10841	13455	9358	1430	1071	686	412
Morocco	2320	2014	1510	1411	473	450	298	153
Sudan	478	515	238	217	174	226	57	72
Tunisia	2504	1618	2049	1368	356	206	52	44
WEST AFRICA	24033	15447	18402	12314	4871	2690	552	193
Benin	74	109	19	134	7	5	3	...
Burkina Faso	75	44	30	27	41	17	4	-
Cape Verde	3	2	-	1	3	1	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	2549	2569	1931	1925	463	498	136	99
Gambia	27	54	15	22	12	17	-	-
Ghana	842	547	639	441	27	41	74	65
Guinea	429	336	380	336	44	30	...	...
Guinea Bissau	14	37	13	5	1	1	...	1
Liberia	524	418	486	392	25	20	10	5
Mali	154	160	87	65	67	18	15	1
Mauritania	69	334	62	283	7	14	...	...
Niger	455	227	293	196	159	32	...	...
Nigeria	18049	9782	13927	7994	3797	1776	331	12
Senegal	445	580	194	358	166	183	0	2
Sierra Leone	153	132	145	125	8	7	...	...
Togo	206	117	160	51	42	32	3	5
CENTRAL AFRICA	5150	5437	3783	4095	768	782	22	35
Burundi	96	124	77	81	5	9	-	-
Cameroon	1099	792	996	695	89	74	14	7
Central African Republic	79	141	75	132	3	8	...	...
Chad	83	40	52	42	33	21	...	...
Congo	811	1342	614	1043	110	258	1	11
Equatorial Guinea	17	9	16	7	-	-	...	...
Gabon	2200	1934	1216	1152	476	366	7	17
Rwanda	92	84	52	50	35	29	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	7	11	14	4	1	1	...	...
Zaire	685	960	670	939	15	16	...	...
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	9173	7492	5518	5483	2207	1803	149	129
Angola	1400	1675	1033	1312	396	363	1	...
Botswana	372	750	328	679	41	71	...	...
Comoros	16	24	13	22	3	2	...	...
Djibouti	9	10	1	1	8	9	...	...
Ethiopia	381	416	253	252	106	126	19	28
Kenya	1147	1041	503	496	517	534	13	11
Lesotho	49	13	47	11	2	2	...	...
Madagascar	305	250	179	171	98	60	28	19
Malawi	262	252	214	206	47	46	...	...
Mauritius	316	459	307	445	8	13	1	1
Mozambique	281	63	190	27	124	34	...	2
Seychelles	4	28	1	7	3	21	...	...
Somalia	152	44	10	4	140	34	2	5
Swaziland	377	210	253	144	114	62	...	...
Tanzania	543	309	324	235	198	66	16	8
Uganda	242	400	205	338	37	62	...	...
Zambia	1074	604	849	426	153	102	16	4
Zimbabwe	1243	944	828	697	212	196	53	51
TOTAL AFRICA	74763	59160	59707	48569	11375	8363	2318	1674

Table 30. Destination of Merchandise Exports (Contd.)
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Developed Market Economies							
	EEC		USA		Japan		Others	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	17618	18782	9179	2989	1217	520	3990	4336
Algeria	6291	7926	4308	2380	620	290	1111	930
Egypt	1355	1440	123	187	157	123	787	1047
Libya	7173	7241	4268	43	328	7	1686	2067
Morocco	1141	1067	26	28	68	64	275	252
Sudan	159	140	18	13	43	35	18	29
Tunisia	1499	968	436	338	1	1	113	61
WEST AFRICA	8912	8024	7205	2590	552	225	1733	1476
Benin	15	85	-	-	2	1	2	18
Burkina Faso	24	25	-	1	4	1	2	-
Cape Verde	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1379	401	290	296	48	51	184	177
Gambia	11	12	-	-	-	1	3	9
Ghana	313	235	203	85	113	61	60	60
Guinea	139	149	119	92	-	1	122	64
Guinea Bissau	3	3	-	-	-	-	10	2
Liberia	336	282	121	83	5	5	26	22
Mali	72	51	-	6	12	-	2	8
Mauritania	30	186	...	-	13	83	...	13
Niger	189	173	-	9	81	3	23	1
Nigeria	6012	4917	6437	1998	262	4	1216	1075
Senegal	159	326	1	2	9	12	26	18
Sierra Leone	107	100	34	16	2	1	2	8
Togo	123	79	-	1	1	1	36	-
CENTRAL AFRICA	2293	2683	910	882	61	50	518	479
Burundi	29	55	33	13	2	5	13	8
Cameroon	518	403	423	256	29	15	26	21
Central African Republic	52	92	8	1	8	9	7	-
Chad	26	14	-	-	5	-	21	28
Congo	382	624	124	275	3	3	105	141
Equatorial Guinea	10	4	-	-	-	-	6	3
Gabon	642	654	310	307	5	7	259	184
Ruanda	49	58	-	1	-	1	2	-
Sao Tome & Principe	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Zaire	578	779	11	29	9	10	72	91
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	2531	2637	1547	1374	438	308	1003	1164
Angola	233	358	733	746	21	1	16	7
Botswana	3	39	96	73	-	1	229	566
Comoros	11	12	2	9	1	...	-	...
Djibouti	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	117	130	80	84	29	28	27	20
Kenya	390	440	42	50	8	6	63	-
Lesotho	5	2	-	-	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	112	108	37	35	29	28	1	-
Malawi	110	121	68	34	6	8	30	43
Mauritius	285	370	16	72	-	-	6	3
Mozambique	80	14	80	7	24	6	6	-
Seychelles	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	3
Somalia	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Swaziland	71	99	71	21	8	11	113	13
Tanzania	249	104	20	10	16	11	39	110
Uganda	97	113	94	109	13	15	1	101
Zambia	392	192	107	44	247	168	103	22
Zimbabwe	366	326	101	80	36	25	325	266
TOTAL AFRICA	31355	32126	18840	7835	2267	1103	7244	7505

Table 30. Destination of Merchandise Exports (Contd.)
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Developing Market Economies							
	Africa		America		Asia		Others	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	551	438	689	289	2139	1884	150	176
Algeria	161	181	137	145	360	133	148	-
Egypt	21	52	1	7	268	275	-	41
Libya	2	9	462	89	966	850	-	123
Morocco	118	80	60	40	295	330	-	-
Sudan	32	25	...	...	141	194	...	...
Tunisia	217	91	29	8	109	102	1	5
WEST AFRICA	1404	958	3277	1608	182	121	8	3
Benin	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	28	12	-	-	13	6	-	-
Cape Verde	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cote d'Ivoire	398	436	22	20	42	41	1	1
Gambia	12	16	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ghana	14	4	-	8	13	28	-	1
Guinea	33	16	-	-	11	14	-	-
Guinea Bissau	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	14	10	6	4	5	6	-	-
Mali	54	10	-	-	14	6	-	-
Mauritania	7	13	-	-	-	2	-	-
Niger	149	32	-	-	9	-	1	-
Nigeria	491	204	3249	1566	56	6	1	-
Senegal	152	168	-	4	15	11	1	-
Sierra Leone	5	2	-	5	-	-	2	-
Togo	38	29	-	1	4	1	-	1
CENTRAL AFRICA	239	202	461	545	61	30	6	5
Burundi	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	38	67	1	1	-	6	-	-
Central African Republic	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	31	20	1	1	-	-	1	-
Congo	2	19	108	239	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	64	38	351	304	61	24	-	-
Rwanda	34	29	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Zaire	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	870	730	357	291	930	587	50	195
Angola	39	7	344	288	13	11	-	57
Botswana	41	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	4	4	-	-	4	5	-	-
Ethiopia	36	44	-	-	70	59	-	23
Kenya	323	279	-	-	194	150	-	105
Lesotho	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	24	19	-	2	75	54	...	-
Malawi	42	41	-	-	5	5	-	-
Mauritius	6	10	-	-	1	2	1	1
Mozambique	33	11	1	-	90	23	-	-
Seychelles	1	8	-	-	2	13	-	-
Somalia	2	-	-	-	138	32	-	2
Swaziland	11	9	2	-	61	43	40	10
Tanzania	61	22	-	-	137	43	-	1
Uganda	25	28	-	-	3	25	9	9
Zambia	58	26	10	1	85	75	-	-
Zimbabwe	160	140	-	-	52	47	-	-
TOTAL AFRICA	3064	2328	4784	2733	3312	2622	213	379

Table 31. Structure of Merchandise Imports
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Primary Commodities									
	Total		Food		Beverages and Tobacco		Fuels		Others	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	13233	11095	7652	6035	290	347	2834	2188	2457	2475
Algeria	2953	2652	2074	1841	30	39	231	195	617	577
Egypt	3787	3816	2650	2279	106	209	266	377	759	951
Libya	1735	1268	1367	968	41	36	84	55	243	229
Morocco	2556	2025	856	529	44	32	1189	1033	465	461
Sudan	617	426	238	160	34	13	290	206	55	27
Tunisia	1580	828	459	238	29	18	774	292	318	230
WEST AFRICA	7277	4784	4276	3021	265	146	1917	978	819	639
Benin	157	73	42	20	50	27	47	20	12	6
Burkina Faso	145	117	67	55	7	6	53	42	18	14
Cape Verde	35	33	19	20	4	4	8	4	4	5
Cote d'Ivoire	1050	465	431	242	50	26	523	205	41	-
Gambia	62	38	37	23	5	5	16	7	4	3
Ghana	453	189	76	51	9	6	339	111	27	21
Guinea	57	-	34	-	5	-	13	-	5	-
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	242	161	94	65	9	6	130	83	9	7
Mali	110	111	46	42	4	4	54	46	6	19
Mauritania	82	35	37	25	2	1	20	21	23	8
Niger	212	52	99	19	16	3	76	21	21	9
Nigeria	3789	2360	2954	2166	26	22	245	160	554	512
Senegal	595	490	214	232	15	18	297	198	59	42
Sierra Leone	139	67	62	28	8	3	54	32	15	4
Togo	159	73	62	27	49	15	37	29	11	3
CENTRAL AFRICA	1200	1175	554	571	92	91	428	380	126	133
Burundi	67	66	22	23	1	2	37	34	7	7
Cameroon	308	186	111	79	25	16	141	62	31	29
Central African Republic	20	30	12	17	4	7	2	2	2	4
Chad	33	63	13	24	2	4	15	28	3	7
Congo	286	367	134	172	17	22	115	148	20	25
Equatorial Guinea	18	15	6	6	2	1	8	6	2	2
Gabon	167	160	101	103	26	25	23	15	17	17
Rwanda	84	87	21	22	6	6	33	35	24	24
Sao Tome & Principe	8	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	-	-
Zaire	209	197	131	124	7	7	51	48	20	18
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	4050	3143	1002	893	139	167	2430	1630	473	450
Angola	211	260	98	145	35	64	47	52	31	29
Botswana	242	223	89	84	16	14	99	90	38	35
Comoros	20	19	13	12	1	1	6	6	-	-
Djibouti	60	53	29	26	4	4	21	19	6	5
Ethiopia	263	371	54	90	10	12	171	226	28	43
Kenya	948	576	67	54	6	4	778	461	97	57
Lesotho	177	244	94	144	25	32	48	58	10	10
Madagascar	112	89	44	31	3	3	43	41	22	14
Malawi	103	70	30	17	3	3	59	41	11	9
Mauritius	279	253	133	85	3	2	100	73	43	93
Mozambique	92	64	32	22	12	8	41	29	7	5
Seychelles	41	44	16	15	2	2	21	26	2	1
Somalia	148	24	93	12	4	2	12	3	39	7
Swaziland	151	107	48	33	7	8	90	62	6	4
Tanzania	346	189	49	46	1	1	269	118	27	24
Uganda	145	142	33	30	3	3	92	97	17	12
Zambia	320	139	58	28	1	1	233	94	28	16
Zimbabwe	392	246	22	16	3	3	306	135	51	92
TOTAL AFRICA	25760	20197	13484	10567	786	751	7615	5176	3875	3703

Table 31. Structure of Merchandise Imports (Contd.)
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Manufactured Goods							
	Total		Chemicals		Machinery and Transport Equipment		Others	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	24884	22893	2682	2373	12121	10362	10081	10158
Algeria	8312	7443	739	640	4279	3542	3244	3261
Egypt	5050	6143	787	939	2498	2526	1765	2738
Libya	6647	5377	376	237	3198	2456	3073	2684
Morocco	1795	1694	301	236	800	792	694	616
Sudan	895	644	181	112	334	304	380	228
Tunisia	2185	1592	248	189	1012	742	925	691
WEST AFRICA	21223	12936	2675	1915	11018	6453	7530	4568
Benin	322	152	35	16	120	36	167	100
Burkina Faso	193	149	35	28	82	63	76	58
Cape Verde	28	26	4	4	12	10	12	12
Cote d'Ivoire	1322	763	217	120	511	375	594	268
Gambia	62	48	7	6	17	15	38	27
Ghana	593	346	131	80	300	165	162	101
Guinea	231	-	26	-	133	-	75	-
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	233	168	33	17	119	90	81	61
Mali	198	199	30	31	99	98	69	70
Mauritania	183	122	7	5	137	91	39	26
Niger	294	84	35	9	131	36	128	39
Nigeria	16662	10116	1980	1456	9004	5146	5678	3434
Senegal	454	570	87	91	194	259	173	220
Sierra Leone	171	63	21	8	69	28	81	27
Togo	277	130	27	14	93	41	157	75
CENTRAL AFRICA	3226	3147	440	446	1421	1337	1365	1364
Burundi	84	113	10	13	32	42	42	58
Cameroon	1093	825	159	127	505	355	434	343
Central African Republic	75	107	11	15	35	46	29	46
Chad	75	141	18	34	31	59	26	48
Congo	542	673	83	107	186	239	273	327
Equatorial Guinea	21	14	2	2	8	6	11	6
Gabon	666	632	68	63	332	310	266	259
Rwanda	198	206	18	19	74	77	106	110
Sao Tome & Principe	9	4	2	1	5	2	2	1
Zaire	455	432	69	65	213	201	176	166
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	8008	6177	1281	1102	3869	2870	2858	2205
Angola	789	1083	144	264	351	481	294	338
Botswana	422	358	49	42	228	188	145	128
Comoros	10	11	1	1	5	6	4	4
Djibouti	53	46	4	4	20	18	29	24
Ethiopia	474	587	79	111	258	336	137	140
Kenya	1133	740	230	156	562	400	341	174
Lesotho	304	420	32	36	85	96	187	288
Madagascar	428	202	38	35	160	87	230	80
Malawi	246	212	60	38	85	85	101	89
Mauritius	274	270	39	35	82	67	153	168
Mozambique	250	175	25	18	106	76	119	81
Seychelles	50	55	5	6	19	26	26	23
Somalia	361	49	10	5	256	26	95	18
Swaziland	311	223	49	41	131	94	131	88
Tanzania	721	453	102	58	476	254	143	131
Uganda	446	357	54	52	210	166	172	139
Zambia	745	361	145	56	361	176	234	119
Zimbabwe	996	575	205	114	474	288	317	173
TOTAL AFRICA	57341	45153	7078	5836	28429	21022	21834	18295

Table 32. Origin of Merchandise Imports
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Total Imports (Dir. of Trade)		Developed Market Economies		Developing Market Economies		Centrally Planned Economies	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	38138	34177	30513	27790	4855	4068	2290	2318
Algeria	11328	10153	9804	8701	1004	883	520	569
Egypt	8839	9902	6767	8112	819	1003	810	846
Libya	8382	6649	7287	5831	703	435	391	383
Morocco	4353	3719	2729	2353	1274	1040	335	326
Sudan	1455	1274	897	702	481	493	77	79
Tunisia	3781	2420	3029	2091	574	214	157	115
WEST AFRICA	28793	18311	22685	8987	4544	3313	1183	524
Benin	542	250	376	174	117	65	41	11
Burkina Faso	328	267	227	173	103	81	7	6
Cape Verde	68	64	40	43	27	21	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2393	1279	1475	863	726	345	50	24
Gambia	122	87	72	59	24	15	25	14
Ghana	1272	557	702	326	533	218	29	13
Guinea	290	237	215	191	63	45	13	1
Guinea Bissau	50	173	38	45	10	10	3	4
Liberia	478	331	343	236	118	61	12	10
Mali	385	361	207	250	167	98	11	12
Mauritania	265	177	89	137	34	34	24	6
Niger	510	146	232	98	203	44	10	4
Nigeria	20471	12976	17510	5432	2032	1609	863	379
Senegal	861	1077	557	727	253	269	35	24
Sierra Leone	312	131	204	82	68	41	40	8
Togo	430	198	349	152	66	38	19	7
CENTRAL AFRICA	4349	4501	3077	3614	539	538	117	138
Burundi	168	192	89	113	64	61	8	11
Cameroon	1363	1011	1147	846	175	126	40	29
Central African Republic	95	157	76	93	18	7	1	1
Chad	128	204	70	102	51	48	1	2
Congo	723	1150	606	861	98	142	19	25
Equatorial Guinea	51	30	47	21	2	3	2	1
Gabon	834	819	781	744	36	38	14	9
Rwanda	254	292	166	169	56	69	29	25
Sao Tome & Principe	40	11	24	11	16	8	...	...
Zaire	690	635	665	594	21	36	3	5
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	12666	10016	8647	7133	3520	2536	367	392
Angola	1002	1375	847	1124	133	233	22	18
Botswana	789	682	732	630	53	52	...	...
Comoros	32	33	25	23	7	10	...	...
Djibouti	225	235	144	138	79	93	2	4
Ethiopia	737	1011	469	639	66	98	191	274
Kenya	2082	1317	1202	892	846	413	31	11
Lesotho	511	681	504	679	6	2	...	...
Madagascar	469	291	366	251	67	65	35	16
Malawi	353	284	287	234	62	50	...	...
Mauritius	554	524	329	324	202	179	23	21
Mozambique	801	431	413	275	374	149	14	7
Seychelles	93	102	51	58	40	38	2	6
Somalia	513	77	371	52	134	23	7	2
Swaziland	591	400	536	366	55	34	...	...
Tanzania	766	658	464	466	148	171	16	21
Uganda	644	527	304	255	340	272	1	3
Zambia	1062	513	630	344	416	167	16	4
Zimbabwe	1442	875	973	383	492	487	7	5
TOTAL AFRICA	83943	67005	65522	47524	13458	10155	3957	3342

Table 32. Origin of Merchandise Imports (Contd.)
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Developing Market Economies							
	Africa		America		Asia		Others	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	586	494	1111	936	3096	2600	62	38
Algeria	243	142	567	437	193	294	1	10
Egypt	69	100	294	287	454	616	2	...
Libya	83	63	63	44	501	307	56	21
Morocco	70	60	104	100	1099	880	1	...
Sudan	61	56	17	17	402	418	1	2
Tunisia	60	73	66	51	447	85	1	5
WEST AFRICA	1491	766	1080	1208	1940	998	33	42
Benin	44	18	0	12	66	32	1	3
Burkina Faso	89	66	7	5	6	10	1	...
Cape Verde	3	2	2	5	...	...	22	14
Cote d'Ivoire	221	144	292	93	213	108	...	...
Gambia	11	6	4	...	9	8	...	1
Ghana	417	130	68	18	48	70	...	...
Guinea	18	13	42	27	3	5	...	...
Guinea Bissau	4	2	3	1	2	6	1	1
Liberia	11	9	5	5	102	67	...	...
Mali	145	84	15	...	7	14	...	...
Mauritania	34	24	...	...	...	9	...	1
Niger	149	38	4	1	50	5	...	...
Nigeria	128	56	581	960	1317	566	0	7
Senegal	137	125	35	53	80	77	1	14
Sierra Leone	51	28	2	1	15	12	...	...
Togo	29	21	14	7	22	9	1	1
CENTRAL AFRICA	336	306	71	85	126	144	5	3
Burundi	28	26	...	...	35	34	1	1
Cameroon	117	71	32	20	25	35	1	..
Central African Republic	14	4	-	1	3	2	1	...
Chad	42	36	4	5	4	6	1	1
Congo	45	62	24	46	29	36	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	-	2	1	...	...	1	1	...
Gabon	15	17	7	8	14	13	...	...
Rwanda	44	58	...	...	14	11	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	15	7	...	...	...	1	1	...
Zaire	16	23	3	5	2	7	...	1
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	1172	1021	161	221	2104	1180	83	114
Angola	5	2	102	193	25	36	1	2
Botswana	50	51	...	1	3	...	...	...
Comoros	7	8	...	...	...	2	...	...
Djibouti	42	42	...	...	37	51	...	...
Ethiopia	10	21	1	2	54	74	1	1
Kenya	36	34	5	3	805	375	...	1
Lesotho	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Madagascar	6	14	2	3	59	48	...	...
Malawi	31	25	...	...	31	25	...	...
Mauritius	26	39	3	2	173	114	...	24
Mozambique	80	61	38	6	236	82	...	...
Seychelles	5	10	1	...	34	27	...	1
Somalia	56	9	...	...	78	13	...	1
Swaziland	3	15	...	...	12	12	40	7
Tanzania	17	18	1	7	130	145	...	1
Uganda	272	212	1	1	58	46	9	13
Zambia	90	41	1	2	325	124	...	...
Zimbabwe	433	418	6	1	21	5	32	63
TOTAL AFRICA	3585	2587	2423	2450	7266	4922	183	197

Table 32. Origin of Merchandise Imports (Contd.)
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Developed Market Economies							
	EEC		USA		Japan		Others	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	19859	17034	3769	3118	2097	1815	4738	5823
Algeria	6447	5533	816	416	780	624	1755	2128
Egypt	3601	4005	1737	1654	384	458	1045	1995
Libya	5179	4198	524	437	640	524	944	702
Morocco	1768	1403	305	350	80	89	576	511
Sudan	628	380	102	97	92	50	75	175
Tunisia	2236	1515	285	194	115	70	393	312
WEST AFRICA	14501	5984	2842	1160	3044	582	2299	1262
Benin	297	95	36	38	31	14	12	27
Burkina Faso	166	130	36	24	13	10	12	9
Cape Verde	13	24	2	-	1	-	24	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1111	668	124	63	114	67	126	65
Gambia	57	42	4	9	4	4	7	4
Ghana	458	218	141	40	45	31	58	37
Guinea	146	126	46	36	3	3	20	26
Guinea Bissau	10	28	4	-	...	1	24	-
Liberia	145	101	140	86	23	22	35	27
Mali	180	198	9	31	8	5	10	16
Mauritania	56	94	...	14	...	2	33	27
Niger	242	82	19	6	13	5	8	5
Nigeria	10760	3376	2185	743	2733	379	1832	934
Senegal	446	618	49	55	14	21	48	33
Sierra Leone	135	63	29	6	18	7	22	6
Togo	279	121	18	9	24	11	28	11
CENTRAL AFRICA	2674	2709	333	355	226	207	444	343
Burundi	65	85	8	9	13	13	3	6
Cameroon	879	655	92	70	83	61	93	60
Central African Republic	64	83	4	1	4	5	4	4
Chad	30	86	1	28	-	1	45	47
Congo	498	699	39	48	22	30	47	84
Equatorial Guinea	45	19	1	-	...	-	1	-
Gabon	585	568	114	100	56	49	26	27
Rwanda	110	113	13	12	36	35	7	9
Sao Tome & Principe	21	10	...	...	1	-	2	1
Zaire	377	391	61	87	11	13	216	103
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	4273	3274	824	547	696	570	2944	2742
Angola	515	804	190	153	59	54	83	113
Botswana	19	39	17	11	2	2	694	578
Comoros	24	20	-	2	1	1	-	...
Djibouti	110	114	7	4	27	17	...	3
Ethiopia	287	364	57	59	53	85	72	131
Kenya	734	379	142	62	164	111	162	340
Lesotho	8	5	1	2	-	-	495	672
Madagascar	293	221	21	17	15	13	37	...
Malawi	115	88	15	10	22	18	135	118
Mauritius	154	164	30	14	31	30	114	116
Mozambique	292	166	40	62	18	13	63	34
Seychelles	27	35	3	3	5	7	16	13
Somalia	336	46	22	3	9	1	4	2
Swaziland	24	14	11	2	9	2	492	348
Tanzania	297	268	54	36	113	97	...	65
Uganda	261	197	14	8	10	33	19	17
Zambia	381	194	92	52	69	58	98	40
Zimbabwe	396	156	108	47	89	28	470	152
TOTAL AFRICA	41307	29001	7768	5180	6063	3174	10475	10169

Table 33. Balance of Payments and Reserves
(Million dollars)

Sub-regions, country	Factor Services (net)		Unrequited Transfers (net)		Current balance		Capital Transactions		Gross International Reserves	
	1981	1984	1981	1984	1981	1984	1981	1984	1981	1984
NORTH AFRICA	-11656	...	2710	...	-8946	...	8578	...	4266	...
Algeria	-224	...	309	...	85	...	-103	...	-119	...
Egypt	-4366	...	2231	...	-2135	...	2010	...	-169	...
Libya	-2317	-259	-1646	-1544	-3963	-1803	3635	1654	4146	1635
Morocco	-2930	-1527	1091	941	-1839	-986	1777	897	279	171
Sudan	-987	-178	343	243	-644	65	863	-121	203	14
Tunisia	-832	-1080	382	346	-450	-734	396	634	-74	103
WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	-343	...	301	...	-42	...	50	...	-14	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	-932	105	-479	-296	-1411	-190	1748	33	382	33
Gambia	-101	...	55	...	-47	...	45	...	-9	...
Ghana	-504	-211	83	149	-421	-61	397	172	36	88
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	-101	-116	38	41	-62	-75	83	165	55	20
Mali	-270	-236	130	111	-140	-125	118	102	8	1
Mauritania	-246	...	99	...	-148	...	139	...	-31	...
Niger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	-5371	862	-561	-332	-5932	530	6294	-474	4805	-483
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	-186	...	44	...	-143	...	177	...	45	...
Togo	-113	16	69	...	-45	16	39	-43	-84	-43
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	-477	...	-6	...	-483	...	476	...	61	...
Central African Republic	-64	...	60	...	-4	...	17	...	-9	...
Chad	-20	-75	44	85	24	10	-21	-20	1	-20
Congo	-472	...	13	...	-460	...	286	...	-63	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	465	...	-63	...	402	...	-405	...	-128	...
Rwanda	-170	-143	103	101	-67	-42	52	40	-	-14
Sao Tome & Principe	-7	...	-	...	-7	...	11	...	7	...
Zaire	-668	...	244	...	-424	...	777	...	189	...
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	-342	-37	126	96	-216	59	197	-76	74	-124
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	-322	-535	68	333	-254	-201	262	266	-109	63
Kenya	-816	-283	95	147	-721	-126	754	149	233	-75
Lesotho	-131	-52	83	73	49	21	54	-28	-3	-10
Madagascar	-473	...	66	...	-407	...	32	...	32	...
Malawi	-155	...	67	...	-87	...	80	...	48	...
Mauritius	-170	-82	17	28	-153	-54	139	31	113	-18
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	-31	-27	10	13	21	-14	16	7	5	1
Somalia	-264	-503	181	357	-83	-146	66	129	-3	18
Swaziland	-175	-72	37	61	-139	-11	75	-3	30	-20
Tanzania	-410	...	142	...	-269	...	179	...	-2	...
Uganda	-117	...	153	...	35	...	8	...	100	...
Zambia	-695	-110	-124	-5	-818	-115	799	262	415	108
Zimbabwe	-604	-147	-34	49	-638	-97	511	54	6	46
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 34. External public debt and debt service ratio

Sub-regions, country	External public debt outstanding and disbursed				Debt service as percentage of			
	Millions of dollars		As percentage of GDP		GDP		Exports of goods and nonfactor servies	
	1981	1984	1981	1984	1981	1985	1981	1985
NORTH AFRICA	56058	65170	4.02	3.96	...	...	...	...
Algeria	17612	18616	40.27	32.93	8.72	9.46	24.59	37.32
Egypt	19526	22483	58.19	39.09	6.31	4.13	24.46	28.99
Libya	1038	798	3.29	2.75	...	...	...	...
Morocco	9706	13350	65.28	111.35	8.51	18.73	40.11	72.34
Sudan	5759	7892	55.33	102.80	13.89	17.46	21.11	227.69
Tunisia	3746	4032	44.45	50.40	6.13	9.90	14.33	32.80
WEST AFRICA	28881	43539	2.36	4.43	...	...	...	...
Benin	449	685	42.43	76.69	1.59	9.81	7.00	38.53
Burkina Faso	348	530	30.67	63.92	1.34	4.83	7.68	23.06
Cape Verde	39	118	40.50	136.75	0.31	5.23	30.00	62.20
Cote d'Ivoire	6688	1431	78.80	22.39	10.80	25.08	31.38	45.48
Gambia	176	312	81.58	182.24	1.16	8.19	2.14	16.14
Ghana	1418	2014	10.45	39.73	0.17	1.27	4.24	15.55
Guinea	1320	1307	72.05	60.58	4.52	5.26	19.12	24.25
Guinea Bissau	118	214	73.77	146.48	1.44	23.01	12.78	207.14
Liberia	306	1027	92.57	125.40	3.09	10.98	4.97	17.56
Mali	807	1176	57.77	109.26	0.67	6.97	4.61	34.12
Mauritania	970	1700	119.80	222.34	6.67	16.29	20.07	28.57
Niger	1021	947	47.52	56.98	2.94	9.55	12.09	...
Nigeria	11912	22616	13.84	30.47	1.55	7.26	7.47	40.07
Senegal	1387	2026	56.29	87.17	3.75	8.14	11.36	25.06
Sierra Leone	455	594	40.62	54.89	3.80	4.53	16.51	20.57
Togo	971	843	102.08	118.93	5.03	13.96	13.06	30.99
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	11571	...	5.07	...	...	...	...
Burundi	178	346	18.01	33.37	0.55	2.27	5.92	20.40
Cameroon	2535	2729	38.14	37.19	3.92	8.46	38.99	44.49
Central African Republic	227	277	32.84	47.29	0.56	3.22	2.22	11.79
Chad	170	158	21.10	27.34	0.40	1.03	1.94	4.51
Congo	1388	1603	69.61	76.11	6.94	15.91	11.95	28.38
Equatorial Guinea	91	126	202.75	206.99	9.55	15.87	30.71	45.77
Gabon	1203	975	31.14	27.03	8.22	6.45	12.54	10.22
Rwanda	191	281	14.44	16.43	0.20	0.54	1.73	5.50
Sao Tome & Principe	...	75	...	215.78	...	...	...	...
Zaire	4804	5001	87.59	149.02	3.48	21.88	9.93	34.79
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	18392	24003	4.22	5.47	...	...	...	...
Angola	453	859	12.22	17.92	...	...	...	...
Botswana	173	356	19.42	40.63	0.97	7.14	1.89	11.15
Comoros	55	203	50.85	228.94	0.47	3.96	2.50	21.11
Djibouti	30	179	9.33	52.81	1.00	1.31	2.32	3.19
Ethiopia	1136	1550	26.40	30.62	0.99	2.30	7.73	22.45
Kenya	3351	3811	50.81	51.73	4.94	12.57	19.39	49.47
Lesotho	83	140	20.49	41.90	1.38	6.86	6.67	45.25
Madagascar	1636	2120	56.55	89.36	1.33	11.70	10.88	83.19
Malawi	820	885	70.11	72.51	7.60	7.64	28.01	34.44
Mauritius	540	560	48.09	54.10	5.03	7.35	11.25	13.82
Mozambique	509	1044	28.06	52.92	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	37	58	23.95	37.78	0.26	4.00	0.45	5.61
Somalia	1082	1429	49.82	69.59	2.16	0.04	16.15	53.01
Swaziland	168	279	26.57	55.40	2.45	5.12	3.61	9.14
Tanzania	2643	2600	67.68	60.40	1.24	4.84	10.37	90.49
Uganda	751	1031	24.98	28.71	2.76	19.83	21.24	24.24
Zambia	3592	4775	89.81	183.45	7.36	10.80	25.10	65.16
Zimbabwe	1335	2124	20.82	40.92	1.14	6.53	4.03	24.97
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 35. Terms of public borrowing

Sub-regions, country	Commitments (million US$)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)	
	1981	1984	1981	1984	1981	1984	1981	1984
NORTH AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	1433	3003	8.40	10.00	7.70	9.20	1.50	1.20
Egypt	3269	2522	7.10	6.90	22.30	17.50	4.30	4.20
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	2843	1125	8.40	8.30	9.50	15.00	4.10	3.40
Sudan	327	92	7.40	3.10	25.30	20.10	6.40	6.80
Tunisia	655	602	8.10	9.30	15.60	11.80	3.70	3.80
WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	93	119	2.70	4.60	37.70	30.90	7.90	7.30
Burkina Faso	15	78	4.80	4.80	24.50	28.90	5.90	7.60
Cape Verde	25	35	9.00	1.80	15.80	41.90	4.10	8.80
Cote d'Ivoire	...	...	13.50	8.10	13.90	20.60	3.90	5.50
Gambia	7	38	3.00	1.00	21.10	46.80	5.20	10.10
Ghana	84	144	3.20	0.60	30.70	46.60	5.70	10.40
Guinea	170	167	3.90	3.60	21.40	29.10	4.90	6.40
Guinea Bissau	...	...	0.80	1.00	40.30	43.90	8.90	9.10
Liberia	60	92	5.30	6.60	21.30	28.80	6.00	5.90
Mali	127	122	2.30	1.00	26.20	39.20	6.50	9.10
Mauritania	242	90	2.50	3.70	21.30	21.30	5.60	5.90
Niger	218	116	7.10	2.60	16.90	29.30	4.50	7.20
Nigeria	6321	928	11.50	10.40	10.00	9.00	0.00	2.10
Senegal	343	320	6.20	5.00	22.10	20.90	6.10	5.90
Sierra Leone	109	54	3.00	1.60	30.30	31.80	6.70	8.20
Togo	65	55	3.60	4.40	35.70	33.70	7.50	9.00
CENTRAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	158	87	2.90	2.20	33.50	33.20	7.30	8.00
Cameroon	355	271	6.60	4.90	20.80	24.60	5.00	5.90
Central African Republic	21	13	4.00	3.50	30.40	27.80	7.20	7.30
Chad	21	6	0.70	2.60	48.90	25.40	9.40	8.60
Congo	420	189	8.60	10.00	9.30	7.80	2.00	2.60
Equatorial Guinea	23	23	5.60	1.40	21.10	31.60	4.50	8.90
Gabon	115	66	9.20	10.30	13.20	9.70	4.70	3.00
Rwanda	68	57	1.20	1.00	43.50	39.30	9.30	9.60
Sao Tome & Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	197	117	6.40	3.50	24.70	24.10	6.80	5.50
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	45	51	7.50	9.30	18.20	14.90	5.20	4.00
Comoros	12	15	1.60	2.00	27.60	35.00	7.60	9.10
Djibouti	36	57	3.30	1.80	19.50	27.90	5.70	6.70
Ethiopia	341	448	2.40	4.50	24.40	31.40	7.50	8.30
Kenya	391	669	9.10	6.60	22.40	19.10	5.60	4.10
Lesotho	40	63	2.90	2.90	17.30	41.30	4.40	8.50
Madagascar	250	190	3.30	4.10	20.40	33.40	4.90	8.10
Malawi	160	124	6.60	3.00	29.90	41.60	6.80	8.90
Mauritius	53	65	7.40	11.10	18.00	10.50	4.50	3.40
Mozambique	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	20	...	4.30	7.10	16.40	13.60	5.90	2.40
Somalia	477	112	5.80	0.20	12.70	29.00	3.80	7.10
Swaziland	39	59	8.40	6.80	17.80	19.20	3.70	5.90
Tanzania	398	75	3.90	6.60	24.30	15.10	6.00	3.90
Uganda	78	252	6.00	3.50	18.20	38.00	4.10	7.80
Zambia	419	267	8.10	7.80	18.00	21.00	4.60	5.30
Zimbabwe	1097	278	11.40	9.00	11.60	16.00	3.30	5.10
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 26. Total net resource flows

Sub-regions/ country	Total (million U.S.$)				Per capita (U.S.$)	As percentage of GDP	Official Development Assistance (million U.S.$)			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1984	1981	1982	1983	1984
NORTH AFRICA 1/	6041	5625	6268	6149	50	0.37	2988	3014	2865	2953
Algeria	1197	-80	1117	968	44	0.19	165	139	158	160
Egypt	2407	3268	3086	2779	59	0.48	1293	1442	1456	1395
Libya 1/	11	12	6	5	1	0.00	11	12	6	5
Morocco	913	1223	854	1026	48	0.80	598	517	301	529
Sudan	989	661	674	904	43	1.18	679	693	740	542
Tunisia	525	541	530	486	70	0.61	241	211	204	222
WEST AFRICA	6070	8545	7040	3950	24	0.40	1880	1713	1644	1766
Benin	228	245	163	73	19	0.82	82	80	87	81
Burkina Faso	254	270	196	224	32	2.70	217	213	190	188
Cape Verde	36	43	42	40	121	4.62	36	43	42	40
Cote d'Ivoire	1760	1122	1060	277	29	0.43	124	137	157	91
Gambia	65	140	66	43	59	2.50	25	93	18	43
Ghana	442	157	258	566	46	1.12	132	88	106	229
Guinea	120	88	84	47	8	0.22	97	65	53	44
Guinea Bissau	7	12	5	68	81	4.65	4	2	2	66
Liberia	58	137	125	168	80	2.05	36	108	37	139
Mali	257	202	218	302	38	2.81	230	195	214	276
Mauritania	245	205	247	250	147	3.27	193	203	190	156
Niger	725	430	597	266	42	1.60	449	269	286	251
Nigeria	1223	4516	3457	1319	14	0.16	35	28	98	33
Senegal	332	93	367	138	22	0.59	137	86	91	33
Sierra Leone	161	181	71	60	11	0.37	46	66	36	26
Togo	159	115	86	129	45	1.82	39	36	39	69
CENTRAL AFRICA	1699	1436	1637	553	9	0.27	1425	1209	1127	1061
Burundi	180	206	176	201	44	1.93	124	137	160	161
Cameroon	512	529	631	-77	-7	-0.10	200	214	131	142
Central African Republic	97	122	106	137	52	2.34	102	90	93	120
Chad	62	65	90	116	23	2.01	60	65	86	115
Congo	481	250	472	235	107	0.97	70	93	109	44
Equatorial Guinea	11	14	11	11	28	1.86	10	14	11	11
Gabon	-229	-107	-114	62	48	0.17	44	62	63	73
Rwanda	166	152	125	147	25	0.86	125	127	128	149
Sao Tome & Principe	6	10	12	8	79	2.27	6	10	12	8
Zaire	413	168	128	-257	-8	-0.77	685	399	335	238
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	6143	5267	3702	3705	100	0.85	2821	2354	2660	2863
Angola	167	378	75	135	16	0.28	61	70	71	92
Botswana	404	212	211	150	143	1.71	97	102	104	101
Comoros	46	38	38	26	65	2.92	48	40	39	24
Djibouti	64	59	65	40	115	1.18	64	59	65	40
Ethiopia	631	283	216	443	11	0.88	417	22	315	397
Kenya	935	670	572	429	22	0.58	239	349	337	415
Lesotho	141	108	114	132	69	3.05	101	90	101	105
Madagascar	516	329	279	319	33	1.34	280	121	197	163
Malawi	166	136	170	195	29	1.60	138	121	117	163
Mauritius	135	81	34	47	46	0.45	58	48	41	20
Mozambique	466	475	153	139	10	0.71	144	205	212	253
Seychelles	26	27	20	2	32	0.14	21	19	16	2
Somalia	285	454	269	326	56	1.59	293	300	230	303
Swaziland	44	50	61	38	53	0.76	37	28	34	29
Tanzania	281	283	323	382	19	0.89	214	192	222	81
Uganda	131	169	189	34	2	0.10	167	135	137	146
Zambia	862	705	319	480	75	1.84	231	241	216	255
Zimbabwe	844	813	595	418	53	0.81	212	216	207	282
TOTAL AFRICA 1/	19952	20845	18647	14356	28	0.44	9114	8291	8296	8543

1/ Total net resource flows excludes other resource flows for Libya

Table 1: Basic Indicators

Population: The estimates of population for mid-1985 are based mainly on data from the UN Population Division. In certain cases these have been adjusted using the results of recent population census. Note that long-term refugees in a given country are considered to be part of the population of that country.

Area: The area of any country is as recorded in the UN Demographic Yearbook.

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years to be lived by a birth cohort if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

GDP per capita: This is calculated by dividing the total GDP at market prices for a country by the population of that country. The average annual growth rates are the arithmetic average for the 1981-1985 period of the real growth rate per annum and are given in percent. The same method is applied for the regional level.

The average annual growth rates of GDP deflator in percent are calculated using the geometric average for the period 1981-1985. GDP deflator is calculated by divicing, for each year of the period, the value of GDP in current market prices by the value of GDP in constant market prices both in national currency. The regional average growth rate are weighted by GDP in 1980.

The average annual growth rates of consumer price index in percent are obtained by using the geometric formula. The regional average growth rates are weighted by the 1980 final private consumption expenditures expressed in U.S. dollars.

Table 2: Selected Demographic Indicators

Data shown in this table are mainly derived from the UN Population Division report: World population prospects, estimates and projections as assessed in 1984, with some adjustments by the ECA Population Division which take into account the results of recent population censuses.

The crude birth and death rates indicate the number of births and deaths in a year per thousand mid-year population respectively.

The infant mortality rate is the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

The total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children during those years in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

The gross reproduction rate is a measure of the reproduction of a population expressed as an average number of daughters to born to a cohort of women during their reproductive age, assuming no mortality and a fixed schedule of age-specific fertility rates. More specifically it is the total fertility rate for the period for which it is measured multiplied by the proportion of the total births that were female births.

These demographic indicators are also expressed in terms of index numbers with 1980 = 100.

Table 3: Growth of Total and Urban Population

Sources of data on total population, urban population as a percentage of total population, annual growth rates of total and urban population are the same as in tables 1 and 2.

The annual rates of growth are calculated by using the geometric formula and are given as percent per annum.

Since the estimates of urban population in this table are based on different national definitions of "urban", inter-country comparisons should be treated with caution. Examples of definitions of "urban" used in some African countries are:

(i) Algeria: All communes having as chef-lieu a city, a rural-town or an urban agglomeration;

(ii) Ghana: Localities of 5000 or more inhabitants

(iii) Central Africa Republic: 20 principal centres

(iv) Senegal: Agglomerations of 10,000 or more inhabitants

Table4: Economically Active Population, Crude and Refined Activity rate

The data shown in this table are derived mainly from the ILO publications: Economically active population 1950-2025 and Yearbook of Labour Statistics. The estimates of the numbers economically active have been adjusted by the ECA Statistics Division to reflect recent changes in the estimates of the total population as explained in tables 1 and 2. For Djibouti, Sao Tome and principe and Seychelles, all estimates were made by the ECA Statistics Division.

The economically active population refers to employed and unemployed as defined by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The crude activity rate is the ratio of total economically active population to the total population and the refined activity rate is defined as persons economically active aged 10 years and over to the population aged 10 years and over.

Table 5: Economically Active Population: Sectoral Distribution

Table 3 of the ILO publication Economically active population 1950-2025 Volume II provides data for numbers and proportions of economically active population in agriculture, industry and services by sex for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980. ECA Statistics Division has estimated the percentages for 1985 based on data from various sources including the results of recent censuses. These data will be updated in subsequent issues as soon as official ILO estimates become available. The data for 1981 were obtained by interpolation.

The definitions of agriculture, industry and services are as given in Table 11.

Table 6: Students Enrolled at First Level of Education

The data on number enrolled at first level of education refer to estimates of total and female enrolment of students of all ages in primary school. It should be noted that a gross enrolment ratio for the first level of education could be calculated by dividing the total enrolment by the population of the age group which according to national regulations, should be enrolled at the first level(in general for the age-group 6 to 11).

Data shown are mainly derived from the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and national publications. ECA Statistics Division made estimates for the following countries: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

Table 7: Literacy rate

The literacy rate is defined as the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who can read and write in any language. The data are derived from the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, supplemented by Statistics Division estimates.

Table 8: GDP and GDP per Capita at current factor cost

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices measures the gross final output of goods and services of resident producers of an economy. It is calculated without allowance for depreciation.

GDP at factor cost differs from GDP at market prices (purchasers' values) by the inclusion in the latter of indirect taxes net of subsidies.

Table 9: Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at current factor cost

The classification shown in this table refers to the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activity (ISIC) except for:

i) Commerce which includes trade, restaurants and hotels (Division 6) and financing, insurance, real estate and business services (Division 8);

ii) Public administration and defence and related public sector activities;

iii) Other services which comprises the remaining activities under the major division 9: community, social and personnal services.

Table 10: Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant 1980 factor cost

See Introduction.

Table 11: Structure of GDP by main Sectors, percent at current factor cost

The structure (shares) of GDP was calculated from current price series. The agricultural sector comprises agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. The industrial sector comprises mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity, water and gas. All other branches of economic activity are categorized as services.

Table 12 and 13: Growth of GDP, GDP per capita and GDP by main sectors at constant 1980 factor cost.

Growth rates for 1981-1985 were obtained by taking the arithmetic averages for the period.

Table 14: Expenditure on gross domestic product, at current market prices

Public consumption consists of all current expenditures made by general government for the purchase of goods and services (including wages and salaries of government employees) less sales of goods and services. Included are the capital outlays of government services on durable goods for national defence and security.

Private consumption is the final consumption of households and private non-profit institutions serving households.

Gross capital formation consists of the outlays of industries, producers of private non-profit services to households, on additions of new durable goods (commodities) to their stocks of fixed assets less their net sales of similar secondhand or scrapped goods. The aggregate includes increase in stocks and excludes the outlays of government services on durable goods for national defence and security.

Nonfactor services refer to transport, communication, insurance, etc.

Table 15: Structure of demand, percent at current market prices.

See notes on Table 14 above.

Table 16: Average annual growth rate of consumption, investment and export of goods and nonfactor services.

See notes on Tables 12, 13 and 14 above.

Table 17 and 18: Resources and uses at current market prices and 1980 constant market prices

These two tables are derived from the tables on National Accounts above.

Table 19: Agricultural indicators.

Arable land: The definition followed is that of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. It refers to land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens (including cultivation under grass), and land temporary fallow or lying idle.

Value added in agriculture: This is the gross value of output of the sector less the value of the input into it.

Table 20: Food supply by principal items

The source of data in this table is FAO.

Other food comprises sugar, honey, pulses, nuts, oilseed, vegetables, fruit, meat and offals, eggs, fish and other seafood, oils and fats.

Table 21: Livestock and fisheries

The source of data is mainly FAO.

Table 22: Production, trade and consumption of certain energy commodities.

Electricity production refers to the total gross production generated by public utilities (i.e. publicly or privately owned enterprises) and by individual establishments generating for their own use or for sale. Production includes station use and transmission losses.

Data for crude petroleum production include shale oil and field or lease consentrate but excludes natural gas liquids and oils obtained from the distillation of solid fuels.

Table 23: Transport and Communication incicators.

The basic data were obtained from country publications.

Table 24: Freight by type of transport

The data were obtained from country publications. The growth rate is the arithmetic average for the period.

Table 25: Central Government current Revenue

The data were obtained from country publications as well as the Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (IMF).

The data relate to all units that are agencies or instruments of a country's central authority and whose jurisdiction extends to all parts of the State.

Table 26: Central Government Expenditures

Central government expenditure comprises all expenditure by government offices and other agencies or instruments of the central government. Both current and capital expenditures are included.

The overall surplus or deficit (S/D) is obtained from the equation: S/D = current revenue + capital revenue + grants received - total expenditure - (lending - repayments).

Data sources are country publications, IMF Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and IMF data files.

Table 27: Monetary Indicators

Data on monetary aggregates shown in this table are derived from the IMF publication: International Financial Statistics (IFS). They are expressed in U.S. dollars using the end-of-period official market exchange rates.

Net Foreign Assets is defined as foreign assets held by the monetary authorities less the sum of their respective foreign liabilities excluding long-term foreign liabilities.

Domestic Credit represents claims on other financial institutions and non-financial resident sectors of the economy. All financial transactions between monetary institutions are excluded through the process of consolidation.

Net Claims on Government equals the sum of claims on government held by the monetary authorities and the deposit money banks less the sum of government deposits with those institution plus, where applicable, the counterpart entries of banking activities of the central government (private sector demand deposits with the postal checking system and the treasury).

Money equals the sum of currency outside banks and private sector demand deposits with the deposit money banks plus, where applicable, private sector demand deposits with the postal checking system and the treasury.

Quasi-money comprises the time, savings and foreign currency deposits of residents with the monetary authorities and deposit money banks.

Table 28: Merchandise Trade: Value, Average Growth rate, and Terms of Trade

The annual average growth rates of merchandise exports and imports are computed by the least squares method applied to the exponential trend function $Yt=a\exp(bt)$. Where "t" is time (in years) and "yt" is total export or import (in years). The annual average growth rate "r" is thus obtained as $\exp(b^*)-1$ where "b*" is the least squares estimates of "b" in the exponential trend function.

The terms of trade indices are the net barter terms of trade, and are computed as the ratio of the unit value index of export to the unit value of import. They, therefore, show the average price of a country's aggregate exports in relation to the average price of its imports.

Table 29: Structure of Merchandise Exports

The data are classified, whenever possible, according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Revision 2) as follows:

	SITC
Primary commodities	Section 0 through 9
Food, Beverages, Tobacco	Section 0 and 1
Raw material, excluding fuels	Sections 2 and 4
Manufactured goods	Section 5 through 8
Textile, articles of apparel and clothing	Divisions 65 and 84
Other manufactures	Section 5 to 8 less Divisions 65 and 84.

Tables 30 and 32: Destination of Merchandise Exports and Origin of Merchandise Imports

The official total trade figures for Direction of trade, tables 30 and 32, generally differ from total trade imports and exports figures in Table 28 due mainly to delay in updating details in direction of trade data by the countries themselves.

Countries are classified as follows:

Developed Market Economies: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France and Monaco, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy and San Marino, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Portugal, Spain, South Africa Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtensein, United Kingdom and United States.

Centrally Planned Economies: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Democratic Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Developing Market Economies: All other countries which are not included in the above two groupings.

Miscellaneous: Areas not elsewhere specified, ship stores and bunkers.

The designation "developed" and "developing" is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a country or area in the development process. The grouping EEC excludes Portugal and Spain.

Table 31: Structure of Merchandise Imports

The SITC codes used for Beverages and Tobacco and fuels are the same as those in Table 29: Food (section 0), Chemicals (section 5) and Machinery and Transport Equipment (section 7). The other commodities are classified as in Table 29.

Table 33: Balance of Payments and Reserves

The source of the data is the balance of payments statistics (IMF). Conversion rates used were U.S. dollars per SDR.

Information on balance of trade is available in Table 28.

Table 34: External Debt and Debt Service Ratio

External public debt represents the amount of public and private loans disbursed and outstanding at the end of each year, including IMF repurchases, private non-guaranteed loans and arrears.

Debt service is the sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on public and publicly garantee and private non-garanteed long term debt.

All data shown were supplied mainly by the World Bank.

Table 35: Terms of Public Borrowing.

Commitments refer to public and publicly garanteed loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified. Interest is the major charge levied on a loan and is usually computed on the amount of principal drawn and outstanding. The maturity of a loan is the interval period between the date of the agreement and the date of final repayment of principal. The grace period is the interval period between the agreement date and the date of the first repayment of principal.

Figures for interest rates, maturities and grace periods are averages weighted by the amounts of loans.

Data shown in this table are derived mainly from the World Bank publication: 1986 World Debt Tables.

Table 36: Net Resource Flows

The net resource flows represent the sum of the net Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows and the net others flows. The ODA flows consist of grants and loans net disbursement made at concessional financial terms, from bilateral and multilateral sources.

ODA flows are calculated as: Loans + Grants - Interest - Amortization.

The net others flows are calculated as: Loans + Direct Investment - Interest - Amortization.

All data shown are supplied by member States, OECD or the World Bank.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الامم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الامم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع انحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب الى : الامم المتحدة ،قسم البيع في نيويورك او في جنيف .

如何购买联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店查询或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Litho in United Nations, Addis Ababa (UNECA), 087-66, March 1987, 1800